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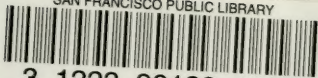
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APPENDIX TO THE JOURNALS  
OF THE  
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

OF THE  
TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION

OF THE  
LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Volume I.



SACRAMENTO:  
STATE OFFICE : : : P. L. SHOAFF, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.  
1887.





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BIENNIAL MESSAGE  
OF GOVERNOR  
GEORGE STONEMAN,  
TO THE  
LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION.



SACRAMENTO:  
STATE OFFICE.....JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.  
1887.





## BIENNIAL MESSAGE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, )  
SACRAMENTO, January 6, 1887. )

*To the Senate and Assembly of the State of California:*

In compliance with law and in conformity with custom, it becomes my duty to call your attention to the condition and requirements of the various Departments of the State Government, and to make such recommendations as appear to me most likely to promote their efficiency and conduce to the general welfare of the people.

The manifold industrial, mechanical, and commercial interests of the State are in a highly prosperous condition, immigration is pouring in, property values are being enhanced, rich resources developed, fields for labor are multiplying, and peace and good order—the concomitants of prosperity—everywhere prevail. Providence has been bountiful to the whole people, and it becomes their representatives to discharge their duties with zeal and fidelity as the most acceptable manifestation of gratitude.

The reports of the Controller and Board of Equalization, which I transmit herewith, are replete with information regarding the financial affairs of our State government, and deserve your careful perusal.

In my last biennial report I drew attention to the favorable reports regarding the receipts and expenditures of the two fiscal years ending July 1, 1884, as contrasted with those ending July 1, 1882, showing a diminution of expenditures during the former two years of nearly a million and a quarter dollars, thus reducing the State tax for 1884 to the unprecedentedly low rate of 45.2 cents on the hundred dollars. A similar favorable showing cannot, I regret to say, be made in a comparison between the receipts and expenditures of the last two fiscal years—the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh—with those of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth.

The Controller shows by his reports that the expenditures during the last two fiscal years ending July 1, 1886, exceeded the two preceding by \$2,622,591 74, thus necessitating an increase of the State rate of taxation from 45.2 cents in 1884 to 56 cents in 1886.

In the face of this large excess of expenditures, due allowance must be made for extraordinary appropriations made by the last Legislature. Considerable amounts were appropriated for the erection or support of newly established charitable institutions, in the liberal maintenance of which California is assuming a high and noble position among the States of the Union. The items for new asylums to be established were as follows: Chronic Insane, \$250,000; Adult Blind, \$40,000; Feeble-Minded Children, \$45,000; and Veterans' Home, \$21,000. For carrying into effect the intent and purport of the amendment to the Constitution relating to the publication of school text-books by the State, \$170,000 was appropriated. Considerable amounts had likewise to be provided for on account of claims and deficiencies connected with the State Prisons at San Quentin and Folsom.

The total assessed value of property in the State for the year 1886 was \$816,446,700, which shows a slight falling off from the assessment of the previous year.

The Controller's report shows that the excess of expenditures over the receipts during the last two fiscal years amounted to \$374,135 37, and he very pertinently observes that such a system, wherein appropriations are greater than the tax levy and collections, would not be tolerated in commercial or business circles. In this view I concur.

The State can well afford to pay promptly for what it owes, and our financial methods should be so improved by necessary legislation that holders of Controller's warrants can have them cashed by the Treasurer upon presentation.

The tax levy should be made at such a rate as would undoubtedly produce revenue sufficient to fully meet all the appropriations the Legislature may decide to make. An insignificant surplus of revenue is not to be deprecated as much, as through a deficiency, to have the State's certificates of indebtedness peddled around among brokers and speculators. A superficial display of false economy only results in the inevitable deficiency bills introduced at every session, and consequent enhanced accumulative costs and interest.

#### STATE BONDS.

The bonded indebtedness of the State now amounts to \$2,953,500, but after the redemption of \$250,000 falling due July 1, 1887 (already provided for by law), and the payment of small amounts long passed due and called in for redemption, the interest-bearing outstanding State bonds will amount to \$2,698,000.

Although recommended by me in my last biennial message, no provision has been made for the payment or refunding of the Funded Debt Bonds of 1873, which will fall due July 1, 1893, amounting to \$2,698,000. If the latter course should be adopted, the Legislature must provide for submitting the matter to a vote of the people. At the time these bonds were issued a fund was created into which it was directed that an adequate amount of money, to be raised by tax levies, should be placed during each fiscal year, so that there would be funds on hand to pay the interest when due and the bonds at maturity.

In consequence of successive Legislatures failing to make the necessary provisions for this purpose in the levies, and the near approach of the period of maturity of the bonds, I again recommend legislative action upon this matter.

The amount of money required to pay interest falling due upon State bonds during the thirty-ninth and fortieth fiscal years is \$323,760.

#### STATE SCHOOL FUND.

A considerable portion of the revenue for the support of the common schools of the State is derived from the interest payable on State bonds held in trust for the State School Fund, and now amounting to \$1,661,500. The State Board of Examiners, desirous of increasing the interest-bearing funds of the common schools, have been very successful in purchasing county bonds for this purpose within the past two years.

The report of the Controller shows that the amount of these bonds within that period has increased from \$241,400 to \$888,000.

## RAILROAD TAXES.

The Controller's report gives a full, clear, and cogent statement of facts upon the much agitated question of railroad taxes, with details concerning the course and consequences of measures taken to enforce their payment. It contains also exhaustive tables of the amounts assessed, received, and delinquent during the past six years. It has been the earnest endeavor of the administration to bring this matter, so long at issue between the State and certain railroad corporations, to a final decision, as soon as possible, before the Supreme Court of the United States. With that object in view, I addressed a letter to that Court, dated November 25, 1885, requesting that the cases pending between these two litigants should be advanced upon the calendar.

An early hearing followed. A decision was rendered against the State, but not upon the living, vital question of the validity or constitutionality of our revenue system as applied to the taxation of railroad property, but upon a side or technical point raised by the defendants, the railroad corporations.

As I have had no information upon the point from the legal department of the Government, I can give you no information as to the probable time when these cases are likely to be decided on their main issues by the Supreme Court of the United States.

In conformity with the pledge I made to the people, in my inaugural address four years ago, that "powers created by the State cannot and shall not, with my consent, be permitted to become independent of or greater than the State," the offices of the Chief Executive and Controller were in full accord in the unremitting efforts made to compel these powers to discharge their obligations to the State. Although success has not crowned these efforts, it is to be hoped that, under a new administration, where the legal department of the State would coöperate cordially with the other two departments above referred to, an early and satisfactory solution of the contentious subject of railroad taxation—so seriously affecting our system of revenue—may be arrived at.

The amount of taxes due by the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads and branches for the years 1880, 1881, and 1882 was \$1,029,675 57. Of this amount there was paid to Attorney-General Marshall, and by him paid to the State and to various County Treasurers (in the way of partial payments), the sum of \$470,476 08, besides other settlements, which, added to this, leaves unpaid for these years the sum of \$416,252 28, as shown by reports on file in the Controller's office.

The total amount thus paid in by the Attorney-General under some arrangement or compromise with the railroad corporations, amounts to \$768,657 61, from which, deducting express charges, the net amount paid into the Treasury was \$768,273 25. As far as the powers of the Legislature can remedy this condition of things, my recommendation has been reiterated in previous messages that the most stringent and effective laws should be enacted for the assessment and collection of taxes from all taxpayers, whether individuals or corporations.

The Controller reports that for 1883 the amount delinquent upon the above system of roads was \$555,628 46, of which there has been paid \$333,377 13, leaving yet unpaid \$222,251 33.

For 1884 the amount was \$653,373 12, of which \$329,520 63 has been paid, leaving yet due \$323,852 49.

For 1885, upon the roads comprising most of the above system, no part of which has been paid, there is due \$720,703 31.



The whole of the tax for 1886, amounting to \$664,559 18, is now due.

Recapitulating, there is yet due from these roads the following sums, according to the Controller's figures:

For 1880, 1881, and 1882.....	\$416,252 28
For 1883.....	222,251 33
For 1884.....	323,852 49
For 1885.....	720,703 31
For 1886.....	664,559 18
Total.....	\$2,347,618 59

#### STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The State Board of Equalization in their report say that Assessors and Supervisors should be made to understand that, so far as taxation is affected, they are the servants and agents of the State.

The Board find some difficulty in enforcing the rules laid down for the guidance of Assessors and Supervisors. It is true that the law declares that the Board may make such rules and regulations, but there is no penalty for their non-observance. It is anomalous that an agent should have greater power than the principal, yet in practice such is the case in respect to the relation between the State and the revenue officials of the counties. These officials labor under the impression that they are merely county officers, and not amenable to the State, and upon their judgment and valuations rests the taxing system of the State. Unless Assessors are controlled by the State Board, the principle of equality will constantly be violated. It is true that each county elects an Assessor, but the State intrusts to that Assessor the duty of valuing property for State taxation, for which the State liberally compensates each county. Yet the State is almost powerless, except by general increase of value, to remedy any wrong, and entirely so to prevent an improper assessment, or to insist upon the assessment of any species or class of property.

There should be no trifling or juggling with the law to suit the views of every Assessor or Supervisor. Let the theory of the subjection of revenue officials be crystallized into a distinct and positive provision of the Codes.

The Board earnestly request the Legislature to provide some means by which they can obtain such information as they desire in relation to the revenue service. Auditors are required to report simple values at a certain time, and Assessors to make report before July of their assessments of classes of property.

They are often in need of information, which may or may not be given, as the courtesy or public spirit of the officers may permit. For instance, when assessing the various railroads, they desire to ascertain the amount of the assessment of land, houses, and personal property of the various railroad companies, made by the Assessors, or the miles of telegraph lines, but have no power to enforce their wishes. While it is true that there is a penalty in the nature of a criminal action for neglect of a legal duty, yet there should be a more general statement of the duties of Auditors and Assessors in relation to the Board, and the performance of those obligations should be enforced by a penalty of forfeiture of salary, as before indicated.

#### IRRIGATION.

Impressed by the great necessity of appropriate legislation on the question of water and water rights, and moved by a memorial addressed to me, signed by an overwhelming majority of the members of the Legisla-

ture, urging immediate action, I issued a proclamation on July 16, 1886, calling the Legislature together in extra session for the purpose of taking such action on irrigation as these legislators had themselves recommended in their memorial.

Though the session was barren of the results anticipated, because many of the gentlemen alluded to failed to fulfill their own written pledges, still much good was accomplished by the new light shed upon the subject through the press and discussions in the Legislature and elsewhere.

That the irrigation question is one of paramount importance is evidenced from the fact that both the great political parties in the last State Conventions, in their platforms, urged the necessity of appropriate legislation upon it.

My views on irrigation were fully set forth in the proclamation and subsequent message at the time of calling the last extra session, to which you are respectfully referred.

The opinions I then entertained still remain unchanged, and I now believe, as then, that this vast and all-important question of water and water-rights cannot be satisfactorily solved at a regular session of the Legislature, limited as it is by the Constitution to sixty days, during which so many other matters demanding legislative action engross the time and attention of the members.

How you are to deal with this irrigation problem, upon which the parties to which you are affiliated have demanded action, is one upon which I am not inclined to make a recommendation, except to suggest that the Committees on Irrigation in both houses, in case they fail to accomplish desired results, should be authorized to continue their labors after the termination of the present session.

#### THE SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

The Act approved February 26, 1885, passed in conformity with the amendment to the Constitution, adopted by a large majority vote of the people at the general election in 1884, requiring the State to compile, print, and furnish at cost to the school children of California, certain text-books, has been complied with. The Act appropriated \$170,000—\$20,000 of which were to be used by the State Board of Education in purchasing copyrights for said books, or in compiling them; and \$150,000 to be used by the Superintendent of State Printing in purchasing the machinery required to print, electrotype, and bind the same. In pursuance of these authorizations, the work of supplying the school children with books has been successfully inaugurated. A complete bindery has been added to the State Printing Office, in which not only the text-book work, but all the binding of the State (heretofore done by contract) is now executed. A complete electrotyping plant has also been added to the facilities of the State Printing Office, and presses adequate to the new requirements have been set up. Important and radical alterations and improvements in the building have been carried out, and a fine new engine and boiler, rated at fifty-horse power, have taken the place of the ones formerly used. The cost of the entire plant and the alterations and improvements was \$57,917 39; and the proportions of this cost, as set forth by the Superintendent of State Printing, in his report, was, for text-book work, \$36,431 82; for State printing, \$21,485 57. The same report shows that the amount expended out of the Text-book Fund, for plant, material, wages, etc., up to the close of the thirty-seventh fiscal year, was \$92,783 53.

The books in hand and finished, consist of a Speller, and First, Second,

and Third Readers, embracing 1,128 pages. The prices fixed for these by the State Board of Education, are as follows: Speller, 20 cents; First Reader, 15 cents; Second Reader, 30 cents; Third Reader, 40 cents. These figures will furnish the books to the children at less than one half the previous cost; and, as the permanent adoption of the books thus furnished will obviate the frequent changes heretofore made in the various counties, it is impossible to estimate the economy that will ensue to parents by this new departure. The methods and matter of the compilation have so far received the approval of all the leading educators who have examined the books, and the printing, illustrations, material, binding, and finish of the books, will compare favorably with those of any school publications produced in the United States.

The Superintendent of State Printing reports to me that the entire edition of the Third Reader is now ready for delivery; that the Speller and First Reader will all be finished by the close of the year; and that the sheets of the Second Reader are now in the bindery. Preparatory work on an Arithmetic and a History is far advanced, and estimates upon a large and small Geography were submitted at the last meeting of the State Board of Education.

This work was, by a vote almost unanimous when the whole voters are considered, placed on the members of the State Board of Education, every one of whom was already a hard-worked official in his own proper duties. But the work has been well done, and has effected an enormous saving to the people of the State for all time to come. It has, furthermore, had, as a result, the incalculable advantage of demonstrating that a State may do such work for itself, and no doubt this will inure to the benefit of the whole Union, and the example of California be followed by other States.

The bulk of this work has fallen, of course, on the three educational members of the Board. It was no portion of their official duties. It was a work of expertism outside such duties, and was placed on them by the people and the Legislature without their consent. They have done the work well, and should be properly compensated for it. It is fair to assume that such was the expectation when the people made a Commission of those gentlemen to undertake this work.

#### SECRETARY OF STATE.

The report of the Secretary of State deserves your attention. It presents in clear condensed form the work done during the past two years under his auspices in the Capitol building and grounds. Those familiar with the building and its surroundings in the past can immediately recognize the improvements that have been made during the period he has been in office.

The grounds east of the Capitol have been converted from a common dump into cultivated beds of flowers and lawn. The stone and iron fences have been completed, concrete and wooden sidewalks placed all around, and beautiful walks of decomposed granite made through the Park. All this has been accomplished by means of strict economy at very light expense to the State.

In his report regarding the work of other departments of his office, the Secretary of State proves clearly that without impairing the efficiency of his administration he has greatly reduced the expenses. Two years ago he requested in his report that the appropriation for stationery, fuel, and lights should be reduced from \$12,500 a year to \$10,000, although for eighteen years previous the former amount had proved insufficient. It can be seen by his report, that in spite of the fact that the demands have been necessarily larger than ever before, the expenditures have been



smaller than for any corresponding period since 1859, and an overplus of \$5,806 69 is turned back into the State Treasury. Comment is unnecessary in the face of incontrovertible facts which commend louder than words the management of the Secretary of State's office during the administration. The Secretary of State makes a very important recommendation about the kind of paper to be supplied at his office for ballot purposes, which deserves your most serious consideration. He directs attention to Section 1188 of the Political Code, and says that as long as the clause in it which reads, "or upon any paper in every respect precisely like such paper," is allowed to remain, the Secretary of State is liable to be imposed upon in the future as in the past, and gives cogent reasons why it should be repealed.

#### SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

The report of the Surveyor-General indicates that his office has been more nearly self-sustaining than during any past administration.

During the last six years the amounts collected and paid into the State Treasury progressed as follows, giving biennial amount of collections: \$9,296 30, \$16,181, \$20,266 25.

The cost to the State of the Surveyor-General's Office for the last two fiscal years was \$22,524.

The Surveyor-General states that suits in foreclosure, instituted because of the non-payment of the annual interest due on State lands, are extremely expensive legal proceedings; and long experience has demonstrated that such suits invariably result in loss rather than benefit to the interest of the State. If the lands are of value the delinquent interest is always paid, even though it often amounts to as much as the principal. On the other hand, when the lands revert to the State they are found to be of no value whatever, and the State suffers the loss of the expense of the suit in foreclosure. During the last eighteen years the Registers have sent out the delinquent lists only seven times, though required to do so annually.

He therefore concurs with the expressed opinion of his predecessor, that the law should be changed so as not to require the issuance of delinquent lists oftener than once in four years, or else fix a limit to the cost of foreclosure so as not to absorb all the money received by the State. The law of 1863 fixed a limit to the amount payable in such suits; but the costs now demanded are generally much greater than the amount collected by the State.

The Surveyor-General also recommends that all State lands known to be timbered lands should be withheld from sale entirely, and that a concurrent resolution should be adopted by the Legislature requesting our delegates in Congress to endeavor to secure the passage of a bill withdrawing from sale all unsold United States lands returned and known to be timber lands.

He makes this recommendation because of the fact that the denuding of the mountain sides of their forests is reducing the amount of water in the springs and watercourses along their sides, and rendering disastrous floods possible by the too sudden precipitation of the Winter rains into the different watercourses.

Other recommendations can be found in this very useful report, all of which I respectfully submit for your consideration.



## NOTARIES PUBLIC.

In my last biennial message, I recommended that the term of Notaries should be extended from two to four years. I must again renew my recommendation. As I then pointed out, Notaries under the present law, have scarcely time to become proficient in the discharge of their duties before they are compelled to apply for a renewal of their commissions. This renewal is often an uncertainty. In consequence of the large number of Notaries in the State—more than a thousand—too much of the time of the Chief Executive is taken up in this matter of the appointment of Notaries, and he should be relieved of the pressure. The notarial term was originally intended to last for the same length of time as the gubernatorial term, the law having been adopted before the latter term was increased from two to four years. The law ought now to be changed so as to conform to the new constitutional term of State officers.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

For the last two fiscal years there were expended, for the Orphan Asylums, \$443,526 33; for aged persons in indigent circumstances, \$123,145 56; for the Veterans' Home, \$20,913 60; and for the Home for Feeble-Minded Children, \$37,139 44, making a total for charitable institutions of \$624,724 93.

The Orphan Asylums of San Francisco were visited by direction of the Board of Examiners, and the report of their condition was found highly satisfactory. The Legislature of 1885 levied only \$15,000 for the support of aged persons in indigent circumstances. In consequence of a decision of the Supreme Court in their favor, County Hospitals maintaining aged and indigent persons sent in their claims against the State for such maintenance, and hence the amount expended increased to the above proportions. County Hospitals are under the direct supervision of the Boards of Supervisors, and not under that of the State officials; and if the State is made liable for a portion of the expense of maintaining these institutions it would, in my judgment, be liable to abuse. Whilst county officials would be watchful when the interests of the taxpayers of their county are concerned, they would not likely be so much so where the whole State had to bear the burden.

## HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

The Home for Feeble-Minded Children, in Santa Clara, is an admirably conducted institution, and promises to fulfill all the expectations of its projectors. The report of the Trustees gives full details of the good work already accomplished, and that proposed for the future.

The Legislature of 1885 appropriated \$25,000 for the purchase of the Home, and \$45,000 for the care and training of the children. It is now tested to its full capacity, and its sphere of usefulness should be extended.

It would be impossible to admit the idiotic class without an extra appropriation out of which to pay for special treatment. It is expected that this institution, by admitting the class known as idiotic with the class known as feeble-minded, would or can receive under its care and charge from three hundred to four hundred of such; admitting it to receive both classes, then it would follow that separate buildings must be required. To properly shelter such a number of inmates, with the attendants, etc., so

that justice may be done to them morally, socially, intellectually, and hygienically, would require an appropriation of at least \$150,000.

The Board of Trustees should be empowered and authorized to adopt a system whereby the male and female inmates, who are capable and competent, can work on the farm and out work, needlework, etc., whereby they can be enabled, from the proceeds, to add to their support and maintenance whilst in the institution, and when in a condition to be discharged they can go forth in the world able and competent to take care of and support themselves.

#### STATE PRISONS.

The report of the Directors of the State Prisons for the last two fiscal years is deserving of careful study. It embraces reports from the officers of these two institutions, and much valuable information regarding their condition, wants, and requirements can be gathered from their perusal.

There was a deficiency in the appropriation for Folsom Prison for the last fiscal year, and in consequence the Board of Prison Directors were authorized by the Board of Examiners to borrow \$12,100 from the bank of D. O. Mills & Co. This, with a similar deficiency for the present fiscal year, must be met by a special appropriation.

Such financial shortages show the necessity of making appropriations for the entire expenses of the two prisons. As the amount of earnings on the part of prisoners is an uncertain quantity, they should be paid directly into the State Treasury. Proper business methods would suggest this course, besides being a better safeguard for the State in the receipts and disbursements of moneys through officials. The State Controller would thus be enabled to exercise the necessary supervision over the financial conduct of business in these institutions in the same way that he does over other departments of the State. The present method is loose and fraught with temptation. Early in 1886, remonstrances reached me from labor organizations all over the State against the injurious effects of convict labor upon certain industries. As the spirit or intent of the Constitution is inimical to such competition between free and convict labor, I recommended to the Board of Prison Directors the discontinuance, as soon as practicable, of the class of prison labor to which these organizations objected. As the manufacture of jute does not clash with our labor interests, I strongly recommend to the Legislature to carry into effect the proposal of the Board to increase the capacity for the manufacture of this article.

The present jute mill at San Quentin gives employment to four hundred men, and the net profit from its work last year was \$14,027 43. Another mill of equal capacity, the Directors say, would absorb the entire force not engaged in other work, and would of course double the net proceeds. The whole would cost about \$150,000. If you should appropriate this amount, the question of how to employ convict labor at San Quentin would, in the opinion of the Board, be forever definitely settled.

For the employment of the convicts at Folsom, the Board recommend that they be employed in cutting rough stone for the seawall in San Francisco, and for other public works. The Warden recommends that the prisoners be employed in building a Reformatory for youthful offenders, to be located within the present prison grounds at Folsom. He also suggests that they be employed in building roads, and, now that land is cheap in the neighborhood, that an additional tract be purchased for farming purposes. The whole problem is a serious and pressing one, and deserves to be grappled with, from motives of economy as well as philanthropy.

The prisons are at present well conducted. Constant advances are being made in economy and discipline, in extension of buildings, in sanitary improvements, and, in general, work of every description, as far as facilities and appropriations will admit.

#### PENOLOGICAL COMMISSION.

In accordance with Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5, passed February 16, 1883, requiring the appointment of a commission to inquire into the subject of penology as applicable to the condition of prison affairs within this State, I appointed as such Commission W. C. Hendricks, John Boggs, Robert T. Devlin, Charles Sonntag, and James H. Wilkins. The Commissioners have submitted to me an exhaustive report of the results of their labors, which shows that the subject of penology and prison management deserves your most careful consideration. There are some matters recommended by this Commission to which I earnestly direct your attention.

One of the most important of these is what is commonly called the "parole system." This system is now in operation in Ohio; and from all that can be learned is productive of great benefit, both to the prisoner and to the general community. In a modified form it prevails in several Eastern institutions. The Penological Commission recommend the adoption of this system in this State, and in this recommendation I concur. I believe that it is the best system which can be devised for reforming the prisoner, and at the same time giving protection to the interests of society.

It will not be questioned that a reform school for boys in this State is greatly needed. It is not in the interest of good government to lodge mere youths in a State Prison where their associations will tend to degrade rather than to reform them. The Commission recommend the establishment of a reform school for boys, and have submitted the draft of a bill to carry this recommendation into effect.

What aid should be extended to discharged prisoners is a topic the Commission has fully investigated. A discharged convict, without money and without friends, is, truly, in a deplorable condition. The State should do what it legitimately can to aid him in his honest endeavors to lead an industrious life. The Commission recommend that the State Board of Prison Directors have power to appoint an agent for discharged convicts on the plan followed in Massachusetts. I am of opinion that this should be done, and if the experiment does not prove successful it may be abandoned. Many other subjects relating to penology are discussed in the report of the Commission.

#### FEDERAL CLAIMS.

In reference to the claims of the State of California against the United States, arising from the Indian wars, sales of public lands within the State, Federal war tax levied under the Act of Congress, approved August 5, 1861, and for moneys advanced by the State for arming and equipping troops during the rebellion, for the presentation and prosecution of which claims, before the proper authorities at Washington, Captain John Mullan was appointed and confirmed as agent of the State, I beg to lay before you, and ask a careful examination of, the report of said agent. It shows the exhaustive research made by him on all the matters submitted to his care, the various bills which he has been instrumental in having placed before Congress for the settlement of the above claims, the action had



thereon by the committees of both Houses of Congress, and to whom the bills were referred. While the bills introduced for the adjustment of these claims have not yet become laws, most of them have passed one House, have been favorably reported to the other, and are likely to pass finally during the present session.

All the vouchers for moneys paid by the State on account of the rebellion are now before the War Department for examination, and an early settlement thereof under the Act of Congress, approved July 27, 1861, may be looked for. Captain Mullan has displayed great intelligence and industry in all the matters submitted by him in behalf of the State.

#### THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.

The report of the School for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind is herewith submitted. The number of pupils under instruction during the two years embraced in its review, was one hundred and eighty-six, of whom thirty have been graduated or discharged, and have become absorbed in the productive forces of the State. The report gives, in full detail, the itemized expenditures for the support of the institution, and the education of its pupils, amounting to \$91,370 20. There is no deficit, and no increase of appropriation is asked for, except for increased facilities in the articulation and art departments.

There is no class of children in the State who appeal more strongly to public sympathy than the deaf and the blind, and I have reason to believe, from frequent personal inspection, that no school of its kind in the country is doing its beneficent work in a more satisfactory manner than the institution at Berkeley.

In this connection it gives me pleasure to acknowledge the honor done our State and this institution, by the holding at Berkeley of the Eleventh National Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf. It was a large gathering of unusually intelligent workers in a worthy cause, and the meeting cannot fail to be of permanent benefit to the unfortunate class to whom these earnest men and women have devoted their lives.

#### ADULT BLIND.

This institution was established by the last Legislature, and is under the management of the same Board of Directors as the last named school for the deaf and blind.

I am sorry to say it has not, so far, fulfilled the expectations of its projectors. It was stated, when the bill creating it was pending, it would soon become self-sustaining. Through want of harmony among the Directors, and other causes, this anticipation is likely to be far from being realized, as the Controller estimates the amount necessary to be appropriated for its support for the next two years at \$30,000. It is probable that from the results of recent investigations and publicity given to its management that the Legislature or Executive may be able to place the institution on a sound, beneficent, and lasting foundation.

#### NATIONAL GUARD.

The strength of the National Guard has not been materially changed during the last two years. The maximum number of companies allowed by law is now mustered into the service. Its condition as to attendance, drill, and discipline, is good; its personnel admirable. The major part of



the small arms in the hands of the militia are old, much worn, and generally not in good condition. The patterns also are old, which is especially the case with the field pieces, which are entirely unsuited to the service. The War Department has urged upon Congress the necessity of the United States exchanging arms of the latest models for the old ones in the hands of the several States. Such exchanges it is hoped will be soon effected, and the confidence and efficiency of our citizen soldiery thereby greatly increased. The most urgent need of our National Guardsmen is to be newly uniformed, at the expense of the State. A large part of the uniforms now worn are old and threadbare, and were purchased by the wearers. The heavy expense attending such purchase has deterred many of our most desirable young men from joining the service. By the Legislature taking favorable action on the request to be submitted by the National Guard Officers' Association for an appropriation to relieve this pressing necessity, it would result in largely increasing the membership and general welfare of the militia.

I renew my recommendation, made to the last Legislature, of making an appropriation additional to that "for the payments of armory rents and proper incidental expenses of the National Guard," to cover the expenses of encampments, reiterating my opinion as then expressed, as to the great importance of such for field instruction.

The recommendation of the Adjutant-General, in his biennial report, "that any moneys repaid by the United States to California for expenses incurred during the early history of the State in the suppression of Indian hostilities, may be set aside as a Military Fund, to be devoted to the permanent improvement of the National Guard, and for the benefit of the home for the disabled veterans of the California volunteers," has my approval.

The State pays annually for rent in San Francisco the large sum of \$32,000, which is six per cent on over \$530,000. A large proportion of this amount is for rent of armories for the National Guard. It would be wise economy for the State to build two or three armories in that city, where the companies now scattered could be concentrated. Such buildings would, of course, be in every respect better adapted for military purposes than the totally unsafe and unsuitable frame structures for which heavy rent is now paid.

#### INSANE ASYLUMS.

As appears from the report of the Directors of the Stockton Insane Asylum, the number of patients has increased from twelve hundred and fifteen, June 30, 1884, to fourteen hundred and eighty-six, June 30, 1886, or at the rapid rate of over one hundred and thirty-five per annum.

The number in Napa Asylum, June 30, 1886, was fourteen hundred and thirty-six; and two years previous, thirteen hundred and nineteen, showing an increase of one hundred and seventeen, or less than half that of Stockton.

The new addition to the building at Stockton has been found well adapted for the purposes designed; and the appropriation, according to the Directors' report, has been so expended as to furnish accommodations for a large number of additional patients, at a minimum cost per capita. In order to carry out further necessary improvements and repairs, the Directors ask for an additional appropriation of \$60,000.

The Directors of both insane asylums strongly urge the appointment of another assistant physician in each, and I recommend the same to the favorable action of the Legislature.

Considerable improvements are constantly being made in the buildings

and grounds of the Napa Asylum, under the able administration of Dr. E. T. Wilkins, without any demand made for an additional appropriation, as he has so far relied upon the Contingent Fund, which amounted during the last two fiscal years to \$25,313 12.

#### ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

The Board of Trustees of the Chronic Insane Asylum, now in course of construction in Santa Clara County, are pushing the work with commendable zeal and energy, and we may reasonably look for the completion of the building, so auspiciously begun, by the first of July next; and as soon thereafter as the heating apparatus, kitchen and laundry furniture and machinery, and furniture for the wards can be put in place, it will begin to afford relief to the crowded wards of existing asylums.

The Trustees in their report say that in the prosecution of the work necessary to meet the actual increase of the insane element of this State, it is earnestly recommended the necessity of an appropriation of five hundred and thirty-four thousand one hundred dollars, for the carrying out of the work as designated in the detailed statement of the report. The urgency of this appeal is rendered more emphatic by reason of the fact that the asylums at Napa and Stockton are enormously overcrowded, and that the simple reduction of those institutions to their normal accommodating capacity will fill all the buildings now being erected, as well as the additional ward buildings, as proposed. Hence to relax more extended provision for accommodation at Agnews, is to repeat the injustice and incur the dangers that beset overcrowding beyond sanitary limits, in hospitals for the insane.

#### BOARD OF BANK COMMISSIONERS.

This Board has now been nine years in existence, and judging from the work accomplished, and its popularity among shareholders and depositors, it deserves recognition and encouragement from the Legislature and the Executive.

The knowledge on the part of depositors in savings banks that these banks are subject to inspection by the Commission, inspires this industrious class with confidence. The result has been, as shown in the report of the Board, that the twenty-two savings banks in the State now hold in their keeping sixty-three millions of dollars, while the deposits in seventy-four commercial banks amount only to forty and a half millions. To all classes of the community, rich and poor alike, the welfare and proper conduct of the banks of the State is a matter of vital importance. The report of the Commissioners is most interesting and instructive. It gives their method of procedure in the work of investigation, showing clearly that it is not done in a perfunctory manner, but seriously and thoroughly. There are at present ninety-six banks under the charge of this Commission, and as the law requires them to examine each bank twice a year, they say it should be amended, as it is a physical impossibility to do the work in a proper manner. They also recommend that a select Committee on "Banks and Banking" be appointed in each branch of the Legislature. In these recommendations I concur.

#### THE FISH COMMISSION.

The Fish Commissioners in their report say, that it is a matter of serious regret that our choicest and most valued fish, the Quinnsat salmon, is annually decreasing. Unless salmon that now home in our waters are

protected and fostered as a nucleus for increase, our rivers will become barren of this valuable fish. They recommend that the close season for salmon should be enlarged. The season is now between the thirtieth of August and the first of October. It should be from the first day of August to the first day of October.

The Commissioners recommend that a law should be passed prohibiting the use of what is called the "Chinese shrimp or bag net." This net does more damage to the fish interest of the State than all other nets and traps combined. Also, that a law should be passed prohibiting the use of Chinese sturgeon lines at any time, and making the penalty severe for its violation.

The Commission earnestly recommend legislative remedial action to prevent the destruction of fish by seals and sea lions, and further recommend the repealing of the shad close season law.

They consider that an appropriation of \$10,000 a year is required to properly discharge the multifarious and onerous duties of the Commission.

#### INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

The Insurance Commissioner recommends the following amendments to the Codes, which he says are of urgent necessity for the efficient conduct of his department:

*First*, That all coöperative and assessment companies should come under the supervision of this department: their members or policy holders may have the same protection, under the laws, as are afforded policy holders under other life insurance companies. (See Sec. 451, Civil Code.) The States of Massachusetts, New York, Iowa, Kansas, and other States, have enacted such laws.

*Second*, That the insurance laws should be so amended as to give the Insurance Commissioner power to enforce the law, in case of its violation by any insurance company, without applying to the Attorney-General of the State to institute suit, thereby causing such a delay as to almost nullify the object sought for. (See Sec. 601, Political Code.)

Also, that a provision be made in the law for expenses of bringing a suit by the Commissioner, when the law authorizes him to do so. (See Secs. 596, 598, 606, and 617 of the Political Code.)

I respectfully refer them to the consideration of your honorable body.

#### THE HARBOR COMMISSION.

When the present Board assumed charge of the water-front, in March, 1883, the wharves and piers, etc., were not in good condition. This was largely due to the disordered condition of the general affairs of the Board, owing to the defalcations of some of its officers.

The first work of the present Board was directed to putting the property of the State in proper condition, and in completing the contracts then existing. The principal of these contracts were:

*First*—Completing Stuart, East, and Folsom Street Wharves.

*Second*—Completing the planking of East Street.

*Third*—Completing a suspended sewer under Washington Street Pier.

The total cost of these three pieces of work was \$82,755 38.

The growing demands of an increasing foreign and domestic trade have necessitated very great additions to the wharf accommodations in the last three and a half years.

Owing to the ravages of marine pests, and the rapid decay of Oregon



fir, very extensive repairs and mending have been necessary on the nine ferry slips maintained by the Board.

Two sections of seawall have been built—No. 5, 1,000 feet long, and Section 6, 800 feet long—at a cost of \$131,670. The total length of the seawall is sixty-three hundred and sixty-one feet, and the average cost, per linear foot, is about \$187 28. Total cost, \$1,191,344 86.

The Board estimates that there will be in the State Treasury, to the credit of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, on the first of January, 1887, very nearly \$100,000, and it is contemplated, very soon, to construct another section of the seawall, commencing at the southern end of Section 6, and extending southerly 800 or 1,000 feet.

During the two fiscal years embraced in the report, the Board made a very marked reduction in the rates of dockage and tolls, amounting to about twenty per cent in dockage, and, in some instances, to fifty per cent in tolls, and entirely removed tolls on wheat and flour shipped from this port. It also reduced the dockage on river steamers, thereby placing them on as favorable a footing, in respect to dockage, as ocean steamers.

Notwithstanding these reductions, which went into effect on July 1, 1885, there has been no substantial falling off in the revenue. This arises partly from the fact that there has been a material increase in the amount received for the exclusive use of berths and special privileges, and partly from the reversion to the Board of property that has long been held under leases, and that now yields a much larger income.

#### AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

It is with a feeling of satisfaction that I refer to California's chief industry, as under this heading can legitimately come all productions of the land. The productive qualities of this great State are at this time commanding the attention of the world, not alone in the yield of cereals, but in the cultivation of more varied products.

The increased interest, and successful results, in the vine and fruit growing districts, have added greatly to the productive fame of California. A State that can show a production, annually, of from twenty to forty million bushels of wheat, fifteen to eighteen million gallons of wine, thousands of tons of fruit, eight to ten million pounds of wool, a half a million boxes of raisins, and whose citrus fruits are the admiration of all, must be prosperous. The demand for her productions will increase in a manifold degree.

The United States is a country of immense area, with a population of 60,000,000 of people, and rapidly increasing. California is but a small portion of these United States, but is the one that can produce the greatest variety of the prime articles of necessity and luxury. Not only must her hilly slopes and rich valleys furnish all the wine these people are to use, but also the raisins, figs, olives, etc. The unreliability of fruit raising in many of our States, and the noticeable regularity with which this State brings forth her fruit (both deciduous and citrus), has demonstrated that California is the foremost fruit-producing State in the Union.

To properly bring the attention of the consumer to our productions, both agricultural and horticultural, we must foster such industries. The various public institutions, for this purpose now aided by the State, I find to be managed in a manner that not only reflects credit upon the Boards of Management, but upon the people of the State. In administering to the wants of the people it has been my aim and desire to make appointments from the class of citizens whose interests are in common with the institutions



they are selected to manage, thereby affecting a relative feeling that in a majority of cases has given me assurance that the method adopted was the correct one.

The most prominent institution among those referred to is the State Agricultural Society, which has accomplished much towards increasing the resources of the State.

The increased advantages now offered to exhibitors, the inauguration of a system of encouraging the varied productions of each county, the largely increased displays in the live-stock department, and the general interest manifested in the annual exhibitions of this society, are evidences that the management has been most complete.

In the erection of the extensive exposition building in Sacramento, and remodeling the park grounds, obligations were incurred by the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society, for which they have become personally responsible. This indebtedness was necessary to complete and successfully carry out the improvements commenced. Hence it was obligatory for the Board to obtain funds, and to do so they individually signed notes to the amount of \$30,000, for the purposes named, trusting to extinguish it from the resources of the society, aided by the biennial appropriations made by the Legislature.

The late Citrus Fair held in Sacramento was, from every standpoint, a great success. It proved to all interested that the soil and climate of middle and northern California are well adapted to the cultivation of citrus fruits.

The problem of how to get rid of fruit pests is receiving the attention it deserves, from the State Board of Horticulture. In this regard, the Inspector of Fruit Pests says that it is of paramount importance to the fruit-growing interest that the work begun by the State should continue to be liberally supported.

#### VITICULTURE.

Viticulture has passed beyond its experimental stages in California, and is now entering upon an era of progress that is gratifying to the pride of those engaged in it, as well as hopeful for the prosperity of the State at large. Its highest possible achievements are not yet known to the general public, but are fully realized by those who have been carefully watching the results of tentative efforts begun in an experimental way and intelligently directed and encouraged by the State, especially through the efficient methods devised by the State Viticultural Commission. The future prosperity of California depends largely upon viticulture as a means to utilize vast areas of our agricultural resources, and involves not only the comfort and happiness of those now engaged in this industry, but also the hopes of thousands who are making their homes with us. The work inaugurated by the State to advance the material prospects of those of our citizens now engaged in wine growing and its dependent industries is likewise intended, in good faith, to afford needed assistance to many inexperienced people, thereby contributing to the welfare of all classes who are directly or indirectly interested in the success of those industries for which our State is peculiarly adapted. All honorable industries of the people are entitled to the careful consideration and solicitude of the State and National Governments, and for this reason this industry is further commended, not only to the Legislature of this State, but also through your action and that of the officers appointed under your laws to our National Congress, in all matters that pertain to its further encouragement and protection against vicious and dishonorable manufacture and trade.

## SILK CULTURE.

California is eminently adapted to be the center of the silk industry for many reasons. The climate of California is equal, if not superior, to that of Italy, Japan, and the southern part of China, where the largest quantity of raw silk is produced. Silk raised and reeled in California has been compared with the finest quality of imported Italian classical raw silk, and declared to be superior in quality to the best imported article. The silk product of this State, in competition with seventy-seven contestants, representing twenty States, carried away three of the first prizes. The silk industry is one that is not so easily understood as the wool and cotton industry. It is through the medium of a State Board that adaptation and methods of the silk industry suitable for this climate can be studied, so that when people engage in the business it will have passed all exploring and experimenting stages, and they will be benefited by the information and experience of the Board. The Board has made a market for cocoons raised in California, by purchasing them from the producer and utilizing the cocoons to instruct pupils in reeling raw silk. They have also imported a choice variety of mulberry tree, which received the first premium in France, and at many expositions in Italy, as being the best variety for producing and developing the silk fiber in the silkworm. These mulberry trees they have distributed throughout the State to persons intending to take up the silk industry, and have received satisfactory reports that the trees were in a thrifty state of growth. This industry is now working on a firm basis, and, with a few years more of succor from the State, will become one of the main productions of this coast. Heretofore there was a drawback in developing and propagating this industry, owing to a lack of that *practical* experience in its workings which is requisite for its complete and thorough development.

## MINING BUREAU.

The Mining Bureau was established under the Act approved April 16, 1880. It has, in spite of inadequate appropriations, made such a collection as redounds largely to the credit of the Mineralogists in charge, and has afforded an object-lesson of the highest value.

Situated in San Francisco, and therefore easily accessible, it has been visited by thousands, and has been a means of disseminating information of the greatest utility to every county in the State. Many letters of inquiry have come from abroad where its usefulness is cordially acknowledged. Exchange of pamphlets, reports, and specimens, have served to advertise the economical possibilities of California, not merely in the precious metals, but also as regards our oils, natural gas, clays, marbles, marls, building materials, cements, irons, quicksilver, copper, tin, antimony, etc. Its usefulness can and should be largely extended, and particularly as a means of aiding practical workers, and determining the value or worthlessness of new appliances and processes. The General Government has taken charge of the purely scientific physical geography and geology of the State, but we need something more—something, namely, that shall be purely practical.

Under Section 2 of the Act, the Bureau is expected to provide and maintain a library of works on mineralogy, geology, and mining; to arrange in cases such minerals as may be collected; to procure and preserve models and drawings of mining machinery and of milling machinery used in the reduction of ores; to correspond with established schools of mining and metallurgy, and obtain and preserve for public inspection and use such information, respecting improvements in mining and mining machinery, as will be of practical value to the people of this State.

The Bureau is under the charge of successful men of affairs, practical engineers, and a perfectly competent mineralogist—all except the mineralogist serving gratuitously.

The cabinet collection of minerals now in the charge of the State Librarian, ought to be turned over to the State Mining Bureau, where it properly belongs. At present it is practically useless. It is rarely seen by visitors, and scarcely ever by the class for whose instruction and benefit the State intended it should be preserved. On the contrary, if placed in charge of the Mining Bureau, it will be seen by the thousands who yearly visit the institution, and be the means of disseminating information regarding the worth and value of the mineral products of the Pacific Coast. The State Librarian strongly advises that this course should be pursued. Writing of the want of space in the Library, he says:

"We are much crowded for space for the books we receive, owing to one of our large rooms being occupied by the mineral cabinet. This room is not convenient of access for the purpose for which it is used; we have neither authority nor means to care for and make additions to the cabinet collection; nor have we help sufficient to show and make it a pleasure to visitors. It is practically valueless where it is, and I therefore suggest that it be removed, and the room be properly fitted up for library use. Legislative action is necessary to the accomplishment of this."

#### BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The law requires the Board of Examiners to meet on the first and third Mondays in each month. By reason of the great increase in the number of State institutions, and consequent increase in the number of claims, the Board found it necessary to meet oftener than the law required. The records of the Board, during the term of my administration, show that two members of this Board have attended meetings averaging four per month. In the discharge of their duties they were deprived of legal counsel in matters where it was often required, in consequence of the continued absence of that member of the Board representing the legal department of the State Government. This fact frequently necessitated postponement of action upon claims on the part of the Board, in order to obtain legal advice, thereby causing much inconvenience and annoyance to claimants pressing for prompt settlement.

It would be advisable that the law should require weekly meetings of the Examining Board to be held at the State Capitol.

#### CONCLUSION.

With this message concludes my official term. During my administration it has been my aim to emulate the record for efficiency and integrity left by my highly esteemed predecessor, Governor George C. Perkins.

It is a source of deep gratification to me that I have the honor and privilege to hand over the power committed to my trust by the people of the State to one who has so deservedly earned an enviable reputation for qualities of statesmanship—pure, wise, and economic—and whose public life has ever been devoted to the best interests of the people.

For the high honors conferred upon me by the citizens of the State, for their kind forbearance and generous manifestations of personal regard, I take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation and lasting gratitude.

GEORGE STONEMAN,  
Governor.

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APPENDIX TO GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

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## APPENDIX.

### LIST OF PARDONS FROM STATE PRISONS,

*Granted by Governor Stoneman from January 1, 1885, to the close of the Administration.*

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
C. C. Fitzgerald.....	Humboldt .....	Assault with deadly weapon.	November, 1884.	.....Two years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the State Board of Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held January 17, 1885, unanimously recommended the pardon of said Fitzgerald, for the following reasons: First—He does not belong to the criminal class. Second—The act constituting the offense for which he was convicted was the result of impulses which belong to every honorable man—the desire to vindicate the honor of his wife. Third—He did not intend to kill or seriously injure the man upon whom the assault was made. Fourth—All of the jurors have petitioned his release, and furthermore that the pardon of said Fitzgerald is asked by a large number of prominent men of Humboldt County, who are familiar with all the facts of the case. January 19, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Bartolo Sepulveda ...	Alameda .....	Murder .....	June, 1874.....	..... Life.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held December 16, 1884, recommended that a pardon be granted the said Sepulveda, on the ground that they were fully and entirely satisfied that he was and is wholly innocent of the crime for which he was convicted; and, whereas, the said Board urge the Governor to take immediate action and set free the said Sepulveda. January 21, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
James Maggs .....	San Francisco ..	Grand larceny	October, 1883....	... Three years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 13, 1884, recommended that a pardon be granted said Maggs, on the ground that his application was indorsed by the Judge who sentenced him, nine of the jurors, and the District Attorney, on the ground of his first offense, that he has been too severely punished, and will be given steady employment. January 21, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Ham Ah Leem .....	San Francisco ..	Perjury .....	September, 1884.	Three and one half years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held October 15, 1884, recommended that a pardon be granted the said Ham Ah Leem, on the ground of his insanity at the time the alleged crime was committed; and, whereas, these presents are null and void in case the said Ham Ah Leem does not leave the State forthwith, or returns after so leaving. January 27, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Charles Baker .....	Inyo .....	Highway robbery .....	March, 1881 .....	Ten years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held May 21, 1884, recommended that a pardon be granted the said Baker; and, whereas, J. B. Hume, detective of Wells, Fargo & Co., who prosecuted the case, asserts that the man convicted of the offense was not the guilty party, as appears from newly discovered evidence. January 30, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Van R. Carpenter....	Ventura .....	Embezzlement	July, 1884 .....	Two years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held October 15, 1884, recommended that the said Carpenter be pardoned, on the grounds that he is incurably ill and cannot recover in prison; and, whereas, in case the said Carpenter, after his release, does not leave the State as soon as his health permits, or returns after so leaving, these presents are null and void. January 30, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
J. W. Baker .....	Placer .....	Grand larceny.	May, 1882 .....	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the State Board of Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held December 16, 1884, recommended that a pardon be granted said Baker, on the ground that he is incurably ill from dropsy. January 30, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
George A. Doud .....	San Francisco....	Burglary .....	March, 1884 .....	Three years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 13, 1884, recommended that a pardon be granted said Dowd, on account of his excellent character for quietness and integrity prior to the offense, and the general desire of all parties concerned that he be pardoned. January 30, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
George W. Smith ----	Nevada .....	Murder, second degree..	December, 1880..	Twenty years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held January 21, 1885, reiterated former recommendations, and after a full investigation, urged that the said Smith be pardoned. February 12, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
George Bryant .....	San Francisco ..	Robbery .....	October, 1880....	Ten years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the State Board of Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held September 13, 1884, recommended that a pardon be granted said Bryant; whereas, the same body reiterated said recommendation on the eleventh day of January, 1885, and urged that a pardon be granted; and, whereas, the evidence of said Bryant's reform seems substantial and reputable employment awaits him. February 19, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Daniel O'Shea .....	Fresno .....	Manslaughter.	September, 1883..	Three years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 13, 1884, recommended that a pardon be granted said O'Shea, on the ground that the committing Judge, the jury, and many responsible citizens, urged it as an act of justice; and, whereas, the exemplary and industrious character of said O'Shea is vouched for by many responsible citizens. February 19, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Lee Yoot .....	San Francisco ..	Murder, first degree .....	January, 1881 ..	Life.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held January 21, 1885, urgently recommended that an immediate pardon be granted said Lee Yoot, on the ground that he was dying with consumption; and, whereas, his friends have agreed to send him back to China should he survive sufficiently long. February 27, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
T. A. Hanson .....	San Francisco ..	Burglary, first degree .....	May, 1884 .....	Two years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held September 10, 1884, recommended that a pardon be granted T. A. Hanson, on the ground that the defendant bore an excellent character prior to his arrest, had no criminal intent in the matter, and was convicted and sentenced as above, through his own ignorance. February 27, 1885.



Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Edward Prather .....	Yolo.....	Assault to murder .....	February, 1884.....	Three years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 15, 1884, recommended that a pardon be granted said Edward Prather, on the ground that there is a doubt as to his guilt, and his pardon is very generally desired in the community where he resides. March 23, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Charles Bruns .....	Humboldt .....	Assault to murder .....	April, 1884.....	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held March 17, 1885, recommended a pardon be granted said Bruns, on the ground that he is incurably ill of a malignant disease which will cause his death inevitably, under the existing circumstances of incarceration. March 23, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Walter Belding .....	San Joaquin ....	Assault, deadly weapon ..	September, 1883.....	Two years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held March 18, 1885, after a thorough investigation of the case, recommended that the said Belding be pardoned, and do now ask immediate action on their recommendation. March 24, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Terrance Fagan .....	San Francisco ..	Grand larceny ..	June, 1884.....	Four years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held March 18, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Fagan, on the grounds of good conduct and other facts to them meritorious. March 26, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
S. E. Churchill .....	Butte .....	Grand larceny ..	June, 1884.....	Two years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held March 18, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Churchill, on the grounds that his previous character was excellent, and the offense for which he was sentenced was a trivial one, committed while intoxicated. March 26, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
John Clucky .....	Tehama .....	Murder, second degree.	July, 1879 .....	Twenty years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 13, 1884, recommended that a pardon be granted said Clucky, on the ground that the Board was entirely convinced of his innocence of the crime charged; and, whereas, at a regular meeting held February 11, 1885, the Board reaffirmed the recommendation, and urged the pardon. April 4, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Bernard McFadden..	Calaveras .....	Assault to murder .....	September, 1884. ....	Two years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held March 18, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said McFadden, on the ground that from the evidence of the petition and affidavits, it was established beyond a doubt that the assault of which said McFadden was convicted was committed under circumstances of great provocation and produced no serious injury. April 4, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Ah Mow .....	San Joaquin .....	Murder .....	November, 1876. ....	Life.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 13, 1884, recommended that a pardon be granted said Ah Mow, on the ground that he was convicted on perjured testimony; and, whereas, at a regular meeting held March 17, 1885, they recommended said Ah Mow; and, whereas, in case said Ah Mow after his release fails to leave this country forthwith, or returns after so leaving, these presents are null and void. April 13, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Ah Chung .....	San Joaquin .....	Murder .....	November, 1876. ....	Life.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 13, 1884, recommended that a pardon be granted said Ah Chung, on the ground that he was convicted on perjured testimony; and, whereas, at a regular meeting held March 17, 1885, they recommended said Ah Chung; and, whereas, in case the said Ah Chung, after his release, fails to leave this country forthwith, or returns after so leaving, these presents are null and void. April 13, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
William Gilliland....	San Francisco ..	Burglary .....	March, 1883 .....	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held February 19, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Gilliland, on the ground that it was evident to them that he was not responsible for his actions at the time of committing the offense, and a large number of working citizens, certifying to that fact, petitioned his release. April 18, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
John Q. A. Hildebrandt.....	Shasta.....	Murder.....	June, 1878.....	Life.

DECISION.—Whereas, the pardon of said Hildebrandt is asked for by the Judge who sentenced him, the District Attorney who prosecuted the case, and the Sheriff who ferreted out the facts, and other good citizens of the county conversant therewith; that in the trial of A. P. and Thomas Gibson, who were jointly indicted with Hildebrandt, said Hildebrandt gave valuable testimony on behalf of the people, for which a nolle prosequi might have been entered by the District Attorney. The pardon of said prisoner has been recommended by the Board of Prison Directors, on condition that he leave the State. April 20, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Ah Fong, alias Ah Coon.....	Nevada.....	Murder, first degree.....	January, 1879.....	Life.

DECISION.—Whereas, T. B. Reardon, ex-District Attorney; Judge J. M. Walling; Superior Judge, W. D. Long; District Attorney, E. H. Taylord; the Supervisors of the County of Nevada; the foreman and nine of the jury, and other prominent citizens and county officials, represent by petition, that the said Ah Fong, alias Ah Coon, is innocent of the offense of which he was convicted; and, whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at the instance of Hon. Niles Searls, have examined the case, and recommended a pardon; and, whereas, the failure of said Ah Fong to leave the State forthwith, and forever remain away, after his release, will nullify these presents. April 23, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
John H. Young.....	Alameda.....	Burglary, second degree..	June, 1884.....	One and one half years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held April 11, 1885, recommended that the said Young be pardoned, on condition that he leave the State; whereas, he has served two thirds of his sentence, and the committed offense, as appears from the petition of Judge W. E. Green, S. P. Hall, the District Attorney, ten of the jurors who tried him, Sheriff McCleverty, and other officers and citizens, was comparatively trivial, and has been adequately punished; and, whereas, his failure to leave the State immediately after his release, or his return thereafter, will render these presents null and void. April 27, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Michael Nelson.....	San Francisco...	Robbery.....	September, 1882.....	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 18, 1884, recommended that a pardon be granted said Nelson, on the ground that he is suffering from an incurable disease, can never recover in prison, and has a chance of recovery if released; and, whereas, he was a faithful prisoner and zealous workman while well; and, whereas, his relatives guarantee him support and treatment. May 13, 1885.



Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Mary Newton.....	Alameda .....	Grand larceny.	October, 1882 ...	Eight years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held April 11, 1884, recommended that a pardon be granted said Mary Newton, on the ground that such pardon is petitioned for by Sheriff McCleverty, Police Captain Pumyea, the committing Judge, W. E. Green, District Attorney S. P. Hall, and other officials; and, whereas, in case the said Mary Newton fails to leave the State within thirty days after her release, or returns after so leaving, these presents are null and void. June 13, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
W. B. Forsythe .....	Humboldt .....	Manslaughter.	November, 1883.....	Six years.

DECISION.—The Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held May 13, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Forsythe, on the ground that there was no intent to kill when the blow was struck; that Forsythe bore an excellent character for peace; that the Chinaman slain was quarrelsome, desperate, and insulting, and that the pardon is asked by eleven of the jury, all the county officers of Humboldt, and Hon. Barclay Henley, Hon. P. A. Ryan, C. F. Roberts, Solomon Cooper, Sheriff T. M. Brown, Hon. F. P. Thompson, and many other prominent citizens of the county. June 13, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Frank Wilson .....	San Francisco ..	Burglary .....	November, 1880.....	Ten years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held June 13, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Wilson, on the ground that his sentence was palpably excessive and doubly severe, considering his youth and his former blameless character; and, whereas, this opinion is shared by Attorney-General Marshall, Chief of Police Crowley, various other reputable citizens cognizant of the circumstances, and seven of the jurors in the case. June 18, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Antone Krippenstofel	Calaveras .....	Assault with intent to murder .....	May, 1884 .....	Two years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held April 11, 1884, recommended that a pardon be granted said Krippenstofel, on the ground that in committing said offense he acted in self-defense under great provocation; that he had always, prior to that time, borne a good character, and is, in addition, suffering from incurable paralysis, and further that A. G. Oakes has guaranteed him proper care and comfort during the remainder of his life. June 20, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
William Yohnka.....	Yuba .....	Forgery.....	June, 1884 .....	One and one half years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the State Board of Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held April 18, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Yohnka, on the ground

that his offense was the act of a boy, who did not realize its effect; that the arresting Sheriff, the committing Judge, and the complaining witness, are satisfied that his punishment has been sufficient, and, further, that said Yohnka, by his industry and zeal, has earned the commendation of all the prison officials. June 25, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
D. L. Goldstein -----	San Diego -----	Felony -----	June, 1884 -----	Three years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held July 17, 1884, recommended that a pardon be granted said Goldstein, on the grounds that the crime was comparatively a light one, the sum obtained by the forgery only five dollars, and the said Goldstein, who had borne a good reputation prior to his offense, was driven to the commission of the crime by illness, and the consequent use of liquor, which blunted his moral perceptions. August 4, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Henry G. Smith -----	Merced -----	Felony -----	November, 1884 -----	Two years.

DECISION.—Whereas, it appears that the said Smith was barely twenty-one years of age at the time the crime was committed, and was totally ignorant of the forms necessary to qualify an elector; that he cast an illegal vote while intoxicated, and while under the influence of two other persons, who made him believe he was entitled to vote; that the ends of justice have been fully subserved, and that the really guilty parties have not been punished. That the Board of State Prison Directors, at a meeting held on the thirteenth day of May, 1885, unanimously recommended the pardon of said Smith. August 5, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Samuel P. Chalfant ..	San Francisco ..	Murder, second degree -----	August, 1880 ....	Ten years.

DECISION.—Whereas, numerous letters and petitions asking for the pardon of said Chalfant, have been filed in this office; and, whereas, the entire jury who convicted him, the Judge (Hon. Robert Ferral), before whom he was tried, and D. L. Smoot, the Assistant District-Attorney who prosecuted him, unite in urging his pardon; and, whereas, almost the entire San Francisco press unite in a petition for said pardon. Among said petitioners appearing the names of John P. Jackson, Esq., Gen. John F. Sheehan, and Samuel W. Backus of the Daily Evening Post; M. H. De Young, publisher and proprietor of the Daily Chronicle; James A. Johnson of the Daily Alta California; H. L. Bufford, W. J. McLaren, and C. C. Caldwell of the S. F. Morning Call; E. C. MacFarlane, publisher of the S. F. Illustrated Wasp; I. N. Choyenski, editor of Public Opinion; F. Marriott, S. F. News Letter; Frank M. Pixley, editor of the Argonaut; D. O'Connell of the Daily Exchange; R. E. Culbreth, City Argus; W. T. Baggett, Law Journal; Marcus H. Henry, Associated Press Agent; and J. B. Poage, editor Occident; and, whereas, many prominent clergymen have also petitioned for his pardon, among others being Rev. W. H. Platt, Rector of Grace Church; Rev. F. F. Jewell, Pastor Central M. E. Church; Rev. W. L. Githens, Pastor of Advent Church; Rev. A. L. Stone, First Congregational Church; Rev. John Hemphill, Pastor of Calvary Church; and Rev. Wm. H. Hill, Chaplain of the San Quentin Prison, where said Chalfant is confined; and, on the further petition of Hon. H. M. Hoyt, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, and ex-Governors F. F. Low and Samuel Purdy of this State, and hundreds of other reputable citizens of San Francisco; and the State Board of Prison Directors having unanimously recommended his pardon, and said Chalfant being now an invalid; and, whereas, as it appears to me that the ends of justice have been fully subserved by the imprisonment of said Chalfant. August 7, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
C. H. Pape.....	San Francisco ..	Assault to murder.....	September, 1884.....	Two years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held July 17, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Pape, on the ground that he was convicted solely on circumstantial evidence, and they were convinced of his complete innocence of the crime of which he was found guilty. August 13, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Cyrus B. Cooper .....	Sacramento .....	Bigamy .....	January, 1885.....	Two months and \$1 fine.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held in July, 1885, unanimously recommended the pardon of said Cooper, on the grounds that Superior Judges McFarland and Van Fleet, District Attorney Carey, eleven of the jury, and a large number of prominent citizens represent by petition, that said Cooper committed said crime without knowledge or intent, and has always borne a good character. August 13, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Patrick Clancy .....	Alameda .....	Murder in second degree..	June, 1877.....	Fifteen years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held January 21, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Clancy, on the ground that Clancy, prior to the commission of his offense, had borne an honest and industrious reputation, had never been charged with crime, and offered evidence showing that the killing was done in self-defense, which evidence established more than a reasonable doubt. August 28, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Wm. Cunningham...	Santa Clara .....	Grand larceny.	June, 1885.....	Two years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held August 26, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Cunningham, on the ground that many leading citizens of San Francisco urged and recommended said pardon, because of his excellent reputation for industry and integrity, the circumstantial character of the evidence against him, and their belief in his integrity. September 4, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Willis Bliss.....	Santa Clara .....	Burglary .....	April, 1885.....	One year.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held May 13, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Bliss, on the ground that Hon. D. Belden, Superior Judge, Justice F. M. Pfister, Senator James R. Lowe, Mayor C. T. Settle, Hon. L. Archer, District Attorney Campbell, the City Council of San José, and the county officers of Santa Clara County and others petition the pardon of said Bliss, on the ground that it was his first offense and his previous character was above reproach. September 8, 1885.



Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
M. H. Atherton.....	Santa Clara.....	Murder, second degree..	April, 1877 .....	Twenty-five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held August 26, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted to said Atherton, on the ground of his long and faithful service to the State, the petition of Hon. D. J. Murphy, T. H. Reardon, W. N. Edmonds, F. W. Lawler, J. G. Maguire, John Hunt, John F. Finn, T. K. Wilson, and E. B. Mahn, of the San Francisco Superior Court, by advice of Judge D. Belden, of San José, before whom Atherton was tried, and from evidence on all sides that Atherton, who is not a member of the criminal class, has thoroughly and substantially reformed. September 18, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Charles Jones.....	Tehama .....	Burglary, second degree..	December, 1883. ....	Four years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held May 13, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Jones, on the ground that the boy was only fourteen years old at the time the said crime was committed; did not belong to the criminal class; did not realize the importance of his deed, and has been sufficiently punished. September 21, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Walter Arrison.....	Tehama .....	Assault to rape.	February, 1884. ....	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held May 13, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Arrison, on the ground that Superior Judge Hon. C. P. Braynard, who sentenced Arrison, and many reputable citizens of Tehama County assert, in petitioning for said pardon, that the testimony upon which said Arrison was found guilty was of a doubtful character, and there is grave uncertainty as to his guilt. September 21, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
David Waite.....	San Francisco ..	Burglary, first degree .....	February, 1884. ....	Seven years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held August 20, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Waite, on the ground that he is incurably ill from exostosis of the clavicle, as certified by the prison physician, and cannot recover; and, whereas, the petition for his pardon is signed by Judges E. W. McKinstry, J. D. Thornton, M. H. Myrick, and R. T. Morrison of the Supreme Court, and a number of influential and respectable citizens. September 29, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Eugene Davis.....	San Bernardino.	Grand larceny.	April, 1883 .....	Six years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held March 18, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Davis, on the grounds that

there is a great doubt as to his guilt; that if guilty, he has been sufficiently punished, and that Hon. C. H. Maddox, Hon. C. T. Ryland, and Hon. B. D. Murphy of Santa Clara, vouch for his character, future conduct and reform, and petition his pardon. October 6, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Wing Suck .....	Mono .....	Assault to murder .....	November, 1881.	Thirteen years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held September 23, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Wing Suck, on the ground that he is incurably affected with softening of the brain, unable to take care of himself, and a burden to the prison authorities; and, whereas, his brother has agreed to remove him to China; and, whereas, this pardon is granted upon the condition that he be removed to China forthwith, there to remain. October 8, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
George F. Gould .....	Sonoma .....	Embezzlement.	August, 1884.	Two and one half years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held July 17, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Gould, on the ground that his crime was technical rather than characterized by intent, that his previous character was excellent, that his sentence was excessive, and that his reform is most probable. December 1, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Eugene Gautier .....	Alameda .....	Burglary, second degree.	February, 1883.	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held August 26, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Gautier, on condition that he leave the State, never to return, and at a meeting held September 24, 1885, removed the condition attached to the recommendation, said recommendation being made by reason of a petition to that end signed by P. Crowley, Chief of Police, I. W. Lees, Captain of Detectives, and other gentlemen fully informed as to the character, crime, and reformation of the prisoner. December 9, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Robert Pitt .....	Shasta .....	Murder, first degree .....	November, 1882.	Life.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held December 23, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Pitt, on the ground that when the crime was committed said Pitt was not conscious of what he was doing; and, whereas, the committing Judge, Aaron Bell, Senator C. W. Taylor, the District Attorney, Sheriff, ex-Sheriff, and County Clerk, together with other responsible citizens, affirm the above facts, and petition that a pardon be granted. January 25, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Ah How .....	Yolo .....	Murder, first degree .....	October, 1876 .....	Life.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held January 9, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Ah How, upon the ground, as established by the petition of James O'Neale, Justice of the Peace, J. L. Morgan, Constable, S. C. Denson, Judge before whom the case was tried, and J. E. Baker, District Attorney, that he was convicted upon perjured testimony, and is innocent of the offense named; and, whereas, this pardon is granted on condition that Ah How leave the State forthwith and never return. February 2, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
David Carrick .....	Siskiyou .....	Murder .....	November, 1877 .....	Life.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors have unanimously recommended the pardon of said Carrick, for the reason that a petition signed by several hundred citizens of Siskiyou County was presented to them praying for said pardon; that J. S. Beard, District Attorney, and eleven of the jury have signed said petition; that said petition recites that said Carrick was convicted on the testimony of the Indian boy "Jim;" that said "Jim" was forced by a mob to swear falsely in order to save his own life, and that afterwards upon his dying bed he declared that his testimony against Carrick was false and that he was innocent of the crime; that letters from Hon. A. M. Roseborough, late District Judge, E. Shearer, Superior Judge, and the late Hon. E. Steele, Superior Judge, all of Siskiyou County, are on file favoring the pardon of said Carrick, and certifying to the former good character of the prisoner; that there are grave doubts as to his guilt, and that in view of his advanced age, his good conduct in prison, and the critical condition of his health caused by a late murderous attack made upon him by an insane Chinaman, which has disabled him for life, render it advisable and just to grant a pardon to said Carrick. February 18, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
W. H. Johnson .....	Alameda .....	Petit larceny, three charges .....	June, 1885 .....	Eighteen months in the county jail.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriffs, and District Attorney of Alameda County, the committing Judge, the Police officers of Alameda Township, and a large number of worthy citizens, represent by petition that Johnson's sentence is very excessive, from the fact that his previous character was good; that the thefts for which he was sentenced were committed while he was intoxicated, and would not have been committed had he been sober, and ask that he now be released. March 4, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Thomas Cone .....	San Francisco ..	Robbery .....	August, 1880 .....	Seven and one half years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held September 23, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Cone, on the ground that the Board is convinced of his entire innocence of the offense charged; and, furthermore, were there doubt as to his guilt, he has already suffered a punishment sufficient to satisfy the demands of justice; and, whereas, sixty of his brother members of the Marine Engineers' Association have ever since his conviction asserted their belief in his innocence and petitioned his pardon. March 19, 1886.



Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Joseph Keneally.....	San Francisco ..	Grand larceny and prior con- viction.....	January, 1882.....	Ten years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held July 17, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Keneally, under certain conditions, on the ground of his youth, excessive sentence, and the petition of the sentencing Judge and District Attorney; and, whereas, unless the said Keneally shall earn an honest living, conduct himself as a worthy and respectable member of society, and give practical evidence of the reform claimed for him up to the time of the expiration of his present sentence, these presents are null and void; and, whereas, his brother, W. J. Keneally, agrees to keep the authorities informed thereof. March 27, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Ung Ah Hing.....	San Francisco ..	Burglary, first degree .....	June, 1880 .....	Fifteen years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held March 16, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Ung Ah Hing, on the ground that the offense committed by said Ung Ah Hing was the result of ignorance rather than of any criminal intent on his part, and consisted of entering the room of another Chinaman, who was indebted to him, and taking enough clothing therefrom to pay his debt; and, whereas, James A. Johnson, in his letter to the Board, states that the value of the clothing would not exceed \$25, that he has doubts of his guilt, that he employed an attorney to perfect an appeal, which he failed to do, and that the sentence was excessive for such offense; and, whereas, this pardon is granted on condition that said Ung Ah Hing leaves the State forthwith never to return. April 2, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Charles Robinson....	San Joaquin ....	Grand larceny.	October, 1884....	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held April 8, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted forthwith to said Robinson, on the ground that he is incurably ill of spasmodic asthma, and as a confirmed invalid should be relinquished to the parents who earnestly desire to have charge of him, and guarantee his conduct in the future. April 29, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Seraphine Baffrey....	San Francisco ...	Assault to murder .....	July, 1883.....	Eight years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held July 30, 1883, recommended that a pardon be granted said Baffrey, on condition that he leaves the State never to return, on the ground that the committing Judge, the prosecuting District Attorney, the complaining witnesses, and others familiar with the case, petition his pardon, on the ground that he has been sufficiently punished; and, whereas, these presents are null and void in case the said Baffrey fails to leave the State within ten days, or returns to the State after so leaving. April 30, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
F. W. Raymond -----	Shasta -----	Abduction ---	March, 1884 ----	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held March 16, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Raymond, on the ground that the Hon. Aaron Bell, the committing Judge, the District Attorney, foreman of the jury, the Sheriff, and a large number of prominent citizens of Shasta County, represent that a large portion of the testimony which went to convict said Raymond was false, and that facts developed since his trial show him, in all probability, to be innocent of the charge. May 4, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Royal Wood, Jr. -----	San Bernardino.	Embezzlement.	September, 1884.	Two years.

DECISION.—Whereas, Hon. John Boggs, President of the State Board of Prison Directors, requests, on behalf of the Board, that the said Wood be released a short time before the expiration of his sentence. May 5, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Wm. Moroney -----	San Francisco ..	Burglary, second degree ..	January, 1884 ..	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held September 23, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted to said Moroney, on the grounds that, owing to the misleading advice of his attorney, he was induced to plead guilty to the charge of burglary, for which his companion in the crime was convicted and sentenced to a term of nine months in the House of Correction, while the said Moroney, for the same crime, as certified to by the County Clerk, received the excessive sentence of five years; and, whereas, the committing Judge, Robert Ferral, District Attorney D. J. Sullivan, who represented the people in the case, together with many other responsible citizens, affirm the above facts, and petition that a pardon be granted. May 19, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
A. J. Harris -----	Lassen -----	Forgery -----	April, 1886 -----	Three years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held May 6, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Harris, on the ground that the petitions in behalf of said Harris, which are signed by many of his old neighbors in Polk County, Oregon, by his Excellency Z. A. Moody, Governor of Oregon, and by Hon. R. P. Earhart Secretary of State, set forth the fact that the young man belonged to a good family, was an industrious and hard working boy previous to the accident he met with which, after his recovery, seemed to affect his mind so much that he did not appear like the same person afterward; and, whereas, the petition from Lassen County where the crime was committed, which is signed by a number of the most respectable citizens, the county officers, District Attorney, and the prosecuting witness, and by Judge Mars-teller, who sentenced him, strongly urges the pardon of said Harris.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
John Sansome .....	Plumas .....	Burglary, first degree .....	October, 1875.....	Fifteen years.

DECISION.—Whereas, Hon. J. D. Thornton, Hon. E. W. McKinstry, Hon. S. B. McKee, and Hon. J. R. Sharpstein petitioned that the said Sansome be pardoned; and, whereas, the State Board of Prison Directors have recommended that the said Sansome, so far as it is in their power to recommend, be pardoned, on the grounds of faithful service and diligent work as prisoner, and important service rendered to the State in the detection of criminals. June 28, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
George W. Turner ...	Merced. ....	Grand larceny.	April, 1885 .....	Four years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held July 21, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Turner, on the grounds of his faithful service as a prisoner, zealous and skillful labor, and the fact that his good character prior to conviction, and his claims to clemency, are shown by the petition of the Judge, District Attorney, and ten of the jury who tried him, the Supervisors and county officers of Merced County, and a large number of representative and responsible citizens. July 22, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
James Bowlan.....	San Francisco ..	Murder, second degree..	June, 1880. ....	Twenty years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held June 24, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Bowlan, on the ground that the crime was committed under circumstances of the greatest provocation; that prior to it he was an upright and industrious citizen, and that the committing Judge, Chief of Police Crowley, six Superior Judges, the Sheriff of San Francisco, sixteen members of the State Senate, thirty-two of the Assembly, and a large number of representative citizens, ask the pardon on the ground of adequate punishment. July 22, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Jeremiah Moynihan.	Colusa .....	Manslaughter.	December, 1884. ....	Seven years.

DECISION.—Whereas, from the letters and petitions in behalf of said Moynihan, which are signed by Hon. T. J. Horb, who prosecuted the case, by W. H. Miles, County Clerk, J. W. Porter, County Auditor, by nine of the jurors who tried the case, and many leading citizens of Colusa County; and, whereas, said Moynihan was always a law-abiding, industrious, and honorable citizen; that the homicide was wholly unintended and unexpected by him, being more the result of an accident in having a pocket-knife in his hand at the moment he was provoked and attacked by the deceased, and the fatal blow was given in the sudden impulse of self-defense; and, whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors unanimously recommend his pardon. August 18, 1886.



Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Patrick Donovan ----	Humboldt -----	Assault to murder -----	June, 1886.-----	-----Nine years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held August 10, 1886, recommended that an immediate pardon be granted said Donovan, on the ground that shortly after his arrival at San Quentin Prison, while engaged in the work assigned him, he met with an accident by which his skull was fractured, the bone being pressed down upon the brain, requiring an extensive surgical operation for his relief, and in all probability his mental faculties have been permanently injured, as certified to by Dr. Eagle, the resident physician, who is satisfied that Donovan will stand a better chance for a permanent cure if he can have the care and attention of his wife and children. August 18, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Charles Ross.-----	San Joaquin ----	Burglary, first degree -----	March, 1886.-----	-----Three years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held January 9, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Ross, conditioned that he remains steadily at work with his father, or others, if possible; that he refrains from drink, idling in saloons, and associating with bad company; that he makes a written report to the State Board of Prison Directors on the first day of each month, and that Thomas Cunningham, Sheriff of San Joaquin County, is requested to see that the terms of this pardon are observed until the time for which said Ross was sentenced has expired; and, whereas, in the event of a non-performance of said promises, these presents shall be null and void. August 18, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Eugene Murphy ----	San Joaquin ----	Robbery -----	October, 1884.---	-----Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held August 17, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Murphy, on the ground that the prisoner is strongly recommended by Judge Patterson, who tried the case; that he would not have been convicted had he been tried by a jury; and for the further reason, that his pardon is recommended and petitioned for by many prominent citizens, viz.: Thomas Cunningham, Sheriff of San Joaquin; ex-District Attorney, S. A. Booker; Congressman J. A. Luttrell, Hon. C. T. Ryland, and others. This pardon is granted on condition that the said Murphy be under the control and order of his brother, Mr. Mahoney, for a time equal to the duration of the sentence imposed, less the time already served, and should the said Murphy violate this condition, he shall be returned to San Quentin to serve the full term. August 18, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Charles Paul.-----	San Francisco ..	Grand larceny.	November, 1883.---	-----Six years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held May 29, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Paul, upon the recommendation of the Chief of Police, the Captain of Detectives, the District Attorney, and the trial Judge of San Francisco, and as a recompense for valuable services to the State, and upon every evidence of thorough reform and future good conduct on his part. September 29, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Thomas Brady .....	San Francisco ..	Burglary, second degree..	January, 1884..	.... Four years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the said Brady is dying of consumption and has but two or three days at most to live; and, whereas, the Warden of the Prison, General John McComb, earnestly requests that the said Brady be pardoned in order that he may die among and be buried by his friends. September 30, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
W. N. Wilson.....	San Francisco ..	Forgery.....	February, 1883. ....	Seven years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held June 27, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Wilson be commuted to three years, on the ground that he had been adequately punished, and the committing Judge, Robert Ferral, ex-Assistant District Attorney Stonehill, and ex-District Attorney Sullivan, recommend the pardon; and, whereas, this pardon is conditioned upon the said Wilson's leaving the State never to return, and his return after leaving or his failure to leave with due diligence shall render it null and void. September 30, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
H. W. Rothschilds...	San Francisco ..	Grand larceny.	August, 1884.....	.... Eight years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held September 13, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Rothschilds, on the ground that Hon. T. K. Wilson, the trial Judge, urgently recommends it, stating that facts have come to his knowledge which would have limited the sentence, had he possessed them, to two years. Also, that Judges Finn, Hunt, Levy, Sullivan, Coffey, and other prominent citizens recommend the pardon on the ground that there was no criminal intent in his acts. October 2, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
James Ryan.....	San Francisco ..	Grand larceny.	August, 1884.....	.... Eight years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held September 23, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Ryan, on the ground that he is dying of consumption, has heretofore borne a good character, and in charity should be permitted to die among his friends. October 2, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Wm. Griffin.....	Santa Clara.....	Grand larceny.	May, 1886.....	.... One year.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held September 23, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Griffin, on the ground that when his offense was committed he was not a responsible party, being an escape from the Stockton Asylum and legally in charge of that institution. October 6, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Calvin Campbell .....	Santa Clara .....	Burglary, second degree..	January, 1886..	.....Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held April 8, 1886, recommended that a conditional pardon be granted said Campbell, on the ground of his extreme youth (twelve years); and, whereas, this pardon simply places said Campbell in the care of E. T. Doolittle, President of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, said Dooley being said Campbell's legally appointed guardian; and, whereas, this pardon becomes void whenever said Dooley shall report said Campbell as intractable, and said Campbell shall thereupon be returned to prison to serve his term. October 14, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
J. A. Kimball .....	San Francisco ..	Forgery .....	July, 1883 .....	.....Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, at a regular meeting of the Board of State Prison Directors, held at San Quentin on the eighth day of October, 1886, it was recommended that a pardon be granted to the said J. A. Kimball; and, whereas, believing that the interests of justice would not be more fully subserved by a longer incarceration of said Kimball. November 10, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
R. N. Burford .....	Fresno .....	Grand larceny.	September, 1884.	.....Eight years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held July 9, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Burford, on the ground that the committing Judge, the official prosecutor, and a number of the members of the Fresno Farmers' and Stockmen's Association earnestly recommended it, and many other residents of Fresno County petitioned it. November 13, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
B. F. Lewis .....	Fresno .....	Grand larceny.	September, 1884.	.....Eight years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held July 9, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said B. F. Lewis, on the ground that the committing Judge, the official prosecutor, and a number of members of the Fresno Farmers' and Stockmen's Association earnestly recommended it, and many other citizens of Fresno County petitioned it. November 13, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Daniel Lewis .....	Fresno .....	Grand larceny.	September, 1884.	.....Eight years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held July 9, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Lewis, on the ground that the committing Judge, the official prosecutor, and a number of the members of the Fresno Farmers' and Stockmen's Association earnestly recommended it, and many other citizens of Fresno petitioned it. November 15, 1886.



Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Wm. Speckermann ..	Fresno .....	Grand larceny	September, 1884.	..... Eight years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held July 9, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Speckermann, on the ground that the committing Judge, the official prosecutor, and a number of the members of the Fresno Farmers' and Stockmen's Association earnestly recommended it, and many other citizens of Fresno County petitioned for it. November 18, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
John S. Gray .....	San Francisco...	Embezzlement	November, 1883.	..... Ten years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 13, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Gray, on the ground that his mind is becoming impaired and a further incarceration will inevitably destroy his reason, a punishment far severer than was contemplated by the Judge who imposed the sentence or demanded by his offense; and, whereas, the committing Judge and a large number of the most prominent citizens of San Francisco urgently petition for his release. November 20, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Walter C. Stanley ....	Kern .....	Embezzlement.	November, 1884.	..... Six years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held March 16, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Stanley be commuted to four years; and, whereas, a majority of the Board later called upon the Governor and recommended that the said Stanley be pardoned, all parties concerned in the offense uniting in the desire for a pardon, and the prisoner's conduct being highly exemplary. November 26, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Martin Costello .....	Alameda .....	Felony .....	November, 1886.	..... Six weeks.

DECISION.—Whereas, a petition has been presented to me, signed by all the leading commercial firms of San Francisco, setting forth that this young man should be pardoned, since his offense consisted only in the doing of an act which in other counties is legally licensed. December 9, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Thomas Cleary .....	Alameda .....	Felony .....	November, 1886.	Three months.

DECISION.—Whereas, a petition has been presented to me signed by the leading commercial firms of San Francisco, setting forth that this young man should be pardoned, since his offense consisted only in the doing of an act which in other counties is legally licensed. December 9, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
G. W. Williams -----	Santa Clara -----	Assault deadly weapon -----	April, 1886 -----	----- One year.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 13, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Williams, on the ground that the letters of Hon. L. Archer, Judge Belden, M. J. Ashmore, County Clerk, and others, show that the prisoner was convicted under a misapprehension, and the blow given by him was given in self-defense; and, whereas, he has but two more months to serve. December 14, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
George Gear -----	Stanislaus -----	Grand larceny.	December, 1885 -----	----- Two years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 13, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Gear, on the ground that the Board of Supervisors, all the leading county officers, and a large number of representative citizens urge the pardon on the ground of the previous excellent character of Gear, his faithfulness in supporting his father and mother and sisters, and his youth. December 17, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Lew. Robinson -----	Mendocino -----	Murder, sec- ond degree ..	January, 1886 ..	----- Ten years.

DECISION.—Whereas, at a regular meeting of the State Board of Prison Directors, held on the seventeenth day of December, 1886, the pardon of the said Lew. Robinson was unanimously recommended; and, whereas, the Prosecuting Attorney, Hon. Archibald Yell, and the Judge who sentenced him, Hon. R. McGarvey, both asked for said pardon, on the ground of the youth of said Robinson and his previous excellent character; and, whereas, it appearing to me that the ends of justice would not be better served by a longer incarceration of said Robinson, and that the said boy, Lew. Robinson, has been sufficiently punished. December 23, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Edward Richards....	Santa Clara.....	Manslaughter.	June, 1884 -----	----- Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held December 17, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Richards, on the ground that his offense consisted only in assisting his father, who had called upon him for help, believing his life to be in danger, and that, as established by the Prosecuting District Attorney, he has now been adequately punished. December 24, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Benjamin Richards..	Santa Clara.....	Manslaughter.	June, 1884 -----	.... Seven years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held December 17, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Richards, on the ground that his offense, as testified by the petition of Hons. W. H. Mills, Creed Haymond, George Hearst, Judge Payne, and a large number of citizens of the county, including the District Attorney, was nothing more than an aggravated case of battery, for which he has been adequately punished. December 24, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Augustus Lampson..	Calaveras .....	Murder, second degree...	December, 1884..	Fourteen years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held December 17, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Lampson, on the ground that, as affirmed by a large number of the citizens of the county, his offense was committed in defense of his father, who was being beaten to death; that an excited state of public feeling rather than justice, caused his long sentence; that his previous character had been exemplary, and he has been sufficiently punished. December 27, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Wm. F. Morrison....	San Francisco ..	Grand larceny.	June, 1885.....	.....Ten years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 20, 1886, recommended that the said Morrison be pardoned on condition that he leave the State for a certain period, said recommendation being based on grounds which are fully set forth in said recommendation on file in this department, and which appear to them fully adequate; and, whereas, said Board of Directors are the custodians of the prisons and fully informed upon all matters relative to the best interest of the prisons and of the State; and, whereas, this pardon is made conditional upon his leaving the State forthwith and never returning. December 27, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
W. B. Treadwell .....	Yolo.....	Embezzlement.	May, 1886 .....	.....Four years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held December 17, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Treadwell, on the ground that a very large number of the wealthiest, most influential, and most responsible citizens of the county in which said Treadwell resided and in counties adjoining, petitioned said pardon, on the ground that his punishment would be a lasting one in or out of prison, that his wife and children were objects of charity, needing his help, and the ends of justice were subserved. December 28, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
James Casey.....	San Joaquin ....	Robbery .....	October, 1884....	.....Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 20, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Casey, on the ground that the sentencing Judge, Van R. Patterson, strongly urges his pardon, for the reason that his crime was a boyish freak; and his conduct since incarceration, coupled with his previous excellent character, strongly evince his thorough reform. December 29, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
James Dods.....	Alameda.....	Embezzlement.	August, 1883....	.....Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the said Dods has but three months more to serve; whereas, the Mayor of Oakland, Hon. E. W. Playter, J. J. Hanifin, Chairman of the Board of Super-



visors, John Hackett, Councilman, other city and county officers, and a large number of the citizens of the county, ask his pardon, all alleging that the said Dods, when he committed the crime, was in a physical state entitling him to consideration. December 30, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Wong Chu Shutt ----	Los Angeles ----	Murder, first degree -----	June, 1878.-----	----- Life.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 20, 1886, recommended that a pardon be granted said Wong Chu Shutt, on the ground that there is and was grave doubt as to his guilt, the only evidence against him being that of two members of a rival Chinese company; and, whereas, this pardon is granted on condition that he leaves the State never to return. December 30, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Henry Balte -----	San Francisco --	Embezzlement.	February, 1886. ---	Seven years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Hon. D. J. Toohy, sentencing Judge, J. N. E. Wilson, District Attorney, James Lawler, committing magistrate, and all parties connected with said offense, state that said Balte should be pardoned, for the reason that he pleaded guilty, none of the facts were known, and his sentence should not have exceeded six months in the House of Correction; and, whereas, Chief Crowley specially asks his pardon. December 30, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Iddo J. Stubbs -----	Sierra -----	Murder, second degree -----	July, 1883 -----	Eighteen years.

DECISION.—Whereas, Hon. Marion Biggs, Hon. C. P. Berry, Hon. D. A. Ostrom, J. M. C. Jasper, Thad. J. McFarland, W. L. Campbell, and other prominent and responsible citizens of northern California, have made it clear that the crime was committed in self-defense; whereas, the sentencing Judge, A. J. Howe, states that there is no question that the young man, whose previous character was unblemished, has not been sufficiently punished by his five years' term. December 31, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
John Lenox -----	Los Angeles ----	Murder -----	September, 1884. -----	----- Life.

DECISION.—Whereas, it is clearly established by the letters and statements of Louis Messmer, Judge Henry M. Smith, before whom the prisoner was tried, Judge A. Brunson, Judge W. A. Cheney, Judge J. B. Hallowsay, Hon. Joseph D. Lynch, P. L. Washburn, and other prominent and responsible citizens of Los Angeles, that the said Lenox was not a responsible party at the time said crime was committed, while his previous character for peace and industry was excellent. December 31, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
James E. Brown.....	San Francisco ..	Felony .....	November, 1885. ....	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, Superior Judges Levy, Coffey, and Maguire, Harbor Commissioners Wise and Paulsell, Bank Commissioner White, Auditor Strother, Assessor Holtz, and a large number of the responsible citizens of San Francisco, petition that a pardon be granted said James E. Brown, on the ground of his absolute and entire lack of criminal intent in the acts for which he was prosecuted. January 3, 1887.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Eleanor Weile .....	San Francisco ..	Felony .....	November, 1885. ....	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, Superior Judges Coffey, Levy, and Maguire, Harbor Commissioners Wise and Paulsell, Bank Commissioner White, Auditor Strother, Assessor Holtz, and a large number of the responsible citizens of San Francisco, petition that a pardon be granted said Eleanor Weile, on the ground that she was entirely free from any criminal intent in committing the acts for which she was prosecuted. January 3, 1887.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Monroe Rendskopf ..	Sacramento....	Forgery .....	May, 1884 .....	Twelve years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the leading German merchants of San Francisco, comprising I. Gutte, Charles Kohler, Louis Sloss, John Rosenfeld, William Wolff & Co., together with A. J. Bryant, W. H. Dimond, D. J. Staples, R. T. Carroll, Jones & Co., and others, ask that said Rendskopf be pardoned, on the ground that his crime was a petty one and he has ever been afflicted with a weak intellect; and, whereas, the sentencing Judge, Armstrong, indorses the petition on these grounds. January 4, 1887.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
John T. Murphy .....	San Francisco ..	Assault, deadly weapon...	December, 1886. ....	Two years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the said Murphy bore an unblemished character prior to the offense, committed said offense under great provocation, in the heat of passion, and is recommended for clemency by the sentencing Judge (Toohey), the District Attorney (Wilson), Alvinza Hayward, William Blanding, W. D. English, J. L. Meares, and many other representative citizens. January 4, 1887.

## LIST OF PARDONS FROM COUNTY JAILS.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Albert Yager .....	San Francisco ..	Petit larceny..	January, 1885..	.....Six months County Jail.

DECISION.—Whereas, the committing Judge, the Prosecuting Attorney, and a number of reputable citizens represent the boy, who is but sixteen years of age, to have borne a good character and to have innocently committed the offense (stealing two bags of hay) for which he was sentenced. February 20, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Joseph F. Upson .....	San Francisco ..	Felony .....	September, 1884	.....Two and one half years in House of Cor- rection.

DECISION.—Whereas, six members of the Senate, twenty-two officials of the Sheriff's office in San Francisco, and a number of reputable citizens, petition that the said Upson be pardoned, on the ground of excessive punishment; whereas, the District Attorney makes no objection; and, whereas, Dr. Charles Blach, City Physician, certifies that said Upson is ill with consumption and longer imprisonment will endanger his life. February 21, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Arthur Fitzpatrick...	San Bernardino.	Misdemeanor, two charges.	September, 1884.	One year, Coun- ty Jail.

DECISION.—Whereas, it appears from the petition of the committing Justice, the Superior Judge, the prosecuting attorney, the District Attorney, and many prominent citizens of the county, that the said Fitzpatrick is a man sixty-six years of age, bore a good reputation prior to his arrest for the offense named, was an industrious citizen, and has been adequately punished for an offense, whose results were not greatly harmful. April 15, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Frederick Eaton.....	San Francisco ..	Petit larceny..	April, 1885 .....	Three months, County Jail.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Police Judge who sentenced said Eaton, asks that he be pardoned, on the ground of his previous good character, the triviality of his offense, and the fact that he was intoxicated when it was committed; whereas, the captain of the vessel on which said Eaton was articulated, asserts that he is a steady and worthy seaman; and, whereas, his pardon is made conditional upon his sailing on the ship Combermere, and will be void should he fail to do so. May 13, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
John Brown .....	San Francisco ..	Burglary .....	August, 1884 .....	Two and one half years, House of Correction.

DECISION.—Whereas, the District Attorney who prosecuted the said Brown, J. D. Sullivan, and the Judge who sentenced said Brown, Robert Ferral, urgently ask his pardon, on the ground that he will become a useful member of society, and is a proper person for the exercise of executive clemency. May 14, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Charles Chenette .....	Napa .....	Petit larceny ..	March, 1885 .....	Four months County Jail.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Sheriff, H. H. Harris, the Under-Sheriff, T. Kingston, the Justice of the Peace, W. C. Smith, the District Attorney, Henry Hogan, the complaining witness, and many responsible officials and citizens of the county, ask that the boy (twelve years of age) be pardoned, on the ground that the offense committed was trivial, the theft being that of a pocket knife, and the punishment already suffered adequate, in their estimation. June 12, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Louis Helbing .....	San Francisco ..	Petit larceny ..	October, 1884 .....	Six months in County Jail, and \$500 fine.

DECISION.—Whereas, five of the jurors who found said Helbing guilty, the Judge who first committed him, H. Watson Webb; the Mayor of the City, Washington Bartlett; the Auditor, F. F. Strother; the County Clerk, J. J. Flynn; John Rodgers, Chief Jailor of the County Jail; Robert Ferral, and numerous other citizens cognizant of the case, petition that said Helbing be pardoned, on the ground that considering his faithful services as carpenter without compensation from the city during the eight months of his imprisonment, he has adequately atoned for his offense. June 16, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Nicholas Murphy .....	San Francisco ..	Robbery .....	January, 1884 .....	Three years in House of Correction.

DECISION.—Whereas, Judge T. K. Wilson, the committing Judge, six of the jurors, R. P. Hammond, Gustave Reis, P. J. White, Patrick Connelly, George W. Knox, Edward Chattin, A. J. Bryant, J. P. Riordan, M. Heffernan, George Lemmon, and other responsible citizens of San Francisco, petition the pardon of said Murphy, on the ground that he bore an excellent character prior to the offense; that there was doubt as to his guilt, and that he has been in prison for one year and a half. June 20, 1885.



Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
William McKown	San Francisco	Battery	March, 1885	Six months in House of Correction.

DECISION.—Whereas, an investigation of the facts of the offense for which said McKown was committed to jail, shows that the battery was not a severe one, while the provocation was extreme; and, whereas, the presence of the father in jail and the mother in the insane asylum leaves eight children of said McKown without any relative to care for them. June 24, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
John Martin	Colusa	Assault	May, 1884	Five hundred days, County Jail, or \$500 fine.

DECISION.—Whereas, in the opinion of E. W. Bridgford, Superior Judge; W. H. Miles, County Clerk; J. L. Wilson, Superintendent of Schools; E. R. Graham, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and eighty other responsible citizens of Colusa, the said Martin has been sufficiently punished for his crime, and the interests of the community will be best subserved by his release at the present time. June 29, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Dave DeCosta	Alameda	Petit larceny	January, 1884	Six months, County Jail, or \$500 fine.

DECISION.—Whereas, the said DeCosta has served the prescribed term of imprisonment, and has no money wherewith to pay the fine, and will further be imprisoned until the fine is satisfied at the rate of one dollar per day; and, whereas, Rev. M. F. Levy, W. E. Hale, Sheriff; S. P. Hall, District Attorney; P. Pumyea, Captain of Police, and a number of substantial and worthy citizens, ask that said DeCosta be pardoned, on the ground of his destitute family, his having borne a fair character hitherto, and his evidence of reform. July 9, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Harry Sharkey	San Francisco	Burglary, first degree	September, 1884	Eighteen months Industrial School.

DECISION.—Whereas, the present and preceding Boards of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco have expressed their desire that the boy be released; whereas, the committing Judge, Robert Ferral, and ten of the convicting jury, petition the boy's release, in which petition M. A. Smith, Superintendent of the Industrial School, joins. July 31, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
L. Williams.....	San Francisco....	Forgery.....	August, 1884....	Three years, House of Correction.

DECISION.—Whereas, a petition has been filed in this office, signed by Hon. D. J. Toohy, Judge of the Court before which said Williams was convicted; by Hon. J. D. Sullivan, the District Attorney who prosecuted him, and by Hon. J. N. E. Wilson, present District Attorney of said county, asking for the pardon of said Williams; and, whereas, a certificate signed by Charles Blach, City Physician, accompanies said petition, stating that Williams is now ill with consumption; and, whereas, the friends of said Williams offer to send him, if pardoned, to his mother in Berlin, Germany. September 2, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
James Dever.....	San Francisco....	Forgery.....	November, 1884.	One year, House of Correction.

DECISION.—Whereas, J. N. E. Wilson, District Attorney for San Francisco; Alexander Badlam, D. J. Oullahan, Treasurer of the State; Rev. H. P. Gallagher, and other responsible officials and citizens, aver that said Dever will become a reputable and worthy citizen, and ask that a pardon be granted him, on the grounds of the aid he extended to the prosecuting officials in other forgery cases. September 7, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
James Barracco.....	San Francisco ..	Assault with deadly weapon .....	November, 1884	Two years, House of Correction.

DECISION.—Whereas, the petition for the pardon of said Barracco is based upon the fact that he was a respectable, hard-working man, with a wife and large family, committed the offense without premeditation, from provocation, and has been sufficiently punished; which facts are affirmed by the Chief of Police, P. Crowley; the Captain of Detectives, I. W. Lees; the Superintendent of the House of Correction; Sheriff Hopkins; District Attorney Wilson; Superior Judges Wilson, Ferral, Murphy, and Sullivan, and other respectable members of the community. September 24, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Michael Gorman.....	Tuolumne .....	Playing rondo.	June, 1885 .....	\$250 fine, or one year County Jail.

DECISION.—Whereas, the pardon of said Gorman is petitioned for by the entire jury who found him guilty; George McQuade, Sheriff of the county; T. M. Yancy, Deputy-Sheriff; Joseph Fitzgerald, County Clerk; I. F. Wagner, County Recorder, and other officers, and a large number of responsible citizens of said county, on the ground that the defendant, Gorman, has already been sufficiently punished for the offense. October 6, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Hugh Fraser .....	Alameda .....	Misdemeanor ..	September, 1884 .....	One year in City Prison, and \$500 fine.

DECISION.—Whereas, the District Attorney of the county, the Mayor of Oakland, the Police Judge, the Captain of Police, Hon. J. West Martin, ex-Mayor Hon. C. McCleverty, ex-Sheriff M. F. Tarpey, W. H. Glasscock, Peter Thompson, President of the St. Andrews Society, and D. E. Collins, Secretary of said society, with other citizens, petition that said Fraser be pardoned, on the ground that said Fraser did not intend to commit, or realize the commission of his offense, is in failing health, and has been sufficiently punished. October 28, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Emma Williams ....	San Francisco ..	Petit larceny ..	July, 1885 .....	Six months County Jail.

DECISION.—Whereas, the said Emma Williams is now suffering from a disease which, according to the certificate of the City Physician of San Francisco, will certainly cause her death if she is not removed from the jail; and, whereas, she has never before been accused of crime; and, whereas, the Sheriff of San Francisco and various judicial officers petition her release. November 10, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
William Morse .....	San Francisco ..	Burglary .....	April, 1885 .....	Two years House of Correction.

DECISION.—Whereas, the said William Morse is incurably ill from a complication of diseases, as certified by Doctors Black and Martinache, which will certainly cause his death if he be not removed; and, whereas, the committing Judge, the District Attorney, the Sheriff, and the Superintendent of the House of Correction petition his pardon, his family being able and willing to take care of him. November 10, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
David A. Vickermann ..	Mendocino .....	Petit larceny ..	May, 1885 .....	Six months in County Jail and \$500 fine.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Superior Judge, the Sheriff, the District Attorney, the Chairman and majority of the Board of Supervisors, the County Clerk, the Assessor, and a number of prominent citizens, all of said county, petition that said Vickermann be pardoned, he having served the term prescribed and having no money wherewith to pay his fine; and, whereas, said pardon is asked by said petitioners because the punishment, in their opinion, is excessive, and its enforcement an undue burden on the county. November 14, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Richard and Henry Butler .....	Amador .....	Petit larceny ..	August, 1885 ..	Six months in County Jail and \$25 fine each.

DECISION.—Whereas, the committing Judge, John Blowers, personally urges the pardon of the said defendants, on the ground of their previous good character, their youth, the fact that they have served the term of imprisonment prescribed, and have no money with which to pay their fines; and, whereas, the District Attorney, W. J. McGee, the Constable, Evan Jehu, the complaining witness, and a hundred and twenty-five worthy citizens of Plymouth and vicinity petition that the prisoners be set free. November 16, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
John Greenhold .....	San Francisco ..	Burglary .....	November, 1883 ..	Three years, House of Correction.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Committing Judge, Robert Ferral, the District Attorney, J. N. E. Wilson, the ex-District Attorney, J. D. Sullivan, Justin Gates, Chairman of the House of Correction Committee of the Board of Supervisors, and John Sedgwick, Superintendent of the House of Correction, petition the pardon of said Greenhold, on the ground of good conduct, valuable service to the city through his trade as plumber, the fact that he has but six months to serve, and the fact that further incarceration will work great hardship to him, his presence being needed in New York to establish his claim to an estate. November 19, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
James J. O'Brien .....	San Francisco ..	Burglary .....	February, 1885 ..	Two years, House of Correction.

DECISION.—Whereas, Patrick Crowley, Chief of Police of the City of San Francisco, I. W. Lees, Captain of Detectives, Dan. Coffee, detective, John Sedgwick, Superintendent of the House of Correction, and J. N. E. Wilson, District Attorney, unite in asking the pardon of said O'Brien, on the ground of his youth, his ignorance, through intoxication, of the offense he was committing, his delicate health, and the fact that the crime was his first offense; and, whereas, Senator George H. Whitney personally asks his pardon, guaranteeing that steady employment at his trade awaits said O'Brien. January 16, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
W. C. Livingston .....	Alameda .....	Obtaining money, false pretenses, 5 charges ..	December, 1885 ..	Two and one half years.

DECISION.—Whereas, Hon. James A. Johnson, Deputy District Attorney of Alameda County, who prosecuted said case, represents that the prosecuting officer and the Court were grossly deceived by the perjury of the witnesses against said Livingston, and further represents that said Livingston has now suffered more than adequate punishment for any offense of which he was really guilty; and, whereas, the sentencing Judge and the Captain of Police concur in said statement of the case. June 7, 1886.



Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
J. J. Gallagher .....	Sacramento .....	Obtaining money, false pretenses .....	December, 1885.	Eight months County Jail.

DECISION.—Whereas, the committing Judge, Hon. W. C. Van Fleet, petitions the pardon of said Gallagher, on account of the suffering condition of his family; and, whereas, Hon. W. A. Henry, Police Judge, and the Sheriff of the county, Hon. J. W. Wilson, and the ex-Chief of Police also petition his pardon, on the various grounds of previous good character, inadequate preparation for trial, and adequate punishment for the offense. June 12, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
J. H. Saunders .....	San Luis Obispo.	Assault, deadly weapon .....	July, 1886 .....	..... One year County Jail and \$1000 fine.

DECISION.—Whereas, all of the jurors, nearly all of the county officers, Hon. McD. R. Venable, Hon. Frank McCoppin, the leading business men of the county, a majority of the Board of County Supervisors, and about six hundred citizens and residents of the county, petition the pardon of said Saunders, on the ground that he was innocent of any intent to do wrong and engaged in furthering the interests of the law abiding community. July 6, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Joseph Noblett .....	Alameda .....	Battery .....	October, 1885 .....	..... Six months County Jail and \$250 fine.

DECISION.—Whereas, the said Noblett has served the prescribed term of imprisonment, and has no money wherewith to pay his fine, and will further be imprisoned until the fine is satisfied, at the rate of one dollar per day; and, whereas, the Police Judge who heard the case, the Deputy District Attorney who prosecuted the case, the Captain of Police of the city, and others, respectfully petition for a pardon for said Joseph Noblett, believing it to be necessary and requisite for his health, and that a longer confinement in prison would result fatally. August 17, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
W. H. Smith .....	San Francisco.	Attempt to rob.	February, 1886.	... Three years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the committing Judge, D. J. Murphy, the Superintendent of the House of Correction, and others, request that a pardon be granted said Smith, on the ground that he is dying of consumption; and, whereas, his moribund condition is attested by the certificate of Dr. Chas. Blach, City Physician, and D. Chagneau, Police Surgeon. October 14, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Thomas Baker.....	Alameda .....	Misdemeanor.	February, 1886.	\$500 fine, or 500 days County Jail.

DECISION.—Whereas, the term of said Baker is nearly ended, and it having been represented to me that the said Baker is a man of excellent character and habits; and, whereas, the pardon of said Baker has been urgently asked for by the District Attorney, James A. Johnson, who prosecuted the case, and by the Police Judge, S. F. Daniels, who sentenced said Baker, also by the Chief of Police, Keeper of the Prison, and many attorneys of good standing. December 23, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Leonard Collins.....	San Francisco ..	Assault to murder.....	April, 1886.....	Two years in House of Correction.

DECISION.—Whereas, it is clearly established that the defendant, who is a boy, pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced without an understanding of the circumstances; whereas, he was guilty of nothing more than a simple assault, for which he has been adequately punished, which facts are set forth in the petition of the District Attorney and others. January 4, 1887.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Eugene Dalton.....	San Francisco..	Assault to murder.....	April, 1886.....	Two years in House of Correction.

DECISION.—Whereas, the District Attorney of San Francisco, now Senator, J. N. E. Wilson, Senators Sullivan, McCarthy, Spellacy, and Murphy specially request and urge that a pardon be granted said Dalton, on the ground that he has been adequately punished for his offense, and the ends of justice have been fully satisfied. January 5, 1887.

## LIST OF COMMUTATIONS.

*From January 1, 1885, to the close of the Administration.*

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Edward Hicks.....	San Francisco ..	Murder, second degree..	March, 1878.....	Life.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held July 17, 1884, recommended that the sentence of said Hicks be commuted to ten years and six months, on various good grounds, as set forth at length in the recommendation on file in this office. Let his sentence be commuted to ten years and six months. February 4, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Charles Deutal.....	Placer .....	Murder, second degree..	May, 1869 .....	Life.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held January 21, 1884, recommended that the term of said Deutal be diminished by a commutation of his sentence to twenty-six and one half years, on the ground that circumstantial evidence, his recommendation to mercy, and his extreme age, with other considerations, rendered his punishment sufficient. Let his sentence be commuted to twenty-six and one half years. February 4, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
James Gorman .....	Tehama .....	Burglary .....	February, 1881. ....	Eight years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held October 21, 1884, recommended, in the interests of discipline and prison government, that the sentence of the said Gorman be commuted to four years and two months, actual time. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. February 17, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
William Young.....	San Bernardino.	Burglary .....	May, 1883 .....	Four years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held October 21, 1884, recommended that the sentence of said Young be commuted to two and one half years, on the grounds of doubt as to the prisoner's guilt, and his faithful labor. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. February 17, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
John Shannon.....	San Francisco ..	Robbery .....	July, 1880 .....	Six years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held October 21, 1884, recommended, in the interest of prison discipline, and for the benefit of the prison government, that the sentence of said Shannon be commuted to four years and two months, actual time. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. February 17, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Simon Raten .....	Sacramento.....	Murder, first degree .....		Death.

DECISION.—Whereas, in the opinion of the Attorney-General of the State, of the united bar of Sacramento, and many worthy citizens, as evinced by petition on file and of record in this department, the crime for which said Raten was convicted and so sentenced lacked the elements necessary to constitute murder in the first degree, to wit, malice aforethought, deliberation, and premeditation; and, whereas, the Attorney-General of the State

affirms, in his opinion, that the execution of said Raten under said decree would be a judicial murder. Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws of this State, I, George Stoneman, Governor of the State of California, do hereby commute the sentence of said Raten to imprisonment for life, and direct that he be imprisoned in the State Prison at San Quentin for the remainder of his natural life. February 19, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Charles Weill .....	San Francisco ..	Grand larceny.	April, 1883 .....	Four years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at their regular meeting held in October, 1884, unanimously recommended that the said Weill be pardoned, on the ground that he does not belong to the criminal class, and that his good conduct and extraordinary zeal as a blacksmith has stimulated others and has helped to improve the discipline of the prison. Let his sentence be commuted to two years. February 25, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Henry Pearce .....	Mariposa .....	Murder, second degree..	October, 1878 .....	Twenty years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 26, 1883, recommended that the sentence of said Henry Pearce be commuted to fifteen years; and, whereas, if such recommendation be carried out by me, his sentence will expire March 14, 1885. Let his sentence be commuted to expire March 14, 1885. March 11, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Thomas Core .....	San Francisco ..	Robbery .....	August, 1880 .....	Fifteen years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 26, 1883, recommended that the sentence of said Thomas Core be commuted to ten years, on the ground of his previous good character, doubt as to his guilt, and other considerations. Let his sentence be commuted to ten years. March 12, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Fred. Rollinson .....	Sacramento .....	Grand larceny.	May, 1884 .....	One year.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held February 19, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Fred. Rollinson, on the ground of his meritorious services and previous good character; and, whereas, his term will expire, as per report of said Directors, on March 23, 1885. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. March 13, 1885.



Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
James Dooley .....	Butte .....	Murder, second degree..	February, 1878.	Twelve and one half years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held January 5, 1884, recommended that the sentence of said Dooley be commuted to ten and one half years; and, whereas, under such recommendation, if granted, the said Dooley would now be released. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. March 14, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
John Brown .....	San Francisco ..	Petit larceny and prior conviction .....	November, 1882.	Four years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held July 17, 1882, recommended that the sentence of said John Brown be commuted to three years, on the grounds of good conduct and adequate punishment for his offense; and, whereas, should such commutation be granted, said Brown would be released. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. March 17, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
James Coleman .....	Butte .....	Jail breaking and robbery.	June, 1881 .....	Seven years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held December 20, 1884, recommended that the sentence of said Coleman be commuted to five years, on the grounds of adequate punishment, faithful service, and the interest of discipline; and, whereas, he has now served (with credits) a five years' term. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. March 19, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Angus McMillan .....	Alameda .....	Assault deadly weapon .....	March, 1884 .....	Eighteen months Co. Jail.

DECISION.—Whereas, the District Attorney, the Judge of the Superior Court, the Sheriff, and other responsible citizens of Oakland, affirm that said McMillan bore an excellent character prior to his arrest; are of the opinion that he has been adequately punished, and by petition ask that his sentence be reduced to one year. Let his sentence be commuted to one year. March 21, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Juan Alviso .....	San Diego .....	Murder, second degree..	November, 1879.	Thirteen years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held June 20, 1884, recommended that the sentence of said Alviso be commuted to eight years,

on the grounds of diligent work, excellent example, and the interests of prison discipline, under Section 34 of the prison statute of 1880. Let his sentence be commuted to eight years. April 2, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Nick Remensberger.	Amador .....	Burglary, first degree .....	January, 1883. ....	Three years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held January 17, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Remensberger be commuted to two years and a half, on the ground that his remarkable industry and faithfulness as a trusted employé at the prison fully entitled him to such clemency. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. April 27, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Benjamin Addis .....	Tuolumne .....	Assault deadly weapon .....	October, 1884. ....	One year.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held March 18, 1885, recommended that the sentence of the said Addis be commuted to seven months, on the ground that the quarrel causing the offense had been reconciled, the jury and many citizens desired his release, establishing by petition his previous good character, and the fact that he had been adequately punished. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. April 28, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Jacob Addis .....	Tuolumne .....	Assault deadly weapon .....	October, 1884. ....	One year.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held March 18, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Addis be commuted to seven months, on the ground that the quarrel causing the offense had been reconciled, the jury and many citizens desired the prisoner's release, establishing by petition his previous good character, and the fact that he had been adequately punished. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. April 28, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
C. J. Barry .....	Sacramento .....	Grand larceny.	May, 1884 .....	Three years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held March 28, 1885, unanimously recommended that the sentence of said Barry be commuted to one year, on the ground that the Judge who sentenced him, Hon. J. W. Armstrong, having learned additional and pertinent facts concerning the case. May 15, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Charles Gilbert .....	Tehama .....	Robbery .....	February, 1881. ....	Eight years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held July 24, 1884, recommended that the sentence of said Gilbert be commuted to five years,

on the grounds of the previous unblemished character of the prisoner, his zealous service to the State, the unnecessary severity of his sentence, and the desire of a large number of the community that he be released. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. May 15, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
James Anderson.....	Tehama .....	Grand larceny..	April, 1883 .....	Seven years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held April 18, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Anderson, on the ground of doubt as to his guilt, faithful service while in prison, and important aid rendered to the prison authorities in the discovery of a plot to smuggle contraband articles into the State Prison. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. May 25, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Martin Cassidy .....	San Francisco ..	Burglary, second degree..	April, 1883 .....	Three years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held January 17, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Cassidy be commuted to two years and nine months, on the ground of his faithful and zealous record as a workman for the State, and his prompt and cheerful obedience of all prison regulations. Let his sentence be commuted to two years and nine months. June 1, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Thomas Woody.....	Tulare .....	Murder, second degree..	May, 1873.....	Twenty-five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held March 28, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Woody, previously commuted to twenty years by Governor Irwin, be further commuted to expire June 1, 1885, on the grounds of faithful service and untiring and intelligent labor for the State. Let his sentence be commuted to expire June 2, 1885. June 1, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Ah Yee.....	Yuba .....	Murder, second degree..	June, 1879.....	Life.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held March 21, 1884, recommended that the sentence of said Ah Yee be commuted to nine years, on the grounds that Hon. P. W. Keyser, N. D. Rideout, C. D. Dawson, D. E. Knight, Ben. Howser, I. N. Aldrich, H. L. McCoy, and other prominent citizens of Marysville, and county officials of Yuba, petitioned that said Ah Yee be granted clemency, urging that his offense was manslaughter and not murder, that he was in fear of his life, and that he has been adequately punished. Let his sentence be commuted to nine years. June 16, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Thomas Burns.....	San Francisco ..	Burglary, first degree .....	April, 1883 .....	..... Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held March 28, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Burns be commuted to three years, on the ground that his offense lacked the criminal intent, as shown by the petition of Superior Judges Toohy, Murphy, Sullivan, and Hunt, Police Judge Lawler, ex-District Attorney Sullivan, and other reputable testimony. Let his sentence be commuted to three years. June 18, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Juan Flores.....	Sacramento.....	Grand larceny.	May, 1883 .....	..... Three years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held April 18, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Flores be commuted to two years and eight months, on the ground of his extraordinary diligence as a workman at the prison, and the benefit derived by the State from his example to the other prisoners, as provided by Section 34 of the prison statute. Let his sentence be commuted to two years and eight months. July 25, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Ah Foo .....	San Francisco ..	Manslaughter.	July, 1880 .....	..... Ten years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held June 12, 1884, recommended that the sentence of said Ah Foo be commuted to seven years and a half, on the ground that his sentence was excessive, the homicide for which he was imprisoned having been committed while he was in fear of and in defense of his own life. Let his sentence be commuted to seven years and a half. July 17, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Charles Brown.....	Sonoma .....	Robbery .....	July, 1877.....	..... Eleven years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 18, 1884, recommended that the sentence of said Brown be commuted to eight years, the said recommendation being pursuant to their agreement so to recommend him for zealous and faithful service to the State after the forfeiture of his credits in consequence of an attempt to escape; and, whereas, with credits his original term has expired. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. July 17, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Edward Sutherland..	San Francisco ..	Murder, second degree..	March, 1883 .....	..... Eleven years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held January 21, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Sutherland be commuted to three years, on the ground that the Superior Judge who sentenced him and the jurors



who found him guilty affirmed that from facts discovered since the trial it was evident that the killing was accidental, and the said Sutherland was innocent of crime. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. July 30, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Charles Bradley .....	San Francisco ..	Burglary, first degree .....	November, 1882.....	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 13, 1884, recommended that the sentence of said Bradley be commuted to three years, on the ground of his extreme youth and the recommendation of the sentencing Judge, District Attorney, and other officers of the Courts; and, whereas, the said Board, after reinvestigating, on the seventeenth of July, 1885, reiterated the said recommendation, which said three years, with credits, has now expired. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. August 28, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Thomas Reardon ....	Los Angeles ....	Burglary, second comm....	January, 1884.....	Eight years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held March 18, 1885, recommended that a commutation of sentence to two years be granted said Reardon, on the ground that the Judge who sentenced him, and the District Attorney who prosecuted him, supposed him to be an ex-convict; and now, together with many reputable citizens, petition that his sentence be reduced to two years. Let his sentence be commuted to two years. September 15, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Louis P. Smith .....	Los Angeles ....	Forgery and felony .....	May, 1883 .....	Four years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held March 18, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Smith be commuted to three years, on the ground of his previous exemplary character, the urgent request of many prominent citizens familiar with the facts in Hanford, Visalia, Pomona, and vicinities, and the personal request of ex-Senator Atwell, ex-Senator Brotz, Judge W. W. Cross, clergyman W. N. Cunningham, N. W. Motheral, Judge McKeey, and others. Let his sentence be commuted to three years. September 25, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Thomas Moore .....	San Francisco ..	Burglary, first degree .....	February, 1884 .....	Three years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held July 27, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Moore be commuted to two years, on the ground of his diligent labor for the benefit of the State, his evident reform, and the further ground that the reduction of his term will be in the interest of discipline. Let his sentence be commuted to two years. October 10, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
William Roney .....	Merced .....	Burglary .....	October, 1883 .....	Four years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held September 24, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Roney be commuted to two years and four months, on the ground that the committing Judge, the Sheriff, District Attorney, and County Clerk of Merced County petitioned for his pardon, on the ground of information gained since his trial, which convinced them that his sentence should be mitigated; whereas, a position awaits him East; and, whereas, these presents are made conditional upon his leaving the State and never returning. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. October 26, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Gus Leonard .....	Los Angeles .....	Assault, deadly weapon .....	August, 1885 .....	Three months County Jail and \$500 fine.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Sheriff of Los Angeles County, George E. Gard, four of the Deputy Sheriffs, H. H. Benedict, Chief of Police, C. E. Thorn, ex-Mayor E. R. Spence, Mayor I. W. Hellman, Walter S. Moore, and a large number of other prominent citizens of Los Angeles, request that clemency be extended to said Leonard, on the ground that he is fatally ill with consumption, and extended incarceration may prove fatal. October 28, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Romaldo Cataldo .....	Calaveras .....	Murder .....	January, 1882 .....	Life.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held September 14, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Cataldo be commuted to seven years, and further recommended that he be released forthwith, said recommendation being granted upon the conviction of the Board that he should have been convicted only of manslaughter; that he has been sufficiently punished, and that the extension of clemency to him is directly pursuant to the system of reform pursued by the Board, and will have a salutary and desired effect upon prison discipline, in consequence of his zeal and remarkably faithful conduct. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. November 7, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
James Gordon .....	San Francisco .....	Robbery .....	July, 1880 .....	Eight years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held August 13, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Gordon be commuted to five years and four months, on the ground of diligent and valuable service to the State in instructing other prisoners in stone cutting, ability to earn his own living, and every evidence of reform; and, whereas, this commutation is practically only a restoration of forfeited credits merited by the prisoner's good conduct. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. November 13, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Ah Loy .....	San Francisco ..	Assault to murder .....	July, 1880.....	Fourteen years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held July 19, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Ah Loy be commuted to six years, on the ground that the sentence of said Ah Loy was excessive, as represented by the committing Judge D. J. Toohy, Assistant District Attorney J. W. Troutt, Senator E. T. Drum, and others; and whereas, he has served more than the six years with his credits. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. December 1, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Robert Gleason.....	Santa Clara.....	Robbery .....	December, 1882.....	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held July 27, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Gleason be commuted to three years and six months, on the ground of his diligent labor in the blacksmith shop, the excellent example he has set his fellow-prisoners, having brought him under the class mentioned in Section 34 of the statute governing the prisons; and, whereas, the recommended term has expired. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. December 19, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Thomas Moore .....	San Francisco ..	Attempt at burglary, first degree .....	February, 1884.....	Three years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held July 27, 1884, recommended that the sentence of said Moore be commuted to two years, on the ground that he has labored zealously for the interest of the State, does not belong to the criminal class, evinces every determination of reform, and is a good subject of clemency. And, whereas, the two years' sentence, if the recommendation be fulfilled, has already expired. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. December 19, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Henry Norton .....	Yuba .....	Robbery .....	July, 1876.....	Fifteen years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held December 20, 1884, recommended such a commutation of sentence for said Norton, under Section 34 of the statute governing prisons, as would restore to him his forfeited credits; whereas, he is justly entitled to such restoration for his diligent work and the excellent example he has set for a long period; and, whereas, his term with credits has now expired. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. December 22, 1885.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
John Ivers .....	San Francisco ..	Assault deadly weapon, and perjury .....	October, 1884.....	Two years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held October 10, 1885, recommended that a pardon be granted said Ivers, on the ground that

Senator D. J. Creighton, Senator E. F. Drum, and a large number of reputable citizens, including ex-District Attorney Sullivan, who prosecuted, and Judge D. J. Toohy, who sentenced said Ivers, ask his pardon, on the ground that he was the only one of four guilty parties who was convicted and punished; that he bore an excellent character previously; that his conviction of perjury was technical, and steady employment awaits him. Let his sentence be commuted to expire February 1, 1886. January 7, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
John Ashcraft .....	Sonoma .....	Assault to murder .....	July, 1879 .....	Fourteen years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held March 18, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Ashcraft be commuted to ten years, on the ground that such a punishment was adequate, considering his offense; and whereas, a ten years' sentence, counting credits, has now expired. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. February 2, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Edward Crangle .....	San Francisco ..	Assault .....	January, 1886 ..	\$250 or 250 days in County Jail.

DECISION.—Whereas, Mr. B. G. Haskell, representative counsel of the Federated Trade and Labor Unions of San Francisco, has presented to me a petition bearing the signatures of a very large number of the members of said Union, asking that the said Crangle be pardoned, on the ground that, in the opinion of the petitioners, he was guiltless of any participation in the alleged assault, but was endeavoring to stop the same. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. February 3, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Peter Bangs .....	San Francisco ..	Burglary, first degree .....	October, 1878 ..	Fifteen years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held January 9, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Bangs be commuted to eleven years and five months, upon the representations made by Hon. M. C. Blake, the committing Judge, that Bangs had been sufficiently punished and should be set at liberty, his sentence having been made excessive to deter other criminals at the time. February 10, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Thomas Welsh .....	Solano .....	Burglary, first degree .....	November, 1882 ..	Seven years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held July 17, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Welsh be commuted to four years, on the ground that the Superior Judge who sentenced him, J. M. Gregory, the District Attorney of Solano County, J. McKenna, ten of the convicting jury, and many prominent citizens of the said county, petitioned his release, on the ground that he had been sufficiently punished; and, whereas, said four years with credits have expired. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. February 25, 1886.



Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
George Harris .....	Sacramento .....	Burglary, second degree..	November, 1884. ....	Two years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held January 5, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Harris be commuted to one year and six months, on the ground that he has given valuable assistance to the officers of the prison by his skill as draughtsman and by faithfulness and obedience, commends himself to the Directors under Section 34 of the prison statute; and, whereas, the term of one year and six months has now expired. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. February 27, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
John Carrigan .....	San Francisco ..	Burglary, second degree..	January, 1884 .....	Three years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held January 5, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Carrigan be commuted to two years and six months, on the ground of his having rendered valuable service to the State in discovering the hiding place of a prisoner, who had secreted himself in order to escape; and has at all times labored with zeal and fidelity; and, whereas, the term of two years and six months has now expired. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. February 29, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Julian Pinto .....	San Francisco ..	Assault to murder .....	February, 1883. ....	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held January 21, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Pinto be commuted to four years, on the ground that the District Attorney who prosecuted, and a majority of the jurors so petition; whereas, the sentencing Judge, Ferral, states that the sentence was excessive, and earnestly appeals for its diminution; whereas, Pinto's previous character was good; and, whereas, a four years' term has now expired. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. March 4, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Charles Cole .....	Solano .....	Burglary, first degree .....	November, 1883. ....	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held April 18, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Cole be commuted to three years, on the ground that said Cole has labored diligently in acquiring a knowledge of stone cutting, and in instructing other prisoners, and in every way meriting executive clemency as a prisoner. Let his sentence be commuted to three years. March 23, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
William McGrath....	San Francisco....	Burglary .....	San Francisco....	Fifteen years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held July 17, 1884, recommended that the sentence of said McGrath be commuted to ten years, on

the ground that Hon. M. C. Blake, the sentencing Judge, stated to the Board that he would not have sentenced him for more than ten years had the sentence been discretionary with him, but that the law permitted no less than the sentence named; and, whereas, four of the Judges of the Supreme Court request that McGrath be so commuted. Let his sentence be commuted to ten years. March 23, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Philip Gephard .....	Los Angeles. ....	Grand larceny.	November, 1883. ....	Four years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held January 5, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Gephard be commuted to three years, on the ground that at the time he committed said offense he was a stranger in this country, ignorant of the language and the laws, and believed that he had the right to seize the property for money due him; whereas, his previous character was excellent, and he has been an industrious and zealous laborer for the State. Let his sentence be commuted to three years. March 26, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Patrick Brick .....	Colusa .....	Murder, first degree .....	July, 1885. ....	Death.

DECISION.—Whereas, numerous letters and petitions have been presented to me from different portions of the United States, asking that the sentence of said Brick be commuted from death by hanging to imprisonment for life; and, whereas, among said petitioners are the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, three United States Senators, the Governor and ex-Governor of the State of Kentucky, besides many citizens of Louisville and St. Louis, where said Brick formerly lived, all testifying to his uniform good character while a resident of those places; also, many citizens of Colusa County, where said homicide was committed, Hon. Leland Stanford, United States Senator from the State of California, and Hon. Barclay Henley, Congressman of the State of California from the First Congressional District; and, whereas, careful inspection and reading of the testimony in said case, now on file in this office, shows that said crime was committed in the heat of passion, and that it lacked in many respects those elements of malice and premeditation necessary to make it murder in the first degree, punishable with death. Let his sentence be commuted from death by hanging to imprisonment for life in the State Prison at Folsom. April 5, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Edward J. Morris ....	San Francisco ..	Manslaughter.	April, 1884 ....	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, petitions have been filed in this office praying for the commutation of the sentence of said Morris; that among said petitioners are nine of the jurors who rendered the verdict, Hon. D. J. Toohy, the Judge before whom the said prisoner was tried; J. D. Sullivan, the District Attorney who prosecuted the case; a number of leading citizens and members of the National Guard of the State of California; Senators B. F. Langford of San Joaquin County, J. A. Filcher of Placer County, Clay W. Taylor of Shasta County, and other leading officers and citizens of the State; and, whereas, the Prison Directors have recommended that the sentence of said Morris be commuted to two and one half years. Let his sentence be commuted to two and one half years. April 21, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Marion F. Smith .....	San Bernardino	Arson .....	March, 1879. ....	Twelve years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held March 15, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Smith be commuted to eleven

years, on the ground that his conviction was had upon very doubtful testimony—that of one Hewitt, who afterwards brought suit to recover the reward which had been offered for the arrest and conviction of incendiaries, which suit was decided against said Hewitt; and, whereas, the petition in said Smith's behalf is signed by nine of the jurors who tried the case, by the two District Attorneys who prosecuted the case, and by many prominent citizens and business men of Calaveras County; and, whereas, an eleven years' sentence, counting credits, has now expired. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. April 21, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Edward McCabe.....	San Francisco..	Grand larceny.	January, 1883..	Four years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held April 10, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said McCabe be diminished by two and one half months, in consequence of his faithful labor and diligent service for the State; and, whereas, said McCabe has but two months yet to serve. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. April 26, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
John Wilson.....	San Francisco ..	Grand larceny.	February, 1884..	Four years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held April 10, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Wilson be diminished by two and one half months, in consequence of his zealous and untiring labor for the State and the value of his example upon discipline; and, whereas, said Wilson has but two months of his sentence yet to serve. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. April 26, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Manoel Stone....	San Francisco ..	Libel.....	March, 1886....	Ninety days in County Jail.

DECISION.—Whereas, Hon. John P. Irish, Hon. W. D. English, and others, represent by petition and verbally that the said Stone has been excessively punished; that the libel was a republication from another paper, and not original; and that the said Stone, through the mismanagement of his case, had no opportunity to justify his act. Let his sentence be commuted to thirty days. May 3, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
H. H. Mansfield.....	Sacramento.....	Bigamy.....	June, 1884.....	Three years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the State Board of Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held April 9, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Mansfield be commuted to two years, on the ground that as an engineer he has labored with great zeal and fidelity for the State; had prior to his conviction been a hard working and industrious citizen; and, whereas, his term as recommended has now expired. May 24, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Espy Early .....	Sacramento.....	Grand larceny.	February, 1884.	....Four years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held March 30, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Early be commuted to three years, on the ground that he has been amply punished for his offense, and further, that his labor has entitled him to recognition under Section 34 of the prison statute; and, whereas, his term of three years expires on June 14, 1886. Let his sentence be commuted to expire June 14, 1886. June 12, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
A. J. Hubsch .....	Sonoma.....	Manslaughter.	February, 1884.	.....Six years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held July 17, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Hubsch be commuted to three years, on the ground that his offense was committed under circumstances of provocation that went far to justify it, and a term of three years is adequate punishment for it; and, whereas, a term of three years has now expired. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. June 19, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Patrick Robinson....	Sonoma .....	Misdemeanor.	May, 1886 .....	..... \$500 fine or 250 days County Jail.

DECISION.—Whereas, Hon. John P. Dunn, Hon. T. L. Thompson, Hon. D. J. Oullahan, and other responsible citizens assert that Robinson bore a good character prior to the commission of said offense, and that had he been properly represented at the time of trial, facts would have been presented which would have greatly diminished the penalty inflicted; and, whereas, Hon. Jackson Temple, the committing Judge, states that if said Robinson has established a good character, and accounted for his non-appearance at trial, judicial clemency would fix his penalty at half that imposed. Let his sentence be commuted to \$250 fine or 125 days. June 22, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Elisha P. McCurdy ..	Lake.....	Murder, first degree .....	October, 1884....	..... Death.

DECISION.—Whereas, it appears from the documents on file in this office, including the testimony taken at the trial and various petitions, that the evidence upon which said McCurdy was convicted was wholly circumstantial; and, whereas, the Judge who tried the case, nine of the jurors, the committing magistrate, the District Attorney who prosecuted the case, the present District Attorney, the Supervisors, Sheriff, Under Sheriff, County Clerk, Recorder, and Assemblyman of Lake County, four hundred responsible citizens of said county, and a large number of other citizens, urgently petition that the sentence of said McCurdy be commuted to imprisonment for life. Let his sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life in the State Prison at Folsom. June 25, 1886.



Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Li Heng .....	San Francisco ..	Burglary .....	December, 1880.	..... Ten years.

DECISION.—Whereas, at a regular meeting of the Board of State Prison Directors, held May 29, 1886, the said Li Heng was recommended for a commutation to eight years, on the ground that the said Li Heng has earned the recognition provided for in Section 34 of the statute to define, regulate, and govern the State Prisons of California. Let his sentence be commuted to eight years. June 28, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Frank Maitland .....	San Francisco ..	Grand larceny.	March, 1885....	..... Two years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held June 19, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Maitland be commuted to one year and six months, on the ground that the prisoner has labored faithfully and diligently, and earned the recognition prescribed in Section 34 of the statute to define, regulate, and govern the State Prisons of California. Let his sentence be commuted to one year and six months. July 10, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Thomas Dooley .....	San Francisco ..	Burglary, second degree..	February, 1884.	..... Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held June 19, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Dooley be commuted to three years and six months, on the ground that he has labored faithfully and diligently and earned the recognition prescribed in Section 34 of the statute of 1880, to define, regulate, and govern the State Prisons of California. Let his sentence be commuted to three years and six months. July 10, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Eugene Languenette.	San Francisco ..	Robbery .....	November, 1883.	..... Six years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held August 13, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Languenette be commuted to three years and six months, on the ground that by extraordinary diligence, unusual skill, and an unvarying desire to assist the prison authorities, he has entitled himself to recognition under Section 34 of the Act regulating and governing the prisons. Let his sentence be commuted to one year and six months. July 15, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Tom Hambidge.....	Mariposa .....	Assault, deadly weapon...	February, 1886.	..\$300 or 300 days.

DECISION.—Whereas, the committing Judge, the Sheriff, County Clerk, Assemblyman, and a large number of county officers and representative citizens, that said Hambidge has been sufficiently punished, is sick, cannot recover in jail, and is a burden to the county. Let his sentence be commuted to \$160 or 160 days. July 24, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
C. H. Wilson. ....	Tulare .....	Murder, second degree..	December, 1882. ....	Thirty years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held February 17, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said C. H. Wilson be commuted to six years, on the ground that his sentence was too severe for the offense committed, the homicide for which he was imprisoned having been committed while he was in fear of and in defense of his own life, and various good grounds, as set forth at length in the recommendations as on file in this office. Let his sentence be commuted to six years. August 13, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Thomas Dye. ....	Lake .....	Murder, second degree...	December, 1880. ....	Fifteen years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held September 24, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Dye be commuted to eight years, on the ground that the verdict of murder, second degree, was the result of a compromise made in the jury room, that the jury were deceived by one of their number and voted for the higher verdict from feeling that they were in honor bound to do so, though they believed that the prisoner was not guilty of a higher crime than manslaughter; and, whereas, Hon. R. M. McGarvey, the Judge who sentenced, and R. N. Crump, District Attorney, petition his release. Let his sentence be commuted to eight years. August 18, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Nick Williams .....	San Francisco..	Burglary, second degree..	April, 1883 .....	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, at a regular meeting of the Board of State Prison Directors, held on the twenty-first day of April, 1886, the said Nick Williams was recommended for a commutation to four and one half years, on the ground that the said Williams has earned the recognition provided for in Section 34 of the statute to define, regulate, and govern the State Prisons of California. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. August 23, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Frank Warren .....	Sonoma .....	Manslaughter.	September, 1883. ....	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held August 10, 1886, recommended, on the grounds of his previous good character, exemplary conduct, and service to the State, that his sentence be diminished by one month, and whereas, his term will expire on October 2, 1886. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. September 8, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
John Riley .....	San Francisco ..	Robbery .....	March, 1883 .....	Twenty years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held July 17, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said Riley be commuted to five years, on the

ground that it was his first offense, that the sentence was too severe, and that, in the opinion of a large number of influential petitioners, and of the Board, he has fully expiated his crime. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. September 11, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
C. A. Reynolds.....	Los Angeles ....	Manslaughter.	February, 1884. ....	Seven years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held August 10, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said C. A. Reynolds be commuted to three years and five months, on the ground that the ends of justice have been subserved by his incarceration. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. September 11, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
George C. Gottung---	San Francisco --	Manslaughter.	February, 1882. ....	Ten years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held August 17, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Gottung be commuted to six and one half years, on the ground of faithful and valuable services through a long period, and particularly on the ground of his heroism in extinguishing a fire, at great pain and injury to himself, which would otherwise have destroyed much valuable property of the State. Let his sentence be commuted to six and one half years. September 29, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
James Bushton.....	Monterey .....	Murder .....	March, 1872.....	Life.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held January 9, 1886, and, after rereference at another meeting held June 24, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Bushton be commuted to twenty-four years, on the ground that his sentence was severer than the circumstances justified, and he had been adequately punished for his offense. Let his sentence be commuted to twenty-four years. October 2, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
R. H. Curtis .....	Santa Cruz .....	Burglary, first degree .....	March, 1883.....	Six years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held June 24, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Curtis be commuted to five years, on account of youth, previous good character, and other mitigating circumstances; and, whereas, a five years' term has now expired. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. November 20, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
John Desmond .....	Solano.....	Manslaughter.	February, 1884. ....	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held September 23, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Desmond be commuted to three

years and six months, on the ground that his offense was a justifiable one, committed in self-defense, and in fear of his life; and, whereas, the term of three years and six months has now expired. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. November 20, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
William Tawsey.....	San Francisco ..	Burglary, second degree...	July, 1884.....	.....Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 20, 1886, recommended that the sentence of the said Tawsey be commuted to three and one half years, on the ground that the prisoner has labored faithfully and diligently and earned the recognition provided for in Section 34 of the statute to define, regulate, and govern the State Prisons; and further, that his youth and conduct give every evidence of repentance and reform. Let his sentence be commuted to three and one half years. November 20, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Felix J. Hoin .....	San Francisco ..	Manslaughter.	March, 1882.....	.....Nine years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held September 23, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Hoin be commuted to seven years, on the ground that Robert Ferral, the committing Judge, P. Crowley, Chief of Police, eleven of the jurors, and a large number of prominent citizens, petition for clemency for said Hoin, on the ground of doubt as to his sanity when committing the offense. Let his sentence be commuted to seven years.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Jung Quong Sing ....	Santa Clara.....	Murder, first degree .....	January, 1886.....	.....Death.

DECISION.—Whereas, a petition has been presented to me asking that the sentence of said Jung Quong Sing be commuted to imprisonment for life, on the ground that the evidence against him at his trial was purely circumstantial, and there is great doubt as to his guilt; and, whereas, F. A. Bee, the Chinese Consul, has presented a statement of the words of Hon. D. Belden, the sentencing Judge, setting forth substantially that the evidence was purely circumstantial: that there was room for doubt in the premises; that if he, Belden, were a juror in the case he would not have consented to the infliction of the death penalty, and that the best interests of society would be subserved by the confinement of said Jung Quong Sing in the State Prison. Let his sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life in the State Prison at San Quentin. December 2, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Robert Rea .....	Sacramento.....	Grand larceny.	October, 1884.....	.....Ten years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held October 4, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Rea be commuted to two and a half years, on the ground that his sentence was excessive for the purpose of warning others, and that he has been adequately punished for his crime; and further, that he has earned recognition under Section 34 of the prison statute of 1880. Let his sentence be commuted to two and one half years. December 11, 1886.



Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
John R. Franklin....	Modoc.....	Manslaughter.	January, 1884..	.....Ten years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held April 10, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Franklin be commuted to four years, on the ground of a petition to that effect from a large number of residents of Modoc county, and the fact that the prisoner has earned recognition by his very faithful conduct and hard labor for the State; and that his sentence was excessive. Let his sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. December 11, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Trinidad German....	Santa Barbara..	Murder, second degree.....	December, 1877..	..... Life.

DECISION.—Whereas, the entire jury in the case petition for a commutation to ten years, stating that this was the punishment they deemed adequate, and desired to be inflicted; and, whereas, the county officers and many prominent citizens of Santa Barbara urge the pardon, on the ground of premeditated and excessive sentence; and, whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held December 13, 1886, recommended a commutation to fourteen years on these grounds. Let his sentence be commuted to fourteen years. December 14, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Mara P. Kay.....	Alameda .....	Forgery.....	May, 1883 .....	Fourteen years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 13, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Kay be commuted to five years, on the ground that a large number of the most prominent citizens and county officers ask a mitigation of the sentence; whereas, the Superior Judges of the county, and many others, assert that the punishment was excessive; and, whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors is unanimously of that opinion. Let his sentence be commuted to five years. December 17, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Eug. M. Woodberry..	Los Angeles ....	Forgery and embezzlem't.	September, 1883..	.....Ten years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held October 8, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Woodberry be commuted to five years, upon the recommendation of Hon. Stephen M. White, the prosecuting District Attorney, the sentencing Judge, and other responsible citizens, all of whom unite in desiring the mitigation of a penalty they deem excessive. Let his sentence be commuted to five years. December 17, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Josef Recard de Silvera.....	Kern.....	Murder.....	February, 1882..	..... Life.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Consul of Portugal and other foreign representatives, the Portuguese Protective Benevolent Association, and two hundred and fifty Portuguese petition as a favor to the Portuguese residents that their countryman be pardoned, on the

ground that the terrible provocation, his wife's adultery, and the lack of premeditation on Silvera's part, should have set him free; and, whereas, it is very probable that a due consideration of these facts would have resulted in a verdict of innocence or a diminished penalty; and, whereas, a preceding Governor has taken a similar view of the case. Let his sentence be commuted to seven years. December 18, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Samuel Fowler .....	Fresno.....	Grand larceny.	June, 1886.....	.... Four years.

DECISION.—Whereas, at a regular meeting of the State Board of Prison Directors, held on the seventeenth day of December, 1886, the said Samuel Fowler was unanimously recommended for commutation of sentence, on the ground that he, the said Fowler, does not belong to the criminal class, but that the crime was committed while under an aberration of mind; and, whereas, the District Attorney and the Superior Judge both recommend the commutation of the sentence of said Fowler. Let his sentence be commuted to one year. December 24, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Frank Moran.....	San Joaquin ....	Robbery .....	November, 1885. ..	Eleven years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held August 17, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Moran be commuted to one year, on the ground that the said Moran is afflicted with epilepsy of a chronic character, and the sentencing Judge, Swinerton, in asking for his commutation, affirms that a knowledge of the facts would have reduced the penalty to one year. Let his sentence be commuted to one year. December 24, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Patrick McGettigan..	San Francisco ..	Robbery .....	August, 1881....	..... Life.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 13, 1884, recommended that the said McGettigan be pardoned, on the ground that he was an orphan boy of eighteen in the hands of an old convict, who confessed when dying that he alone committed the crime; whereas, upon the case being sent back to the Board for further investigation, they recommended a commutation to eight years, on the same ground, on August 25, 1886. Let his sentence be commuted to eight years. December 28, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
F. X. Bonilla.....	Santa Barbara..	Murder, first degree .....	January, 1869..	..... Life.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held September 23, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Bonilla be commuted to thirty years, on the ground that the county officers, Superior Judge, and representative men of Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties, urging that the boy Bonilla was acting in defense of his father's life, earnestly petitioned a reduction of his sentence. Let his sentence be commuted to thirty years. December 28, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Charles J. Walden ...	San Joaquin ....	Forgery and embezzlement.	October, 1883....	Thirteen years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held November 13, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Walden be commuted to six years, on the ground that a very large number of the most prominent men of San Joaquin County represented that the sentence was very excessive, said Walden having made full restitution to the injured parties, and pleaded guilty. Let his sentence be commuted to six years. December 29, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Thomas Righetti ....	San Luis Obispo.	Burglary .....	June, 1884. ....	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held December 14, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Righetti be commuted to three years and four months, under Section 34 of the prison statute. Let his sentence be commuted to three years and four months. December 29, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
William Dunlap .....	San Francisco...	Burglary .....	September, 1882. ....	Ten years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held October 14, 1886, recommended that a commutation to six years be granted said Dunlap, on the ground of faithful and diligent service, under Section 34 of the prison statute. Let his sentence be commuted to six years. December 29, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
James McCarthy .....	San Francisco...	Grand larceny.	May, 1885.....	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the State Board of Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held December 17, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said McCarthy be commuted to two years and six months, on the ground that the sentencing Judge, D. J. Murphy, and the counsel for the people, allege that since the trial facts have come to their knowledge showing that the sentence was much severer than circumstances warranted. Let his sentence be commuted to two and one half years. December 30, 1886.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
William Williams ...	Siskiyou .....	Murder, first degree .....	July, 1872 .....	Life.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held December 17, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Williams be commuted to

twenty-four years, on the ground of his extremely valuable services to the State in largely assisting to prevent a break of the prisoners during a fire, he being the only one of the meritorious number whose claims have not been recognized. Let his sentence be commuted to twenty-four years. December 30, 1886.

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Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Geo. B. White .....	Solano .....	Grand larceny.	May, 1884 .....	Four years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held October 5, 1885, recommended that the sentence of said White be commuted to three years, on the ground that the sentencing Judge and the prosecuting District Attorney declare his sentence to have been excessive, and his valuable services to the State entitle him to consideration. Let his sentence be commuted to three years. December 31, 1886.

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Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Fred. Merthens .....	Sacramento .....	Forgery .....	November, 1884. ....	Four years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held April 10, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Merthens be commuted to two years, on the ground that there was clearly no criminal intent in the prisoner's act, he having committed it while intoxicated, and reported it himself to the police before its discovery. Let his sentence be commuted to two years. December 31, 1886.

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Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
John Kelly, alias Dwyer .....	Mendocino .....	Robbery .....	December, 1884. ....	Five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held December 17, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said prisoner be commuted to two years and six months, on the ground that Sheriff Hopkins, Judge Toohy, Judge Lawler, J. M. Standley, Sheriff of Mendocino, John P. Dunn, and others, join in asking it, on the ground of Dwyer's services in bringing other criminals to justice. Let his sentence be commuted to two years and six months. December 31, 1886.

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Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Thomas L. Westlake.	Shasta .....	Murder, second degree .....	May, 1883 .....	Twenty-five years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held December 29, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Westlake be commuted to five years, on the ground that it is established by the letters and statements of the trial Judge, Hon. Aaron Bell, and the prosecuting District Attorney, Edward Sweeny, that a sentence of five years is adequate punishment for his offense. Let his sentence be commuted to five years. January 3, 1887.



Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
F. A. Sprague-----	Ventura -----	Murder -----	August, 1880---	----- Life.

DIRECTION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held December 29, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Sprague be commuted to eleven years, on the ground of doubt as to his guilt, owing to the admitted perjury of an important witness, his failure to obtain a hearing in the Supreme Court, and the petition of hundreds of responsible, representative, and distinguished citizens, that clemency be shown him. Let his sentence be commuted to eleven years. January 3, 1887.

Name of Prisoner.	County.	Crime.	Sentenced.	Term.
Victor Franco -----	Los Angeles ----	Rape -----	January, 1882--	Fourteen years.

DECISION.—Whereas, the Board of State Prison Directors, at a regular meeting held December 29, 1886, recommended that the sentence of said Franco be commuted to ten years, on the ground that his offense was not a case of rape, and did not deserve so heavy a punishment. Let his sentence be commuted to seven years. January 4, 1887.



# INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

# GOVERNOR WASHINGTON BARTLETT,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE : : : P. L. SHOAF, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.  
1887.





# INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

## GOVERNOR WASHINGTON BARTLETT.

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FELLOW-CITIZENS: With profound gratitude to the people who have elevated me, by their voluntary suffrages, to the Chief Magistracy of the great State of California, I assume the office, invoking Divine assistance, and relying upon the generous support of my fellow-citizens.

It is with a grateful heart that I contemplate the fact that our country is at peace with all nations, and that it is enjoying unwonted prosperity.

After a retirement of nearly quarter of a century, the Democratic party is again in power, and the government is being administered according to the precepts and upon the principles of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson. The bitterness engendered by civil war is fast giving place to fraternal love, under an equal and just administration of Federal affairs, and I believe the day is not far distant when political division on sectional lines will be unknown in this country.

It is proper, and in accordance with usage, that I should indicate, at this time, the policy which shall govern me in the administration of my office.

### IRRIGATION.

The subject which most vitally affects the material prosperity of a large section of the State is irrigation, and it is plain that the time has arrived when wise legislation—the adoption of a comprehensive system adapted to the wants of the country—must be formulated and put in operation.

I make no doubt that the wisdom of the Legislature will be equal to the duty devolving upon it, and that a just solution of this vexed question will be found.

### THE CHINESE.

The failure of the several Acts of Congress to limit and restrict the immigration of Chinese to this State, has justly created a widespread feeling of discontent among our people, and a demand for the adoption of more stringent measures against their coming, including the abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty. This treaty has wrought great injury to the Pacific States and Territories, by encouraging the coming and settling in their midst of several hundred thousand people of an inferior race, radically dissimilar in physical, mental, and moral constitution. Their presence prevents the immigration of free white laborers, and causes a deep feeling of dissatisfaction and discontent to prevail among the white laboring classes. While every one within the jurisdiction of the State is entitled to and should receive the protection of the laws, still the policy of admitting in such large numbers a race who are distasteful to our people, detrimental

to our prosperity, and calculated to breed trouble, cannot be upheld, and it is to be hoped that the National Government may heed the remonstrances that have been made and afford the necessary relief.

#### HARBOR DEFENSES.

The attention of Congress should be immediately called by the Legislature to the defenseless condition of the principal harbors and of the cities of the State, and our Senators and Representatives be supported in their efforts to obtain adequate appropriations from the National Treasury to construct proper defenses and equip them with modern ordnance. In the event of a rupture of the peaceful relations now existing between the Great Powers of Europe, it would be extremely difficult for the United States to maintain a strict neutrality, and preserve its friendly relations with the several belligerents unless in a military condition strong enough to make its neutral rights respected.

#### STATE FINANCES AND CREDIT.

The second biennial message of Governor Stoneman, transmitted on the sixth instant to the Senate and Assembly, taken in connection with the reports of the Controller and Treasurer, show an unfavorable condition of the finances of the State, and such as to demand prompt action, if the credit and honor of the commonwealth are to be maintained. His Excellency states that the expenditures during the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1886, exceeded those of the two preceding years by \$2,622,591 74. That although the rate of taxation, for State purposes, was raised from 45.2 cents in 1884, to 56 cents in 1886, the expenditures exceeded the receipts by a considerable sum, thus leaving unpaid and unprovided for, a large number of bills and claims.

I am aware that appropriations aggregating \$526,000 were made for charitable purposes and the publication of school books, yet the astonishing fact remains that the ordinary expenses of the government during the last two years exceeded those of the previous two years by nearly \$2,100,000 !

No one is more jealous of the State's honor and credit, more opposed to a credit system, and all the evils which it entails, than myself, but before placing additional burdens upon the people I would advise that scrutiny be made into the items of expenditure, and the expense accounts of the several State institutions, with the view to retrench and reform. "A penny saved is a penny made," is a homely and true adage.

Raising additional money by increased taxation is not the only way to enable the State to carry on the government and meet its engagements. Extravagance and waste in the management of the public business should be discountenanced, not only because it necessitates the placing of unnecessary burdens upon the people, but because it impairs their ability to bear the burden by lessening the value of their property. It is demoralizing to the public sentiment by fostering loose ideas of honesty and fair dealing.

The policy of permitting the State's expenditures to exceed its receipts, or income, in a time of peace and prosperity like the present, cannot be defended, and should be speedily changed.

#### THE STATE MILITIA.

The National Guard is entitled to the generous support of the Government, and should be kept in a state of efficiency and readiness to maintain the civil authorities. The peace and quiet of the State, and the safety of

our institutions, depend upon our ability to promptly suppress all uprisings against the law, and to protect life and property. Recent passing events in this and other States teach us that a turbulent and disorderly element has lately come into the country, which is inclined to resort to the most diabolical methods in order to gratify its revenge, or show its contempt for our laws and institutions. With such people reason has no sway, and they can only be reached by the strong arm of the law, supported by a sufficient physical force. The National Guard of California commands the respect of its fellow-citizens, and will always be found ready to preserve the peace and protect life and property. The unprotected condition of our principal seaport and commercial city, is another reason why the National Guard should be cherished, and a military spirit cultivated among our people.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From the report of the State Superintendent of Schools you will learn the present condition of the different schools of the State, as to their number, the number and age of pupils, their finances, the number of teachers, with their average salaries, and many other important details.

I desire to call your special attention to that part of the report which refers to work schools, or industrial training. The subject is becoming one of absorbing interest to all good citizens. The success which has followed the establishment of such schools in St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York, proves that they are meeting a real want in the community.

It is admitted by the more thoughtful and philosophic educators that the present system of public schools is based too largely on the old scholastic systems of learning. Our most scholarly men, the educators of our country, from the Presidents and Faculties of our Universities to the public school teachers, are, from the nature of their position, removed from the active business pursuits of the great mass of the people, and cannot be expected to instruct their pupils in arts and trades of which they themselves have little knowledge or experience. Their education has made them love learning in the abstract more than the sciences, as applied to daily life. Their influence tends to foster a love for books and literary or professional life, so that the majority of their students who are able to graduate, aspire to the professions of law or medicine, or other scholarly pursuits.

The great mass of our public school children are obliged to assist their parents when they leave the grammar schools, so that the primary schools are really of the very greatest importance, in their education.

It is generally conceded by those who have studied the subject most thoroughly, that Froebel's method of training all the faculties of the child, is the most perfect of any that has been yet devised.

Hence, it seems to me, that the students at the State Normal Schools should be thoroughly instructed in this system, so that in due time all parts of the State could be supplied with primary teachers, competent to lay the foundation for a thorough education, developing the mechanical and artistic faculties, as well as the purely intellectual.

The efforts already being made by the people for establishing manual and technical schools should also be liberally encouraged. The technical departments of the University should be made as valuable as possible to the people throughout the State. It would be well to offer special inducements to public school students to arouse a greater interest in the industrial arts and sciences.



The vast agricultural, manufacturing, and mining industries of the State need the most enlightened treatment, in order to compete in the markets of the world. It is but just to those who are to conduct these interests in the future that they should be prepared in as full a measure as possible to meet such great responsibilities. I would suggest, therefore, that your Committee on Education should make a thorough investigation as to the wants of the people in the way of better industrial training, and the best way of meeting those wants.

There would seem to be no limits to the natural resources of bountiful Nature in our State. All we need is skill to develop them. All the governments of Europe are making great efforts to educate their people. Schools of weaving and pottery, of chemical products, of dyeing, of all kinds of manufactures, in fact, are now in successful operation in Germany, Austria, and France. England is following their example.

American laborers are already feeling the presence of sharp competition, so that in self-defense we will soon, as a nation, be compelled to exercise all our powers to meet the requirements of the age and maintain the proud supremacy which American laborers have hitherto held in the world. California has always generously rewarded labor; let us liberally provide now, for the best education of the children of laborers, so that our Golden Gate may ever be hospitably open and the white sails of commerce carry, not only grains and fruits, and the raw products of the State, but the ingenious and artistic productions of skillful hands and cultured, fertile intellects.

#### MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS.

Legislation is needed to correct abuses prevailing in the management of corporations. No corporation should be permitted to issue bonds for any purpose until its entire capital stock is paid in, and only then in order to raise funds with which to carry out the objects of its organization. Instances are not infrequent where corporations with only a small fraction of their capital paid in have mortgaged their franchise, etc., by the issuance of bonds before scarcely a start or beginning was made in the building of their works. As these bonds are sold at a discount (greater or less, according to the supposed value of the franchise), a debt largely in excess of the amount actually required for the purposes of the corporation is fastened upon the company, on which the public is asked to pay the interest and sufficient in addition thereto to afford a dividend upon the capital stock at its market or par value. If the statute prohibited the issuance of bonds until the capital stock was all called in and paid for, there would be fewer fictitious corporations formed, and a narrower field for the display of the peculiar talents of a certain class of sharpers, while the public would be protected against unjust exactions.

Contracts for the sale of shares in corporations on margins, or to be delivered at a future day, are declared void by the State Constitution; nevertheless it is notorious that such sales are openly made in the Stock Boards doing business under franchises granted by the State. This manner of dealing, particularly in mining stocks, is most mischievous, and should be prohibited by law. In fact, the business of buying and selling shares of mining companies needs regulating, and certain practices of the brokers or dealers in these shares should be made felonies and punished as such. As at present conducted, the business fosters the gambling spirit among the people, and leaves them at the mercy of the speculative and dishonest broker through whom all transactions must be made. A broker should be compelled to report immediately the numbers of the shares of



any stock he has purchased for his client, so that the particular shares might be identified and traced, and he should be held to account for the identical shares bought, upon pain of being prosecuted for felony. The recent failures among this class of brokers and the disgraceful disclosures as to their modes of transacting business, demand legislative interference and a speedy reform.

The Bank Commissioners have several times called attention to the delay in the settlement and final distribution of the assets of suspended and bankrupt banking corporations among their depositors and creditors. A number of savings banks have been in course of liquidation for five, six, and eight years, and are still renting offices and paying salaries to clerks, attorneys, etc., with little or no business to transact. A general law compelling the managers of all suspended banks to wind up the business of the bank within three years, or in default thereof to turn over all its assets, books, etc., to the Bank Commissioners would, in my opinion, be in the interest of creditors and depositors and tend to inspire confidence among the people.

General laws should be passed regulating the laying down of electric wires in the cities and towns of the State, also pipes and other conduits for conveying steam, salt water, and hot air, and regulating the sale and distribution of steam and hot air to the public or to those whose premises abut on the streets in which the pipes are laid. The system in vogue of granting to each applicant the right to erect poles and stretch wires along the streets is becoming an intolerable nuisance in several of the cities of the State. To compel the placing of these wires under ground without providing a plan whereby the wires of several companies might be laid in one and the same conduit, would greatly aggravate the nuisance and throw a great burden upon property owners in the shape of increased expenditures for street repairs. And I am satisfied that a limitation ought to be placed upon municipal corporations in regard to granting franchises or privileges to use the public streets by railroad and other corporations and private persons. No franchise should be granted for a longer term than twenty-five years, and none extended until it has expired, or within one or two years of its expiration. Such a prohibition would prevent, in the next twenty or forty years, the giving away of franchises which, in the City of San Francisco alone, are worth millions of dollars.

I trust that the Legislature just convened may speedily get to work and industriously labor to perform the duties devolving upon it. Many important subjects of legislation imperatively demand solution at its hand, and the session being limited to sixty days, there is no time to waste in idle debates, or useless adjournments; and in order to avoid unpleasant consequences and of being misunderstood hereafter, I deem it proper to state that I shall not deem every failure of the Legislature to perform some duty as creating such an "extraordinary occasion" within the meaning of the Constitution, as will necessitate or justify the Governor in calling an extra session of the Legislature. On the contrary, I shall accept such non-action as deliberate, and shall leave the responsibility with the negligent members and their several constituencies, the people of their respective counties.

Elected upon a platform and by a party pledging its candidates to an honest and economical administration of the affairs of the State, I recognize the force and wisdom of the obligation, and intend to administer the office of Governor upon business principles, in a business-like manner, and hope to receive the assistance of all those elected at the same time, and acting under the responsibility of the same or similar pledges.

The distinguished soldier whom I succeed as Governor will take with him into retirement, from the cares and responsibilities of office, the good wishes of every citizen of the State for his continued health and prosperity; and I trust it will be one of the first, as it certainly will be one of the most pleasing of my official duties, to urge upon the National Government the justice of his claim to be restored to his rights and pension as a retired officer of the United States Army. General Stoneman having resigned in order to enter the civil service of this State, it is eminently fit and proper that the people of California should see to it that he suffers no loss from obeying their behests and entering their service.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I desire to state that whatever annoyance and inconvenience were occasioned by the postponement of my inauguration until to-day, is more than repaid, so far as I am personally concerned, by the fact that I enter upon the discharge of the duties of my office on the eighth of January—a day ever memorable in the history of our country, and intimately associated with the fame of that great soldier, patriot, statesman, and Democrat, Andrew Jackson. I hail it as a happy omen, for it was upon the eighth of January, 1883, that I was first inaugurated Mayor of the City of San Francisco.

# BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# SECRETARY OF STATE

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

For the Two Years Ending June 30, 1886.

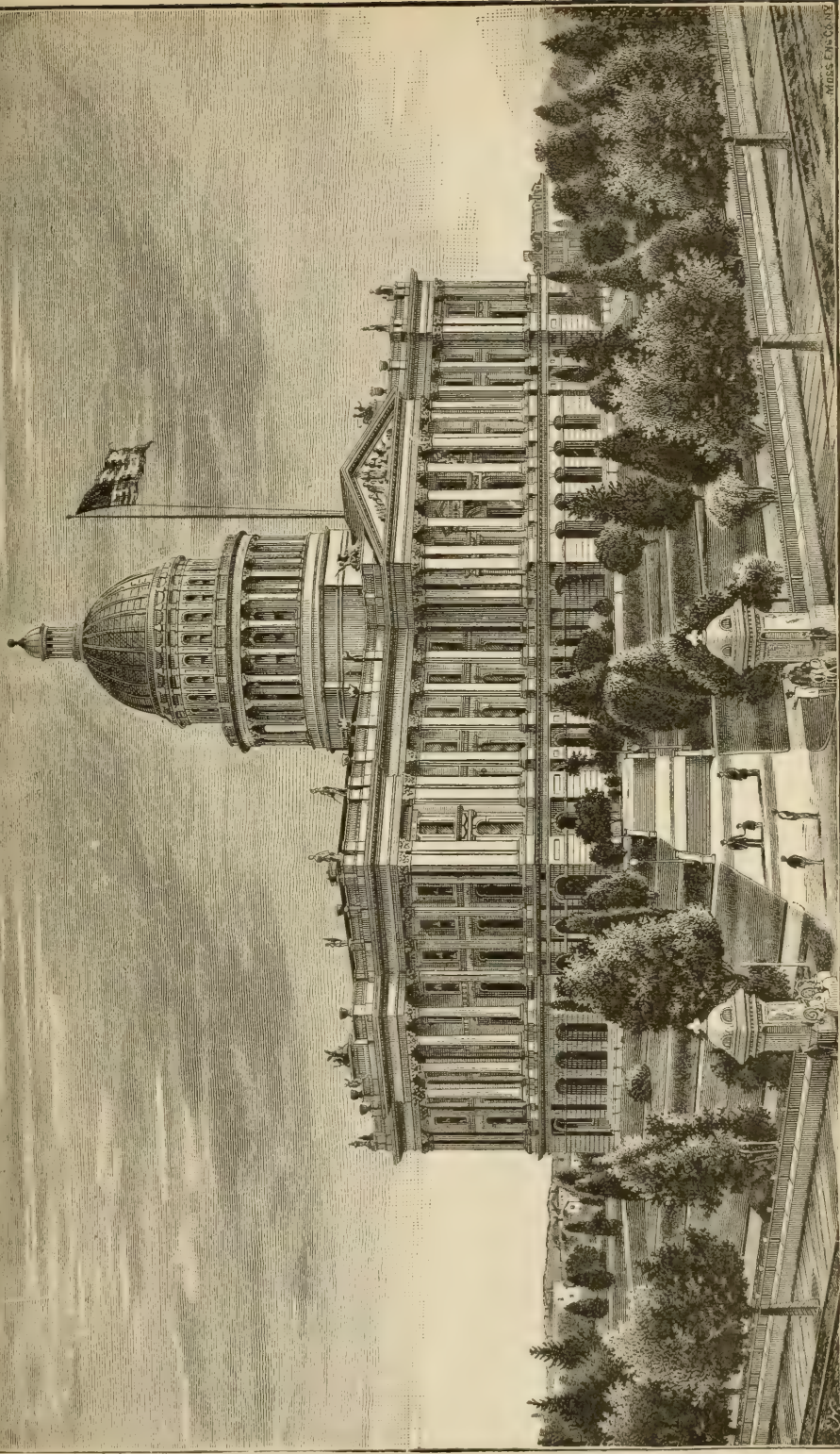


SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE.....JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.  
1886.









DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
SACRAMENTO, July 1, 1886. }

*To his Excellency GEORGE STONEMAN, Governor of the State of California :*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the biennial report of the Secretary of State for the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh fiscal years, ending June 30, 1886.

Respectfully,

THOS. L. THOMPSON,  
Secretary of State.





# REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }  
SACRAMENTO, CAL., July 1, 1886. }

To the Governor:

SIR: It is gratifying to be able to report to your Excellency that some essential improvements have been made during the past two years in the drainage of the Capitol building and grounds, and in the ventilation and acoustics of the Senate and Assembly chambers. The grounds east of the Capitol have been converted from a common dump, or receptacle for the debris of the city, into cultivated beds of flowers and lawn, and the Park is now generally commended for its beauty and good order. The stone and iron fence inclosing the grounds on L, Tenth, and N Streets, from Tenth to Eleventh Streets, has been completed, and a concrete sidewalk laid on Tenth, L, and N Streets as far as the stone fence extends. A wooden sidewalk has also been provided for the remainder of the grounds. N Street from Tenth to Fifteenth has been graded, and the formerly rough and disagreeable walks throughout the Park have been vastly improved by a covering of partly decomposed granite, brought down from the Folsom quarries. As this material is of a brownish color it contrasts well with the green lawns; it packs hard, and makes a smooth and pleasant footing.

The following exhibits show receipts and disbursements, and the condition of all appropriations under the department:

## STATIONERY, FUEL, AND LIGHTS FUND.

*Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1885.*

Regular appropriation .....		\$12,500 00
Expended for stationery .....	\$3,281 95	
Wood and coal .....	2,610 86	
Gas .....	3,019 60	
Sundry supplies .....	2,632 35	
		<hr/> 11,544 76
Unexpended balance in fund .....		\$955 24

NOTE.—A much larger balance than \$955 24 would have been returned unexpended had it not been for the unusually expensive session of the Legislature of 1885.

## REVIEW.

The appropriations for stationery, fuel, and lights for the years 1865-6, and 1867-8, was \$15,000 for each fiscal year. For 1869-70, and 1871-2, it was increased to \$20,000 for each fiscal year. Subsequently it was reduced, and up to 1884-5 remained at \$12,500 for each fiscal year. Prior to this administration these appropriations were found insufficient to meet the demands of the department, and each succeeding Legislature was called upon to provide for deficiencies ranging from \$2,000 to \$11,000, respectively. In 1883-4, after covering current expenses and an extra session of the

Legislature not anticipated when the appropriation of \$12,500 was made, we closed the thirty-fifth fiscal year with an unexpended balance in the Stationery, Fuel, and Lights Fund of \$2,116 15, and I suggested in my last report to your Excellency a reduction in the next appropriation of \$5,000, making \$10,000 instead of \$12,500 a year, a reduction of \$2,500 a year for the brace of years now pending. The Legislature adopted the suggestion by reducing the appropriation for the supply of fuel, lights, and stationery to \$10,000 a year. It now affords me satisfaction to present the following favorable exhibit for the last fiscal year, from which it will be seen, notwithstanding the fact that demands against the Department of State have increased continuously, and are to-day larger than ever before, I have been enabled to return unexpended over one fourth of the entire appropriation, as follows:

#### STATIONERY, FUEL, AND LIGHTS FUND.

*Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year—July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886.*

Appropriation .....		\$10,000 00
Expended for stationery .....	\$2,354 68	
Wood and coal .....	2,088 08	
Gas .....	1,850 10	
Sundry supplies .....	982 52	
		<u>7,275 38</u>
Unexpended balance in fund .....		\$2,724 62

#### POSTAGE, EXPRESSAGE, AND TELEGRAPHING FUND.

*Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1885.*

Appropriation .....		\$1,500 00
Expended for postage, etc. ....	\$166 36	
Telegraphing and telephoning ..	186 08	
Expressage and hauling .....	269 85	
		<u>622 29</u>
Balance unexpended .....		\$877 71

Having returned large unexpended balances at the end of each fiscal year, I suggested to your Excellency in my last report also a reduction in this appropriation of \$300 annually, which suggestion the Legislature adopted, making the same \$1,200 for the thirty-seventh fiscal year, instead of \$1,500 as heretofore. I now have the pleasure of returning nearly one half of the appropriation unexpended, with all demands against the same duly paid, as follows:

#### POSTAGE, EXPRESSAGE, AND TELEGRAPHING FUND.

*Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year—July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886.*

Appropriation .....		\$1,200 00
Expended for postage and telegraphing ..	\$143 57	
Expressage and hauling .....	501 16	
		<u>644 73</u>
Balance unexpended .....		\$555 27

## FUND FOR REPAIRS TO CAPITOL.

*Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1885.*

Appropriation .....	\$3,000 00	
Unexpended balance carried forward from thirty-fifth fiscal year .....	691 70	
Expended in repairs .....	\$3,691 70	
	\$3,691 70	\$3,691 70

*Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year—July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886.*

Appropriation .....	\$2,500 00	
Expended in repairs .....	2,499 96	
Balance .....		04

## FUND FOR WATER FOR IRRIGATING GROUNDS, PURCHASING HOSE, PLANTS, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

*Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1885.*

Appropriation .....	\$1,500 00	
Unexpended balance brought forward from thirty-fifth fiscal year .....	218 96	
Expended .....	\$1,716 30	
Balance .....	2 66	
	\$1,718 96	\$1,718 96

*Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year—July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886.*

Appropriation .....	\$1,500 00	
Expended .....	\$1,498 26	
Balance .....	1 74	
	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00

## FUND FOR WATER IN CAPITOL BUILDING.

*Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1885.*

Appropriation .....	\$600 00	
Water, as per contract, at \$50 per month .....	\$600 00	
	\$600 00	\$600 00

*Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year—July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886.*

Appropriation .....	\$600 00	
Water, as per contract, at \$50 per month .....	\$600 00	
	\$600 00	\$600 00

## FUND FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

*Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1885.*

Appropriation .....	\$100 00	
Balance brought forward from thirty-fifth fiscal year .....	1 80	
Expended .....	\$101 80	
	\$101 80	\$101 80

*Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year—July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886.*

Appropriation .....	\$100 00	
Expended .....	\$93 85	
Unexpended balance .....		\$6 15

## BALLOT PAPER.

The law directs (Section 1188, Political Code) that "the Secretary of State must provide and keep constantly on hand a sufficient quantity of paper, uniform in color, weight, texture, and appearance, without marks of any kind thereon, to supply the demand for paper for tickets." Section 1191 of the same Code provides further: "No ticket must be used at any election, or circulated on the day of election, unless—Subdivision 1. It is written or

printed on paper furnished by the Secretary of State, or upon paper in every respect precisely like such paper." The words printed in italic above should be stricken out, because they in a measure nullify the spirit of the law, which is to afford protection to the voter in making his ballot absolutely secret. As long as that clause remains he is liable to be imposed upon, in future as in the past, through the use of bogus tints so nearly similar to the legal paper adopted by the Secretary of State that the difference in color may not be detected by the average voter, but be plainly perceptible to a spotter, a challenger, or any designing person who carefully watches the poll. Tickets should be printed or written only upon paper furnished by the Secretary of State. The purchase of the paper by him may be regulated in any manner the Legislature chooses to adopt, but he should have the power to designate the color and to supply exclusively all the paper used for ballots. This would protect the State in its outlay for the stock, and at the same time afford ample protection to the secrecy of the ballot. The suggestion that this plan is not safe, because it would enable the manufacturer to charge the State an exorbitant price for the paper, is not warranted; on the contrary, it would work most advantageously, because, while it would create competition for the privilege of supplying the Secretary of State, there would be no chance to undersell the State after the paper is bought, because all consumers would be obliged to buy from the Secretary; and the consumer would be protected, because the law provides that the Secretary of State must, upon payment of the cost thereof and ten per cent profit, furnish such paper to every person who may apply for it to be used as ballots at any election next to ensue. It is possible to protect the State and the voter under the present law, as I claim to have done completely at the last general election (1884). At that election, for the first time since the ballot law went into operation, but one kind of paper was used, and that was supplied to consumers at a dollar and a quarter per ream less than was charged by my immediate predecessor. Believing that the paper turned over to me by him did not fulfill the requirements of the law, there being two distinct tints besides a water-mark in some of it, I changed the color for the Presidential election, and had manufactured, through the agency of Blake, Moffitt & Co., two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two reams, with the understanding that they would not compete with the State in the sale of ballot paper, but take their supplies from me at the legal price, ten per cent advance on what it cost the State. This agreement, I am sure, was strictly adhered to. The paper was of California manufacture, from the mills of Taylor & Sons, in Marin County, and while it cost both the State and consumers very much less than ballot paper was ever before sold at, was superior in quality to the imported papers used formerly for that purpose.

#### BALLOT PAPER ACCOUNT.

*Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Fiscal Years—July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1886.*

Purchased.....	2,982 reams.
Sold.....	1,778 reams.
Balance on hand.....	1,204 reams.

#### CONDEMNED STOCK.

Balance old stock received from Burns.....	695 reams.
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## STATUTES, REPORTS, AND DEBATES.

The following statement shows Statutes, Reports, and Debates sold and distributed during the two fiscal years ending July 1, 1886:

COUNTIES.	Statutes, 1884-85, Distributed According to Law.	Statutes, 1884-85, Sold.	Senate Journals, 26th Session, Distributed.	Assembly Journals, 26th Session, Distributed.	Appendices to Journals, 26th Session, Distributed.	California Reports, Vol. 63, Distributed.	California Reports, Vol. 64, Distributed.	California Reports, Vol. 65, Distributed.
Alameda	29		11	11	11	5	5	5
Alpine	12		3	3	3	3	3	3
Amador	20		4	4	4	3	3	3
Butte	35		5	5	5	3	3	3
Calaveras	21		4	4	4	3	3	3
Colusa	21	2	4	4	4	3	3	3
Contra Costa	34		4	4	4	3	3	3
Del Norte	17		3	3	3	3	3	3
El Dorado	29		5	5	5	3	3	3
Fresno	20		4	4	4	3	3	3
Humboldt	31		6	6	6	3	3	3
Inyo	18		3	3	3	3	3	3
Kern	21		4	4	4	3	3	3
Lake	16		4	4	4	3	3	3
Lassen	15	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
Los Angeles	43	3	7	7	7	4	4	4
Marin	27		4	4	4	3	3	3
Mariposa	21		4	4	4	3	3	3
Mendocino	29		4	4	4	3	3	3
Merced	17		3	3	3	3	3	3
Modoc	21		4	4	4	3	3	3
Mono	26		5	5	5	3	3	3
Monterey	27		4	4	4	3	3	3
Napa	20		5	5	5	3	3	3
Nevada	31		6	6	6	3	3	3
Placer	31		5	5	5	3	3	3
Plumas	23		4	4	4	3	3	3
Sacramento	42	16	8	8	8	4	4	4
San Benito	16		4	4	4	3	3	3
San Bernardino	30		5	5	5	3	3	3
San Diego	33		4	4	4	3	3	3
San Francisco	36	262	35	35	35	14	14	14
San Joaquin	33	2	7	7	7	4	4	4
San Luis Obispo	26		5	5	5	3	3	3
San Mateo	18		4	4	4	3	3	3
Santa Barbara	26	1	4	4	4	3	3	3
Santa Clara	29		8	8	8	4	4	4
Santa Cruz	21		5	5	5	3	3	3
Shasta	28		4	4	4	3	3	3
Sierra	27	1	4	4	4	3	3	3
Siskiyou	22		3	3	3	3	3	3
Solano	36		7	7	7	3	3	3
Sonoma	40		8	8	8	4	4	4
Stanislaus	22		5	5	5	3	3	3
Sutter	21	2	4	4	4	3	3	3
Tehama	17		5	5	5	3	3	3
Trinity	17		4	4	4	3	3	3
Tulare	23	2	4	4	4	3	3	3
Tuolumne	19		5	5	5	3	3	3
Ventura	18		3	3	3	3	3	3
Yolo	26		4	4	4	3	3	3
Yuba	34	1	4	4	4	3	3	3
States and Territories	57	5	57	57		48	48	48
State officers, libraries, etc	350		41	41	41	46	49	47
Totals	1,728	298	373	373	316	268	271	269

## CALIFORNIA REPORTS DISTRIBUTED AND SOLD.

Volume. Distrib- uted ..	41	42	43	44	45	46	49	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	7

## CALIFORNIA STATUTES DISTRIBUTED AND SOLD.

	Distrib- uted.	Sold.
Statutes, 1875-76 .....	1	-----
Statutes, 1877-78 .....	2	-----
Statutes, 1880 .....	2	3
Statutes, 1881 .....	3	4
Statutes, 1883 .....	11	50
Constitutional Debates .....	6	2

# ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

The following is a list of the Articles of Incorporation filed in this office during the two Fiscal Years ending July 1, 1889.

No.	NAME OF CORPORATION.	Date of Filing.	Index Number.	Business.
1	The Sociedad Hidalgo de Beneficencia	July 3, 1884	14,601	Society.
2	The N. W. Spaulding Saw Company	July 3, 1884	14,602	Manufacturing.
3	The Anchor Mill and Mining Company	July 3, 1884	14,603	Mining.
4	The Mother of Pearl Shell Company	July 3, 1884	14,604	Manufacturing.
5	The Willows Warehouse Company (I. C. S.)	July 3, 1884	14,605	Storage.
6	The San Geronimo Land and Water Company	July 3, 1884	14,606	Land and water.
7	The San Mateo Library	July 3, 1884	14,607	Library.
8	The Pacific Coast Malleable and Gray Iron Company	July 3, 1884	14,608	Manufacturing.
9	The San Bernardino Society for P. C. to Animals	July 5, 1884	14,609	Society.
10	The Santa Rosa Athenaeum	July 5, 1884	14,610	Theater.
11	The Russell Reduction and Mining Company	July 5, 1884	14,611	Mining.
12	The Paraffine Paint Company	July 5, 1884	14,612	Manufacturing.
13	The Oil Burning and Supply Company	July 7, 1884	14,613	Oil.
14	The Stockton Gaslight and Heat Company	July 8, 1884	14,614	Gas.
15	The Mexican Phosphate and Sulphur Company	July 11, 1884	14,615	Mineral and vegetable products.
16	The Holiness Church at Newark	July 11, 1884	14,616	Religious.
17	The Truckee Ice Company	July 12, 1884	14,617	Ice.
18	The Eintracht Spar and Bar Verein	July 12, 1884	14,618	Building.
19	The Corralitos Paper Mill Company	July 12, 1884	14,619	Manufacturing.
20	The Tivoli Mutual Aid Society	July 12, 1884	14,620	Society.
21	The Woodland Electric Light Company	July 14, 1884	14,621	Electric light.
22	The Herdic Phaeton Company	July 15, 1884	14,622	Carriage and express.
23	The Denning-Palmer Milling Company	July 15, 1884	14,623	Milling.
24	The Young America Consolidated Mining Company	July 16, 1884	14,624	Power company.
25	The American Power Company	July 16, 1884	14,625	Building.
26	The Library Building Company	July 17, 1884	14,626	Manufacturing.
27	The California Press Brick Company	July 17, 1884	14,627	Land and cattle.
28	The Lassen County Land and Cattle Company	July 18, 1884	14,628	Gas.
29	The Oakland Gas Company	July 18, 1884	14,629	Building and loan.
30	The Mechanics' Building and Loan Association	July 19, 1884	14,630	Poultry.
31	The San Francisco Poultry Company	July 21, 1884	14,631	Manufacturing.
32	The Mayflower Windmill and Tank Company	July 21, 1884	14,632	Religious.
33	The Presbyterian Church of Crockett	July 23, 1884	14,633	Manufacturing.
34	The Hall's Automatic Boiler Feed F. Company	July 23, 1884	14,634	Manufacturing and commercial.
35	The Harper-Reynolds Company	July 23, 1884	14,635	Religious.
36	The M. E. Church of Cucamongo	July 26, 1884		

## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION—Continued.

No.	NAME OF CORPORATION.	Date of Filing.	Index Number.	Business.
37	The San Diego Mercantile Company	July 28, 1884	14,636	Mercantile.
38	The A. Lask Packing Company	July 28, 1884	14,637	Canning and packing.
39	The Pacific Investment Association	July 30, 1884	14,638	Loan and investment.
40	The First Christian Church of San José	July 30, 1884	14,639	Religious.
41	The Hall's Automatic Feed Boiler Company	July 30, 1884	14,640	Manufacturing.
42	The California Normal and Scientific School	July 30, 1884	14,641	Educational.
43	The California Door Company	July 31, 1884	14,642	Manufacturing.
44	The California Silk Culture and Development Company	July 31, 1884	14,643	Silk culture.
45	The Los Angeles Furniture Company	July 31, 1884	14,644	Manufacturing.
46	The Pacific Hall Association	July 31, 1884	14,645	Hall building.
47	The Salinas City Bank (I. C. S.)	August 1, 1884	14,646	Banking.
48	The American Oil Company	August 1, 1884	14,647	Oil.
49	The Petrolito Oil and Transportation Company	August 2, 1884	14,648	Oil and transportation.
50	The Cloverdale Water Company	August 2, 1884	14,649	Water.
51	The Pythian Hall Association	August 4, 1884	14,650	Hall association.
52	The Walnut Creek Presbyterian Church	August 4, 1884	14,651	Religious.
53	The Olivet Congregational Society	August 5, 1884	14,652	Religious.
54	The Oakdale Lumber and Water Company	August 6, 1884	14,653	Lumber and water.
55	The Peacock Mining Company	August 7, 1884	14,654	Mining.
56	The Accidental Mining Company	August 7, 1884	14,655	Mining.
57	The Mutual Endowment Association	August 8, 1884	14,656	Benevolent.
58	The Holiness Church of Pomona	August 8, 1884	14,657	Religious.
59	The El Refugio Mining Company	August 8, 1884	14,658	Mining.
60	The Acme Bath Manufacturing Company	August 8, 1884	14,659	Manufacturing.
61	The Knights of Pythias Cemetery Association of San Francisco	August 8, 1884	14,660	Benevolent.
62	The Mendocino County Artesian Company	August 9, 1884	14,661	Artesian wells.
63	The Pacific Coast Electrical Consolidated Company	August 9, 1884	14,662	Manufacturing.
64	The Pacific Coast Fire and Water Proof Paint Company	August 11, 1884	14,663	Paint.
65	The Pozzulaniana Cement Company	August 14, 1884	14,664	Manufacturing.
66	The Lakeport Agricultural Park Association	August 15, 1884	14,665	Exhibition grounds.
67	The D. N. and C. A. Hawley	August 16, 1884	14,666	Mercantile.
68	The Quijotoa Mining Company	August 16, 1884	14,667	Mining.
69	The Alameda Electric Light Company	August 16, 1884	14,668	Electric light.
70	The Temecula Land and Water Company	August 16, 1884	14,669	Land and water.
71	The Edinburgh Mining Company	August 19, 1884	14,670	Mining.
72	The Consumers' Ice Company	August 19, 1884	14,671	Ice.
73	The Blaine Invincibles	August 19, 1884	14,672	Political.
74	The Jacoby Creek Water Company	August 19, 1884	14,673	Water.
75	The First Congregational Church of Crockett	August 19, 1884	14,674	Religious.



76	The Wilmington Development Company	August 19, 1884	14,675	Ship furnishing company.
77	The Temecula Fruit Land Company	August 19, 1884	14,676	Fruit land.
78	The Golconda Mining Company	August 22, 1884	14,677	Mining.
79	The First Congregational Church	August 23, 1884	14,678	Religious.
80	The Tip Top Mining and Milling Company	August 23, 1884	14,679	Mining.
81	The Old Fellows' Building Association	August 25, 1884	14,680	Building.
82	The Cascade Water and Mining Company	August 25, 1884	14,681	Mining.
83	The Wheeler Fruit Packing Company	August 25, 1884	14,682	Fruit packing.
84	The Los Angeles Sash and Door Company	August 25, 1884	14,683	Manufacturing.
85	The First Holiness Church of Azusa	August 28, 1884	14,683½	Religious.
86	The Spokane Falls Mica Company	August 28, 1884	14,684	Mining.
87	The Excelsior Dynamite Company	August 29, 1884	14,685	Manufacturing.
88	The Eureka Gas and Electric Light Company	September 1, 1884	14,686	Gas.
89	The Free Methodist Church	September 1, 1884	14,687	Religious.
90	The Victor Consolidated Mining Company	September 3, 1884	14,688	Mining.
91	The Grand Lodge of California, Order of K. of A.	September 3, 1884	14,689	Society.
92	The Presbyterian Publishing Company	September 3, 1884	14,690	Publishing.
93	The California Mutual Endowment	September 3, 1884	14,691	Benevolent ins.
94	The Burton Taney Printing House	September 6, 1884	14,692	Printing.
95	The Altaville Mill and Mining Company	September 8, 1884	14,693	Mining.
96	The Eagle Gold Mining Company	September 10, 1884	14,694	Mining.
97	The Consolidated Excelsior and Gold King Mining Company	September 10, 1884	14,695	Mining.
98	The Franklin Coal Company	September 10, 1884	14,696	Mining.
99	The Rocky Bar Mining Company	September 10, 1884	14,697	Mining.
100	The Mexican Publishing Company	September 10, 1884	14,698	Publishing.
101	The General Shields Mining Company	September 12, 1884	14,699	Mining.
102	The Del Norte Gravel Mining Company	September 15, 1884	14,700	Mining.
103	The United Painters' Association	September 18, 1884	14,701	Manufacturing.
104	The Texas Gold and Silver Mining Company	September 18, 1884	14,702	Mining.
105	The Pioneer Life and Endowment Association	September 19, 1884	14,703	Life insurance.
106	The First East Los Angeles Holiness Church	September 19, 1884	14,704	Religious.
107	The San Gabriel Fruit Growers' Association	September 19, 1884	14,705	Fruit.
108	The Oak Temple Camp Convention	September 19, 1884	14,706	Temperance.
109	The Fong Duck Tong	September 19, 1884	14,707	Benevolent (Chinese).
110	The Pacific Heat and Light Company	September 22, 1884	14,708	Patents, etc.
111	The Gridley Mill Company	September 22, 1884	14,709	Milling.
112	The Egyptian Manufacturing Company	September 22, 1884	14,710	Manufacturing.
113	The Del Monte Milling Company	September 25, 1884	14,711	Milling.
114	The Napa County Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	September 25, 1884	14,712	Society.
115	The Delhi Mining Company	September 26, 1884	14,713	Mining.
116	The Eastern Oregon Land Company	September 27, 1884	14,714	Land.
117	The St. Mark's Parish, Berkeley	September 30, 1884	14,715	Religious.
118	The San Francisco Underground Conduit.	October 1, 1884	14,717	For wires.
119	The Sperry & Co.	October 1, 1884	14,718	Milling.
120	The Pacific Gas Improvement Company	October 1, 1884	14,719	Gas machine.

## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION—Continued.

No.	NAME OF CORPORATION.	Date of Filing.	Index Number.	Business.
121	The Bank of Haywards (R. C. S.)	October 2, 1884	14,721	Banking.
122	The C. W. Gibson Company	October 6, 1884	14,722	Mercantile.
123	The Horseshoe Gold and Silver Mining Company	October 6, 1884	14,723	Mining.
124	Ukiah College.	October 6, 1884	14,724	Educational.
125	TheProvidencia Methodist Episcopal Church	October 6, 1884	14,725	Religious.
126	The Riverside Methodist Episcopal Church	October 6, 1884	14,726	Religious.
127	The Northern California Land Company	October 6, 1884	14,727	Land.
128	The Trustees of Anderson Circuit.	October 6, 1884	14,728	Religious.
129	The Times-Mirror Company	October 6, 1884	14,729	Newspaper and publishing.
130	The Reward Gold and Silver Mining Company	October 6, 1884	14,730	Mining.
131	The Consolidated California and Virginia Mining Company	October 7, 1884	14,731	Mining.
132	The St. Helena Library Association.	October 9, 1884	14,732	Library.
133	The Long Beach Methodist Resort Association	October 10, 1884	14,733	Religious.
134	The Church of Christ	October 11, 1884	14,734	Religious.
135	The Colony Olivenhain	October 14, 1884	14,735	Colony.
136	The Pacific Saw Manufacturing Company	October 17, 1884	14,736	Manufacturing.
137	The Riverside Oil Burner and Supply Company	October 17, 1884	14,737	Oil and supplies.
138	The San José Gravel Mining Company	October 18, 1884	14,738	Mining.
139	The First Universalist Parish.	October 22, 1884	14,739	Religious.
140	The Methodist Episcopal Church of Elsinore	October 23, 1884	14,740	Religious.
141	The Central Presbyterian Tabernacle	October 23, 1884	14,741	Religious.
142	The Ullman Furniture Company	October 23, 1884	14,742	Manufacturing.
143	The Central Park Association	October 24, 1884	14,743	Amusement.
144	The San Joaquin Improvement Company	October 24, 1884	14,744	Transportation.
145	The Shasta Iron Company	October 24, 1884	14,745	Mining and manufacturing.
146	The Fredericksburg Brewing Company.	October 27, 1884	14,746	Brewery.
147	The Fine Gold Gulch Mining Company	October 27, 1884	14,747	Mining.
148	The Aqua Pura Lodge, No. 11, I. O. G. T.	October 27, 1884	14,748	Society.
149	The Los Nietos Irrigating Company	October 27, 1884	14,749	Irrigating.
150	The California Lime Company	October 28, 1884	14,750	Manufacturing.
151	The Eagle Canning Company	November 1, 1884	14,751	Canning.
152	The Sherry Electric Light and Power Company	November 5, 1884	14,752	Electric light.
153	The San Francisco Street Improvement Company	November 6, 1884	14,753	Street improvement.
154	The Mediums' First Spiritual Union	November 7, 1884	14,754	Society.
155	The Phoenix Gravel Mining Company	November 8, 1884	14,755	Mining.
156	The Holiness Church of Carpinteria	November 10, 1884	14,756	Religious.
157	The First Presbyterian Church of Gridley	November 10, 1884	14,757	Religious.
158	The Meridian Borax Company	November 10, 1884	14,758	Borax mining.
159	The Bank of Watsonville (I. C. S.)	November 11, 1884	14,759	Banking.

160	The Petroleum Fuel Company	November 11, 1884	14,760	Fuel
161	The Nestor Mill and Mining Company	November 12, 1884	14,761	----- Mining
162	The Crystal Mining Company	November 12, 1884	14,762	----- Mining
163	The Stockton Gaslight and Heat Company	November 12, 1884	14,763	----- Gas
164	The Crystal Ice Company	November 12, 1884	14,764	----- Ice
165	The German Land and Cattle Company	November 13, 1884	14,765	Land and cattle
166	The Sulky Harrow Manufacturing Company	November 13, 1884	14,766	Manufacturing
167	The Golden Gate Kindergarten	November 13, 1884	14,767	Educational
168	The Ophir Valley Mining Company	November 15, 1884	14,768	----- Mining
169	The Elite Club	November 17, 1884	14,769	----- Social
170	The Recreation Gun Club	November 20, 1884	14,770	----- Amusement
171	The Nevada Nickel Mining Company	November 20, 1884	14,771	----- Mining
172	The Lick Old Ladies' Home	November 20, 1884	14,772	----- Benevolent
173	The Seventh Day Adventist Church of L. A.	November 20, 1884	14,772	----- Religious
174	The Laurence Gold and Silver Mining Company	November 20, 1884	14,773	----- Mining
175	The Yellowstone Mill and Mining Company	November 24, 1884	14,774	----- Mining
176	The L. A. Asphalt Mining Company	November 24, 1884	14,775	----- Mining
177	The Pauba Land and Water Company	November 25, 1884	14,776	Manufacturing
178	The California Nursery Company	November 25, 1884	14,778	Land and water
179	The New River Mining and Development Company	November 26, 1884	14,779	----- Trees, etc.
180	The Sobrante Gravel Mining Company	November 26, 1884	14,780	Mining and development
181	The California Chemical Company	November 26, 1884	14,781	----- Mining
182	The California Ferry Company	November 28, 1884	14,782	----- Chemicals
183	The Alameda Stock Farm and L. Company	November 29, 1884	14,783	----- Ferry
184	The Avalon Lodge, No. 89, K. of P.	November 29, 1884	14,784	Stock and land company
185	The Fresno Hotel Association	November 29, 1884	14,785	Society
186	The South Pacific Trading Company	December 5, 1884	14,786	----- Building
187	The Pacific Loan Association	December 5, 1884	14,787	----- Commercial
188	The New Star Gold, Silver, and Lead Mining Company	December 8, 1884	14,788	Loan association
189	The Odd Fellows' Hall Association	December 8, 1884	14,789	----- Mining
190	The Sacramento Trading and Trans. Company	December 9, 1884	14,790	Hall association
191	The Pasadena Bank	December 9, 1884	14,790½	Trading and trans.
192	The Mary Blaine Consolidated Mining Company	December 9, 1884	14,791	----- Banking
193	The Dirigo Club	December 9, 1884	14,792	----- Mining
194	The Russian Benevolent Society	December 9, 1884	14,793	Social and political
195	The Guatemala Telephone Company	December 10, 1884	14,794	----- Benevolent
196	The Red Cloud Mining Company	December 10, 1884	14,795	----- Telephone
197	The St. Luke's Church (con. exstency)	December 11, 1884	14,796	----- Mining
198	The Laminated Iron Pipe Company	December 11, 1884	14,796½	----- Religious
199	The Blake, Moffitt & Towne	December 13, 1884	14,797	Manufacturing
200	The Guatemala and Central America Gaslight and Heat Company	December 15, 1884	14,798	----- Mercantile
201	The Cambridge Mining Company	December 15, 1884	14,799	----- Gas
202	The Grass Valley Water Company	December 20, 1884	14,800	----- Mining
203	The American Kiosk Company	December 20, 1884	14,801	Water
203	The Board of Directors of Order of Golden Gate	December 20, 1884	14,801½	Advertising
		December 22, 1884	14,801¾	----- Society



## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION—Continued.

No.	NAME OF CORPORATION.	Date of Filing.	Index Number.	Business.
204	The Tustin Presbyterian Church.....	December 23, 1884.....	14,802	Religious.
205	The Knights of Pythias Hall Association.....	December 23, 1884.....	14,803	Building.
206	The Antioch Mill and Lumber Company.....	December 24, 1884.....	14,804	Manufacturing.
207	The Celery, Beef, and Iron Extract Company.....	December 24, 1884.....	14,805	Medicine.
208	The Newport Methodist Episcopal Church.....	December 24, 1884.....	14,805	Religious.
209	The Van Winkle Romaine H. Lumber Company.....	December 26, 1884.....	14,807	Lumber company.
210	The Van Winkle Romaine Land Improvement Company.....	December 26, 1884.....	14,808	Land company.
211	The Alaska Marble Company.....	December 27, 1884.....	14,809	Marble quarry.
212	The Marengo Water Company.....	December 27, 1884.....	14,810	Water.
213	The Los Angeles Fuel Company.....	December 27, 1884.....	14,811	Fuel.
214	The Los Angeles Workmen Building Society.....	December 27, 1884.....	14,812	Society.
215	The American and Chinese Protective Association.....	December 31, 1884.....	14,813	Society.
216	The Long Beach Land and Water Company.....	December 31, 1884.....	14,814	Land and water.
217	The Ward Nat. Prototype Con. and Manufacturing Company.....	December 31, 1884.....	14,815	Manufacturing.
218	The Hinkley Patent Hose Coupling Company.....	December 31, 1884.....	14,817	Manufacturing.
219	The San Francisco Salt Water Bathing Association.....	January 2, 1885.....	14,818	Bathing.
220	The Riverside Water Company.....	January 2, 1885.....	14,819	Water.
221	The California Metaphysical Healing Company.....	January 2, 1885.....	14,820	Medical.
222	The Ladies' Silk Culture Society.....	January 2, 1885.....	14,821	Silk culture.
223	The Espinosa Sporting Club.....	January 2, 1885.....	14,822	Amusement.
224	The Savings Bank of Southern California.....	January 3, 1885.....	14,823	Banking.
225	The Pekin Mining and Milling Company.....	January 6, 1885.....	14,824	Mining.
226	The Park Front Land Association.....	January 6, 1885.....	14,825	Land.
227	The Uncle Sam Gold Mining Company.....	January 7, 1885.....	14,825	Mining.
228	The Pacific Coast Mutual Endowment Association.....	January 7, 1885.....	14,827	Insurance.
229	The Silver Star Gold and Silver Mining Company.....	January 8, 1885.....	14,828	Mining.
230	The Guatemala Canning and Manufacturing Company.....	January 8, 1885.....	14,829	Manufacturing and canning.
231	The Ingleside Publishing Company.....	January 9, 1885.....	14,830	Publishing.
232	The Jefferson Gazette Publishing Company.....	January 9, 1885.....	14,831	Publishing.
233	The Standard Minstrel Company.....	January 9, 1885.....	14,832	Theater.
234	The Colonist's Guide and Publishing Company.....	January 10, 1885.....	14,833	Publishing.
235	The Marysville Lumber Company.....	January 12, 1885.....	14,831	Lumber.
236	The Crystal Vinegar Works of San Francisco.....	January 12, 1885.....	14,835	Vinegar works.
237	The Censor Publishing Company.....	January 12, 1885.....	14,835	Publishing.
238	The North Fork Water Company.....	January 13, 1885.....	14,837	Water.
239	The Los Angeles City Water Company (I. C. S.).....	January 14, 1885.....	14,838	Water.
240	The Citizens' Building and Loan Association.....	January 14, 1885.....	14,839	Building and loan.
241	The New Liverpool Manufacturing Company.....	January 15, 1885.....	14,840	Manufacturing.
242	The California State Odontological Society.....	January 15, 1885.....	14,841	Dentistry and surgery.



243	The Arctic Fishing Company	January 15, 1885	14,842	Fishing
244	The Los Angeles Improvement Company	January 15, 1885	14,843	Improvement
245	The Theatrical Stage Improvement Company	January 15, 1885	14,844	Improvement
246	The Ben Nevis Mining Company	January 15, 1885	14,845	Mining
247	The Napa Woolen Mills	January 17, 1885	14,846	Manufacturing
248	The Percival Milling Company	January 17, 1885	14,847	Milling
249	The Selma Mining Company	January 19, 1885	14,848	Mining
250	The Humboldt Lumber Manufacturers Association	January 19, 1885	14,849	Lumber association
251	The Indianapolis Manufacturing Company	January 19, 1885	14,850	Manufacturing
252	The Annot Mining Company	January 19, 1885	14,851	Mining
253	The North Pasadena Land and Water Company	January 19, 1885	14,852	Land and water
254	The San Pasadena Oil Manufacturing Company	January 22, 1885	14,853	Manufacturing
255	The Mineral Peer Mining Company	January 23, 1885	14,854	Mining
256	The Standard African Methodist Episcopal Church (Con. E.)	January 27, 1885	14,857	Religious
257	The Standard Ice Machine Manufacturing Company	January 28, 1885	14,858	Manufacturing
258	The La Societe de Pub. de Journal, etc.	January 28, 1885	14,859	Publishing
259	The Cascade Coal Mining Company	January 28, 1885	14,863	Mining
260	The Liberty Millrace Company	January 29, 1885	14,860	Water power
261	The San Francisco Jewish Association	January 29, 1885	14,861	Society
262	The San Leandro Manufacturing Company	January 30, 1885	14,862	Manufacturing
263	The Los Angeles Hardware Company	January 30, 1885	14,864	Mercantile
264	The San José Building and Loan Association	January 30, 1885	14,865	Building and loan
265	The Mutual Self Endowment Association of America	February 2, 1885	14,866	Insurance
266	The Alameda County Electric Light Association	February 3, 1885	14,867	Electric light
267	The Our Orchestra	February 4, 1885	14,868 <sup>3</sup>	Musical
268	The Shakespeare Mill and Mining Company	February 5, 1885	14,868	Mining
269	The Motaje Mining and Milling Company	February 5, 1885	14,869	Mining
270	The Electric Light and Power Company	February 7, 1885	14,870	Light and power
271	The Santa Rosa Athenaeum Company	February 9, 1885	14,871	Theater
272	The Automatic Lamp Company	February 10, 1885	14,872	Lamp company
273	The Grady Opera House Company	February 11, 1885	14,873	Theater
274	The Ridgeway Gold Mining Company	February 12, 1885	14,874	Mining
275	The Elbe Gold and Silver Mining Company	February 12, 1885	14,875	Mining
276	The Sud Deutscher Verein	February 12, 1885	14,876	Society
277	The Greenwood Cemetery Association	February 12, 1885	14,877	Cemetery association
278	The Riverside Banking Company	February 12, 1885	14,878	Banking
279	The Owens Lake Mill and Mining Company	February 14, 1885	14,879	Mining
280	The Hunt Automatic Loom Company	February 14, 1885	14,880	Manufacturing
281	The Stockton and San Francisco Packet Company	February 14, 1885	14,881	Passengers and freight
282	The Glendale Presbyterian Church	February 14, 1885	14,882	Religious
283	The Rocky Peak Mining Company	February 14, 1885	14,883	Mining
284	The Pinal Irrigation and Land Company	February 17, 1885	14,884	Land and irrigation
285	The Southern California Fire Insurance Company	February 17, 1885	14,885	Insurance
286	The Christian Church of Ukiah	February 17, 1885	14,886	Religious
287	The Governor Morton Gold Mining Company	February 17, 1885	14,887	Mining

## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION—Continued.

No.	NAME OF CORPORATION.	Date of Filing.	Index Number.	Business.
288	The Los Angeles Improvement Company	February 17, 1885	14,888	Improvement.
289	The Keyes Gold and Silver Mining Company	February 18, 1885	14,889	Mining.
290	The Wide Awake Publishing Company	February 18, 1885	14,890	Publishing.
291	The Methodist Preachers' Aid Society	February 19, 1885	14,891	Benevolent.
292	The McNally Ditch Company	February 24, 1885	14,892	Ditch company.
293	The Idaho Mining Company of Georgetown	February 24, 1885	14,893	Mining.
294	The Brown & Foster Hardware Company	February 24, 1885	14,894	Mercantile.
295	The Los Angeles Paper Company	February 24, 1885	14,895	Manufacturing.
296	The P. J. Keyes Gold and Silver Mining and Milling Company	February 26, 1885	14,896	Mining.
297	The Inventors' Institute of California and Order of Inventors	February 27, 1885	14,897	Institute.
298	The Knight's Ferry Manufacturing Company	February 27, 1885	14,898	Manufacturing.
299	The San José Mercury Printing and Publishing Company	February 28, 1885	14,899	Publishing.
300	The Union Lumber Company	February 28, 1885	14,900	Lumber.
301	The Oakland Box and Barrel Manufacturing Company	March 2, 1885	14,901	Manufacturing.
302	The Four Hills Mine	March 3, 1885	14,902	Mining.
303	The Little Workers of East Oakland	March 4, 1885	14,903	Benevolent.
304	The Los Angeles Oil Burner and Supply Company	March 4, 1885	14,904	Oil and supplies.
305	The Sterling Furniture Company	March 6, 1885	14,905	Manufacturing.
306	The Bonanza King Consolidated Mill and Mining Company	March 6, 1885	14,906	Mining.
307	The Grafton Mining Company	March 9, 1885	14,907	Mining.
308	The Mexican Development Company (limited)	March 12, 1885	14,908	Development.
309	The California Mutual Equivalent Indemnity Association	March 12, 1885	14,909	Insurance.
310	The California Oregon and Idaho Stage Company	March 12, 1885	14,910	Stage company.
311	The Eagle Box and Manufacturing Company	March 12, 1885	14,911	Manufacturing.
314	The Summit Spring Water Company	March 13, 1885	14,912	Water.
315	The I X L Mill and Mining Company	March 16, 1885	14,913	Mining.
316	The Park Aid Improvement Company	March 16, 1885	14,914	Improvement.
317	The Overland Monthly Publishing Company	March 16, 1885	14,915	Publishing.
318	The Metropolitan March and Com. Company	March 16, 1885	14,916	Manufacturing.
319	The Arnolds' Hardware Company	March 17, 1885	14,917	Mercantile.
320	The Humboldt Marine Railway Company	March 21, 1885	14,918	Ship building, etc.
321	The Irvington Land and Water Company	March 21, 1885	14,919	Land and water.
322	The Reeds Turnpike Toll Road	March 21, 1885	14,920	Toll road.
323	The Zeigler Iron Company	March 23, 1885	14,921	Manufacturing.
324	The St. Helena Turn Verein	March 23, 1885	14,922	Training association.
325	The California Museum Association	March 23, 1885	14,923	Museum.
326	The German Lutheran St. Johns Church of Pomona	March 23, 1885	14,925	Religious.
327	The Rohnerville Town Hall Association	March 25, 1885	14,924	Building.
328	The Schlesinger Company	March 25, 1885	14,926	Mercantile.

329	The Gardiner Mill Company	March 27, 1885	14,927	Milling.
330	The M. E. Church of St. Helena	March 28, 1885	14,928	Religious.
331	The Live Oak Drift Gravel Mine	March 28, 1885	14,929	Mining.
332	The Tulare Lake Land and Ditch Company	March 28, 1885	14,930	Land and ditch.
333	The Carquinez Vineyard Company	March 28, 1885	14,931	Vineyard.
334	The Calico Waterworks Company	March 30, 1885	14,932	Waterworks.
335	The National Gold Mining Company	March 30, 1885	14,933	Mining.
336	The Tuolumne Company	March 30, 1885	14,934	Mining.
337	The Humboldt Land and Building Association	March 30, 1885	14,935	Land and building.
338	The Saratoga Orchard Company	March 31, 1885	14,936	Fruit company.
339	The West Coast Steamship Company	March 31, 1885	14,937	Transportation company.
340	The Europa Building and Loan Association	April 3, 1885	14,938	Building and loan.
341	The San José de Gracia Mining and Milling Company	April 3, 1885	14,939	Mining.
342	The Santa Maria Mining and Milling Company (In Directors)	April 4, 1885	14,940	Mining.
343	The Dimond Willow Ditch Company	April 4, 1885	14,941	Ditch company.
344	The Chico Ice Company	April 4, 1885	14,942	Ice.
345	The California Produce Exchange	April 6, 1885	14,943	Produce exchange.
346	The Geo. H. Bayley Stock-raising Company	April 6, 1885	14,944	Stock-raising.
347	The Los Gatos Gas Company	April 6, 1885	14,945	Gas.
348	The Pacific Ocean Baths	April 6, 1885	14,946	Baths.
349	The Elsmore Pottery and Fire Clay Company	April 7, 1885	14,947	Pottery.
350	The German M. E. Church of Santa Rosa	April 8, 1885	14,948	Religious.
350	The Miners Mutual Benefit Association of California	April 9, 1885	14,949	Religious.
351	The Mutual Self Endowment and Pacific Association	April 9, 1885	14,950	Beneficent.
352	The Southern California Fruit Candy Works	April 9, 1885	14,951	Manufacturing.
353	The Giant Mining Company	April 9, 1885	14,952	Mining.
354	The Plumas Consolidated Mill and Mining Company	April 10, 1885	14,953	Mining.
355	The Shesandoch Valley Grain Threshing Company	April 11, 1885	14,954	Threshing company.
356	The Home Accident Association	April 11, 1885	14,955	Insurance.
357	The National Car Motor Company	April 11, 1885	14,956	Power company.
358	The Golden Fleece Gravel Mining Company (I. Cap. Stock)	April 11, 1885	14,957	Mining.
359	The Società di Mutuo Soccorso di Pescatori	April 13, 1885	14,958	Society.
370	The Court Star of Woodland, No. 6854, A. O. F.	April 13, 1885	14,959	Society.
371	The New York Ellen Mining Company	April 13, 1885	14,960	Mining.
372	The Sulphur Creek Mining Company	April 14, 1885	14,961	Mining.
373	The South Etawanda Land Company	April 14, 1885	14,962	Land.
374	The Friend & Terry Lumber Company (I. C. S.)	April 14, 1885	14,963	Lumber.
375	The Half-moon Bay Oil Company	April 15, 1885	14,964	Oil.
376	The W. T. Garratt & Co.	April 15, 1885	14,965	Manufacturing.
377	The Fruit Vale Wine and Fruit Company	April 17, 1885	14,966	Wine and fruit.
378	The Western Mill and Lumber Company	April 17, 1885	14,967	Lumber.
379	The Calico Mining and Reduction Company	April 20, 1885	14,968	Mining.
380	The Hesperia Land and Water Company	April 22, 1885	14,969	Land and water.
381	The Placerita Mining, Milling, and Water Company	April 23, 1885	14,970	Mining.
382	The Masonic Temple Association	April 23, 1885	14,971	Building.



## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION—Continued.

No.	NAME OF CORPORATION.	Date of Filing.	Index Number.	Business.
382	The Interior Decorating Association of the Pacific Coast	April 24, 1885	14,972	Decorating.
383	The Curtis Fruit Company	April 25, 1885	14,973	Fruit.
384	The Johnson Gravel and Quartz Mining Company	April 27, 1885	14,974	Mining.
385	The First Christian Church of Fresno	April 27, 1885	14,975	Religious.
386	The Howard Street Presbyterian Church	April 27, 1885	14,976	Religious.
387	The Bethel Congregational Church of Ontario	April 27, 1885	14,977	Religious.
388	The First Congregational Church of San Juan	April 27, 1885	14,978	Religious.
389	The Arroyo Ditch and Water Company	April 29, 1885	14,979	Ditch and water.
390	The San José Safe Deposit Bank of Savings	April 29, 1885	14,980	Savings bank.
391	The Door Paint Company	May 2, 1885	14,981	Paint.
392	The Utah and Montana Machinery Company	May 2, 1885	14,982	Manufacturing.
393	The Pacific Surety Company	May 6, 1885	14,983	Security company.
394	The Centention Hill Mining and Milling Company of Arizona Territory	May 8, 1885	14,984	Mining.
395	The American Bridge and Building Company	May 8, 1885	14,985	Bridge and building.
396	The Pythian Hall Association	May 9, 1885	14,986	Building.
397	The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Episcopal Church of San Francisco	May 11, 1885	14,987	Religious.
398	The Highland Church of Christ	May 11, 1885	14,988	Religious.
399	The People's Mutual Ice Company	May 12, 1885	14,989	Ice.
400	The Pacific Coast Marine Fireman's Union	May 12, 1885	14,990	Society.
401	The California Fire Apparatus Manufacturing Company	May 12, 1885	14,991	Manufacturing.
402	The Norman Mill and Mining Company	May 13, 1885	14,992	Mining.
403	The California Mutual Endowment Association	May 13, 1885	14,993	Insurance.
404	The Latakia Cigar Manufacturing Company	May 16, 1885	14,994	Manufacturing.
405	The Eureka and San Diego Lumber Company	May 16, 1885	14,995	Lumber.
406	The Licensed Taxpayers Union	May 16, 1885	14,996	Association.
407	The Dakin Publishing Company	May 18, 1885	14,997	Publishing.
408	The City Ice Company	May 18, 1885	14,998	Ice.
409	The Lake County Land and Cattle Company of Oregon	May 18, 1885	14,999	Land and cattle.
410	The Griffes Side Ditch Company	May 20, 1885	15,000	Ditch company.
411	The San Lorenzo Fruit Company	May 20, 1885	15,001	Fruit.
412	The Pilgrim Congregational Church of Sierra Valley	May 20, 1885	15,002	Religious.
413	The Pacific Mutual Aid Society	May 21, 1885	15,003	Society.
414	The Russ Lumber and Mill Company	May 23, 1885	15,004	Lumber and mill.
415	The Home Benefit Life Association	May 23, 1885	15,005	Insurance.
416	The Electrolytic Company	May 23, 1885	15,006	Electricity.
417	The California Land and Timber Company	May 23, 1885	15,007	Land and timber.
418	The Abietine Medical Company	May 23, 1885	15,008	Medical.
419	The Little Valley Lumber Company	May 23, 1885	15,009	Lumber.
420	The Los Gatos and Saratoga Wine and Fruit Company	May 25, 1885	15,010	Wine and fruit.



421	The Agricultural Ditch and Water Company	May 25, 1885	15,011	Ditch and water.
422	The Acme Button Hole Machine Company	May 25, 1885	15,012	Machinery.
423	The Chicago Phenix Mining Company	May 27, 1885	15,013	Mining.
424	The Presbyterian Church of Monterey, California	May 27, 1885	15,014	Religious.
425	The Sinden Mining Company	May 28, 1885	15,015	Mining.
426	The California Spiritual Camp Meeting Association	May 28, 1885	15,016	Religious.
427	The Stanislaus Warehouse Company	May 28, 1885	15,017	Storage.
428	The First Congregational Church of Tipton	May 29, 1885	15,018	Religious.
429	The Polar Star Mining Company	May 28, 1885	15,019	Mining.
430	The Wales Flouring Mill Company	May 28, 1885	15,020	Milling.
431	The Florence Gold Mining Company	June 1, 1885	15,021	Mining.
432	The Chico Livery Stable Company	June 2, 1885	15,022	Stable company.
433	The Standard Well Drilling Company	June 3, 1885	15,023	Well drilling.
434	The First Congregational Church of Vacaville	June 4, 1885	15,024	Religious.
435	The Los Angeles Improvement (D. C. S.) Company	June 4, 1885	15,025	Improvement.
436	The Loami Gold and Silver Mining Company	June 4, 1885	15,026	Mining.
437	The Napa College	June 5, 1885	15,027	Educational.
438	The Lorin Hall Association	June 5, 1885	15,028	Hall building.
439	The Pacific Construction Company	June 6, 1885	15,029	Construction.
440	The Hollister Water Company	June 6, 1885	15,030	Water company.
441	The St. Auburn Consolidated Gold Mining Company	June 6, 1885	15,031	Mining.
442	The German Evangelical Lutheran Zion Congregation	June 6, 1885	15,032	Religious.
443	The Champion Mining and Milling Company	June 6, 1885	15,033	Mining.
444	The Carpenters' and Joiners' Hall Association of San Francisco	June 8, 1885	15,034	Building.
445	The Tustin Fruit Company	June 8, 1885	15,035	Fruit.
446	The North Pacific Coast Telegraph and Telephone Company	June 8, 1885	15,036	Telegraph and telephone.
447	The Los Cerritos Colony Water Company	June 9, 1885	15,037	Water company.
448	The Elevator Publishing Company of San Francisco and Oakland	June 12, 1885	15,038	Publishing.
449	The First Congregational Church of Stewartsville	June 12, 1885	15,039	Religious.
450	The Third Congregational Church of Los Angeles	June 12, 1885	15,040	Religious.
451	The Pacific Electric Company	June 13, 1885	15,041	Electric company.
452	The Riverside Public Hall Association (amended)	June 13, 1885	15,042	Building.
453	The Wales Flouring Mill Company	June 15, 1885	15,043	Milling.
454	The Ceres Warehouse Company of Butte County	June 15, 1885	15,044	Storage.
455	The Presbyterian Church of Huceneme	June 15, 1885	15,045	Religious.
456	The Pine Tree Mining Company	June 18, 1885	15,046	Mining.
457	The Aerial Steam Navigation Company	June 19, 1885	15,047	Transportation.
458	The California Olive Company	June 19, 1885	15,048	Olive culture.
459	The Almont Mining Company	June 20, 1885	15,049	Mining.
460	The Universal Accident Indemnity Company	June 22, 1885	15,050	Insurance.
461	The Timber Ditch Water Company	June 22, 1885	15,051	Water ditch.
462	The Lowell Manufacturing Company	June 22, 1885	15,052	Manufacturing.
463	The Park Congregational Church of Los Angeles	June 22, 1886	15,053	Religious.
464	The Las Flores Water Company	June 22, 1885	15,054	Water.
465	The Las Flores Water Company	June 22, 1885	15,055	Mining.
466	The Primrose Mill and Mining Company	June 23, 1885	15,055	Mining.

## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION—Continued.

No.	NAME OF CORPORATION.	Date of Filing.	Index Number.	Business.
467	The Golden Belt Wine Company	June 23, 1885	15,056	Wine company.
468	The Royal Consolidated Gold Mining Company	June 24, 1885	15,057	Mining.
469	The Shiloh Cemetery Association	June 24, 1885	15,058	Cemetery association.
470	The Fresno Fruit and Raisin Company	June 25, 1885	15,059	Fruit.
471	The Riverside Land and Irrigating Company (amended)	June 25, 1885	15,060	Land and irrigation.
472	The First Baptist Church of Pomona	June 25, 1885	15,061	Religious.
473	The Morris Manufacturing Company	June 26, 1885	15,062	Manufacturing.
474	The Contra Costa Water Company (I. C. S.)	June 26, 1885	15,063	Water company.
475	The Red Cross Mining and Manufacturing Company	June 27, 1885	15,064	Mining.
476	The Cherry Valley Water Company	June 27, 1885	15,065	Water company.
477	The Cherry Valley Land and Water Company	June 27, 1885	15,066	Land and water.
478	The Riverside Canal Company (amended)	June 29, 1885	15,067	Canal company.
479	The Pacific Road Grading Company	June 29, 1885	15,068	Road grading.
480	The Combination Railroad Car Axle Company	July 1, 1885	15,069	Manufacturing.
481	The First Congregational Church of Bethany	July 2, 1885	15,070	Religious.
482	The Boyle Heights Presbyterian Church of Los Angeles	July 2, 1885	15,071	Religious.
483	The Emma Gold and Silver Mining Company	July 3, 1885	15,072	Mining.
484	The Central Gold and Silver Mining Company	July 3, 1885	15,073	Mining.
485	The Riverside Water Company (amended)	July 3, 1885	15,074	Mining.
486	The Argus Publication Company	July 6, 1885	15,075	Publishing.
487	The Fort Bragg Redwood Company	July 7, 1885	15,076	Lumber.
488	The Fresno Loan and Savings Bank (I. C. S.)	July 9, 1885	15,077	Banking.
489	The Sacramento Iron Coal Company	July 9, 1885	15,078	Coal company.
490	The Hampton Hardware Company	July 10, 1885	15,079	Mercantile.
491	The Riverside Land Company	July 10, 1885	15,080	Land company.
492	The People's Church Building Association of F. B.	July 13, 1885	15,081	Building.
493	The Pioneer Milling Company	July 15, 1885	15,082	Milling.
494	The Buckeye Mill Company	July 15, 1885	15,083	Milling.
495	The Anderson Water Company	July 20, 1885	15,084	Water company.
496	The Golconda Cattle Company	July 20, 1885	15,085	Cattle company.
497	The Young America Gold Mining Company	July 20, 1885	15,086	Mining.
498	The Mechanical and Industrial Institute of S. C.	July 20, 1885	15,087	Educational.
499	The Rector and Church Wardens of All Saints Church	July 20, 1885	15,088	Religious.
500	The Calico Mining and Reduction Company	July 21, 1885	15,089	Mining.
501	The San Diego Building and Loan Association	July 21, 1885	15,090	Building and loan.
502	The Hospital and Sick Benefit Association of California	July 22, 1885	15,091	Benevolent.
503	The Public Exchange	July 23, 1885	15,092	Exchange business.
504	The Bernard and Benedict Fruit Crystallizing Company	July 23, 1885	15,093	Fruit.
505	The Quijotoa Savage Mining Company	July 24, 1885	15,094	Mining.

506	The South Crocker Mining Company	July 25, 1885	15,095	Mining.
507	The Mountain Goat Mining Company	July 25, 1885	15,096	Mining.
508	The Iron Horse Mining Company	July 25, 1885	15,097	Mining.
509	The Bank of Tulare	July 27, 1885	15,098	Banking.
510	The Yolo Winery	July 28, 1885	15,099	Winery.
511	The Trustees of Young Men's Christian Association of Oakland	July 28, 1885	15,100	Building, etc.
512	The South Branch Ditch Company	July 28, 1885	15,101	Ditch company.
513	The Pneumatic Tube and Submarine Mining Company	July 30, 1885	15,102	Mining.
514	The Car Brake and Motor Company	August 1, 1885	15,103	Manufacturing.
515	The Home Manufacturing Company	August 1, 1885	15,104	Manufacturing.
516	The White River Gold and Silver Mining Company	August 1, 1885	15,105	Mining.
517	The Heath Mining Company	August 1, 1885	15,106	Mining.
518	The United States Car Starter Company	August 4, 1885	15,107	Manufacturing.
519	The First Baptist Church of Los Gatos	August 4, 1885	15,108	Religious.
520	The Church of Santa Rosa	August 4, 1885	15,109	Religious.
521	The Phoenix Mining Company	August 5, 1885	15,110	Mining.
522	The San Bernardino Ice Company	August 5, 1885	15,111	Ice.
523	The Huenehue Wharf Company	August 5, 1885	15,112	Wharfing.
524	The Haynes Flat Gold Mining Company	August 10, 1885	15,113	Mining.
525	The Plymouth Land and Water Company	August 10, 1885	15,114	Land and water.
526	The Express Publishing Company	August 11, 1885	15,115	Publishing.
527	The Mariposa County Cable Company	August 12, 1885	15,116	Cable company.
528	The Agua Mansa Water Company	August 12, 1885	15,117	Water.
529	The Ellis College	August 12, 1885	15,118	Educational.
530	The Pacific Electric Motor Company	August 13, 1885	15,119	Electric motor.
531	The San Jacinto Methodist Episcopal Church	August 13, 1885	15,120	Religious.
532	The Eisen Vineyard Company	August 14, 1885	15,121	Vineyard.
533	The American Salt Company	August 14, 1885	15,122	Salt company.
534	The Union Publishing Company of Los Angeles	August 14, 1885	15,123	Publishing.
535	The Murphy's and Altaville Turnpike Company	August 15, 1885	15,124	Road company.
536	The Saticoy Water Company	August 15, 1885	15,125	Water.
537	The Sepulveda Water Company	August 15, 1885	15,126	Water.
538	The Home Security Building and Loan Association (Con. E.)	August 18, 1885	15,127	Building and loan.
539	The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church Emanuel	August 19, 1885	15,128	Religious.
540	The Belt Cable Railway Company of California	August 20, 1885	15,129	Patent company.
541	The Pennsylvania Mining Company	August 20, 1885	15,130	Mining.
542	The Chapin Commercial Company	August 20, 1885	15,131	Commercial.
543	The Livermore Oil Company	August 21, 1885	15,132	Oil.
544	The Unitarian Society of Santa Barbara	August 21, 1885	15,133	Religious.
545	The Amador Nevada Gold Mining Company	August 22, 1885	15,134	Mining.
546	The American Sugar Refining Company	August 24, 1885	15,135	Sugar refining.
547	The San Diego Ferry Company	August 24, 1885	15,136	Perry company.
548	The Los Angeles Cable Tramway Company	August 24, 1885	15,137	Cable company.
549	The Occidental Loan Association	August 25, 1885	15,138	Loan association.
550	The First Spiritual Society of San Diego	August 26, 1885	15,139	Religious.



## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION—Continued.

No.	NAME OF CORPORATION.	Date of Filing.	Index Number.	Business.
551	The Trinity Mining Company	August 25, 1885	15,140	Mining.
552	The Riverside Water Company	August 25, 1885	15,141	Water.
553	The Santa Barbara Land, Building, and Improvement Company	August 26, 1885	15,142	Land and building.
554	The Meeks and Daley Water Company	September 1, 1885	15,143	Water company.
555	The Riverside Water Company	September 3, 1885	15,144	Water.
556	The Herald Publishing Company	September 3, 1885	15,145	Publishing.
557	The Murphy's and Altaville Turnpike Road Company	September 3, 1885	15,146	Road company.
558	The Health Manufacturing Company	September 4, 1885	15,147	Patent medicines.
559	The Pacific Graphite Manufacturing Company	September 4, 1885	15,148	Manufacturing.
560	The First M. E. Church of Fresno	September 4, 1885	15,149	Religious.
561	The San Francisco Cremation Company	September 5, 1885	15,150	Cremation.
562	The Redbury Divided Car Axle Company of California	September 5, 1885	15,151	Manufacturing.
563	The Hueneme Wharf Company	September 7, 1885	15,152	Wharfing.
564	The San Jacinto Land and Water Company	September 7, 1885	15,153	Land and water.
565	The Grand Lodge of the Legion of the West	September 8, 1885	15,154	Society.
566	The Live Oak Mining Company	September 8, 1885	15,155	Mining.
567	The Phenix Mining Company	September 10, 1885	15,156	Mining.
568	The Western Reduction Company	September 10, 1885	15,157	Mining.
569	The Orange Fruit and Packing Company	September 10, 1885	15,159	Fruit packing.
570	The Union No. 36 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	September 10, 1885	15,158	Benevolent and protective.
571	The Marine Supply Company	September 11, 1885	15,160	Supplies.
572	The Champion Mining and Milling Company (amended)	September 11, 1885	15,161	Mining.
573	The Riverside Water Company (issuance of bonds)	September 11, 1885	15,162	Water company.
574	The Puritan Gold Mining Company	September 12, 1885	15,163	Mining.
575	The Central America Commercial and Development Company	September 15, 1885	15,164	Commercial and development.
576	The Ladies' Social Aid Society of Madera	September 16, 1885	15,165	Society.
577	The Crescent Canal Company	September 16, 1885	15,166	Canal company.
578	The Iron Mount Mining Company	September 16, 1885	15,167	Mining.
579	The Gray Eagle Mining Company	September 16, 1885	15,168	Mining.
580	The Howell Mountain Land and Lumber Company	September 16, 1885	15,169	Land and lumber.
581	The Murphy's and Altaville Turnpike Road Company	September 18, 1885	15,170	Road company.
582	The Christian Church of Petaluma	September 18, 1885	15,171	Religious.
583	The Farmers' Warehouse Company of Fresno	September 19, 1885	15,172	Storage.
584	The San Rafael Manufacturing Company	September 19, 1885	15,173	Manufacturing.
585	The Crystal Salt Water Bathing Company	September 21, 1885	15,174	Bathing.
586	The Pine Hill Gold and Silver Mining Company	September 21, 1885	15,175	Mining.
587	The J. D. Reymont Mining Company	September 21, 1885	15,176	Mining.
588	The Napa Fruit Canning, Drying, and Packing Company	September 22, 1885	15,177	Canning and packing.
589	The Paradise and Los Angeles G. and S. Mining, Land, and Water Co.	September 22, 1885	15,178	Land and water and mining.



590	The Mission Branch Library Association of San Francisco	September 23, 1885	15,179	Library.
591	The Natron Soda Company	September 23, 1885	15,180	..... Soda.
592	The Orange Growers' Protective Union	September 24, 1885	15,181	Protective association.
593	The Duncan Divide Mining Company	September 25, 1885	15,182	Mining.
594	The Deep Channel Gold Mining Company	September 25, 1885	15,183	Mining.
595	The Idaho Mining Company	September 25, 1885	15,184	Mining.
596	The New Golden Fleece Mining Company	October 1, 1885	15,185	Mining.
597	The Shasta Land and Cattle Company	October 2, 1885	15,186	Land and cattle.
598	The Lost River Mining and Smelting Company	October 2, 1885	15,187	Mining and smelting.
599	The Forsyth Armory Association	October 3, 1885	15,188	Armory association.
600	The Chrysopolis Lodge, No. 210, I. O. G. T.	October 5, 1885	15,189	Society.
601	The Wide Awake Mining Company	October 5, 1885	15,190	Mining.
602	The Mills College	October 7, 1885	15,191	Educational.
603	The Trustees of the Christian Association of S. B.	October 8, 1885	15,192	..... Religious.
604	The Day Vacuum Rock Drill Company	October 8, 1885	15,193	Drill company.
605	The Home of Refuge for ex-Convicts	October 9, 1885	15,194	Benevolent.
607	The Casrade Oil Company	October 9, 1885	15,195	..... Oil.
608	The Cooperative Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Company	October 12, 1885	15,196	Terra cotta association.
609	The Poway M. E. Church	October 12, 1885	15,197	..... Religious.
610	The Westside Irrigation Company of Lassen County	October 12, 1885	15,198	Irrigation company.
611	The Russian River Fruit and Vine Association	October 14, 1885	15,199	Fruit and vine.
612	The Ocean-side Water Company	October 17, 1885	15,200	..... Water.
613	The Masonic Mutual Aid Association of the Pacific Coast	October 17, 1885	15,201	..... Benevolent.
614	The German Savings and Loan Society (Con. E.)	October 17, 1885	15,202	Savings and loan.
615	The California Jute Mill Company (L. C. S.)	October 19, 1885	15,203	Jute.
616	The Copperopolis and Stanislaus Wagon Road	October 19, 1885	15,204	..... Wagon road.
617	The Diablo Oil Company	October 20, 1885	15,205	..... Oil.
618	The Sacramento Glass and Crockery Company	October 22, 1885	15,206	Glass and crockery.
619	The Grand Island Ferriage Company	October 22, 1885	15,207	Ferry.
620	The Atlantic and Pacific Fiber Improvement and Manufacturing Co.	October 23, 1885	15,208	Manufacturing.
621	The Livermore Gaslight Company	October 23, 1885	15,209	Gas.
622	The Automatic Pump Company	October 24, 1885	15,210	Pumps.
623	The Balcoquivari Land and Cattle Company	October 24, 1885	15,211	Land and cattle.
624	The San Francisco Chapter of American Institute of Architects	October 26, 1885	15,212	Society.
625	The San Luis Consolidated Gold Mining Company	October 26, 1885	15,213	Mining.
626	The Ritche Creek Water Company	October 27, 1885	15,214	..... Water.
627	The Equitable Building and Loan Association	October 27, 1885	15,215	Building and loan.
628	The Elk Bayou Ditch Company	October 30, 1885	15,216	Ditch company.
629	The Tuolumne River Irrigation Company	October 30, 1885	15,217	Irrigation.
630	The Santa Ana Valley Fruit Company	October 30, 1885	15,218	Fruit.
631	The California Patron Publishing Company	November 2, 1885	15,218 <sup>3</sup>	Publishing.
632	The Black Channel Mining Company	November 2, 1885	15,219	Mining.
633	The Asbury M. E. Church	November 2, 1885	15,220	..... Religious.
634	The Barton Vineyard Association	November 2, 1885	15,221	Vineyard.
635	The Deutscher Krieger Verein, of San Francisco	November 2, 1885	15,222	Benevolent.

## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION—Continued.

No.	NAME OF CORPORATION.	Date of Filing.	Index Number.	Business.
636	The Anglo-Nevada Assurance Company.....	November 4, 1885.....	15,223	Insurance.
637	The Eden Congregational Church.....	November 5, 1885.....	15,224	Religious.
638	The Bank of Winters.....	November 6, 1885.....	15,225	Banking.
639	The Dixon Driving Park.....	November 6, 1885.....	15,226	Race track.
640	The Victor Canal Company.....	November 6, 1885.....	15,227	Canal.
641	The National Home and Loan Association.....	November 7, 1885.....	15,228	Loan association.
642	The Congregational Ministers' Relief Association.....	November 7, 1885.....	15,229	Beneficent.
643	The Yosemite Queen Gold, Silver, and Lead Mining Company.....	November 7, 1885.....	15,230	Mining.
644	The College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	November 9, 1885.....	15,231	Educational.
645	The Southern California Lumber Company.....	November 9, 1885.....	15,232	Lumber.
646	The Good Hope Consolidated Mining Company.....	November 9, 1885.....	15,233	Mining.
647	The Vernon Church of Christ.....	November 10, 1885.....	15,234	Religious.
648	The Athletic Base Ball Club.....	November 11, 1885.....	15,235	Amusement.
649	The Pennsylvania Mining Company.....	November 12, 1885.....	15,236	Mining.
650	The Japanese Village Company.....	November 12, 1885.....	15,237	Amusement.
651	The Paymaster Mining Company.....	November 13, 1885.....	15,238	Mining.
652	The New Deal Ditch Company.....	November 13, 1885.....	15,239	Ditch company.
653	The Graystone Gold and Silver Mining Company.....	November 14, 1885.....	15,240	Mining.
654	The Pacific Casket Company.....	November 16, 1885.....	15,241	Manufacturing.
655	The California Fruit Company.....	November 16, 1885.....	15,242	Fruit.
656	The Stockton Wharf and Warehouse Company.....	November 17, 1885.....	15,243	Wharf and storage.
657	The Automatic Dining Table Company.....	November 17, 1885.....	15,244	Dining table.
658	The Union Water Company (removal place of business)	November 18, 1885.....	15,245	Water.
659	The Eldred Mining and Milling Company.....	November 19, 1885.....	15,246	Mining.
660	The Santa Paula Horse and Cattle Company.....	November 19, 1885.....	15,247	Horses and cattle.
661	The El Madre Quicksilver Mining Company.....	November 20, 1885.....	15,248	Mining.
662	The Automatic Dining Table Company.....	November 20, 1885.....	15,249	Mining.
663	The Deutsche Frei Lutherische Gemeinde.....	November 23, 1885.....	15,250	Religious.
664	The Walnut Irrigating Ditch Company.....	November 23, 1885.....	15,251	Irrigating ditch.
665	The Arcata Mill and Lumber Company.....	November 23, 1885.....	15,252	Lumber.
666	The California Quartz Milling Company.....	November 23, 1885.....	15,253	Quartz milling.
667	The Orange Growers' Protective Union of S. C.....	November 23, 1885.....	15,254	Protective union.
668	The Los Angeles Paint Company.....	November 23, 1885.....	15,255	Paint.
669	The Sarah Lodge, No. 2, Order of A. J. O. S. K. B.....	November 27, 1885.....	15,256	Society.
670	The Bethel Ditch Company.....	November 27, 1885.....	15,257	Ditch company.
671	The Kellogg Malleable Stone Paving Company.....	November 27, 1885.....	15,257	Stone paving.
672	The Golden Gate Printing and Publishing Company.....	November 28, 1885.....	15,258	Publishing.
673	The Jacoby Creek Water Company.....	November 28, 1885.....	15,259	Water.
674	The Cosmopolis Mill and Trading Company.....	November 30, 1885.....	15,260	Mill and trading.
674	The Round Valley Consolidated Mining Company.....	December 1, 1885.....	15,261	Mining.

675	The Sierra Phoenix Mill and Mining Company	December 1, 1885	15,262	-----	Mining.
676	The Home Mutual Building and Loan Association	December 2, 1885	15,263	-----	Building and loan.
677	The McQue Carriage Factory	December 2, 1885	15,264	-----	Manufacturing.
678	The California School Mechanical Arts	December 2, 1885	15,265	-----	Educational.
679	The Tyrolse Mining and Smelting Company	December 3, 1885	15,266	-----	Mining and smelting.
680	The Emerald Mining Company	December 3, 1885	15,267	-----	Mining.
681	The Spanish Gold Mining Company	December 4, 1885	15,268	-----	Mining.
682	The St. Luke's Hospital	December 4, 1885	15,269	-----	Hospital.
683	The Garvanza Water Company	December 4, 1885	15,270	-----	Water.
684	The Zebra Mining and Milling Company	December 7, 1885	15,271	-----	Mining and milling.
685	The Bankers' and Merchants' Mutual Life Association	December 7, 1885	15,272	-----	Insurance.
686	The Hospital for Children, and Training School for Nurses	December 9, 1885	15,273	-----	Benevolent.
687	The Pavilion Hall Association	December 9, 1885	15,274	-----	Hall Association.
688	The Standard Gaslight and Fuel Company	December 9, 1885	15,275	-----	Gas and fuel.
689	The Saint Paul's Mission	December 10, 1885	15,276	-----	Religious.
690	The Bank of Livermore	December 11, 1885	15,277	-----	Banking.
691	The Pasadena Land and Water Company (I. C. S.)	December 11, 1885	15,278	-----	Land and water.
692	The Cascade Coal Oil Company	December 12, 1885	15,279	-----	Oil.
693	The Consolidated Golden Channel Mining Company	December 12, 1885	15,280	-----	Mining.
694	The Tia Juana Valley Sunday School	December 14, 1885	15,281	-----	Religious.
695	The Nye Mining Company	December 14, 1885	15,282	-----	Mining.
696	The Poway Lodge, No. 264, I. O. G. T.	December 14, 1885	15,283	-----	Society.
697	The Angels' Quartz Mining Company	December 14, 1885	15,284	-----	Mining.
698	The First M. E. Church of Traver	December 14, 1885	15,285	-----	Religious.
699	The American Live Stock and Land Company	December 14, 1885	15,286	-----	Live stock and land.
700	The Hanson Lumber Company	December 15, 1885	15,287	-----	Lumber.
701	The Pacific Mutual Self-Endowment Association	December 17, 1885	15,288	-----	Insurance.
702	The Pleasant Valley Presbyterian Church	December 17, 1885	15,289	-----	Religious.
703	The Eagle Point Gold and Silver Mill and Mining Company	December 17, 1885	15,290	-----	Mining.
704	The Truckee Steam Laundry Association	December 21, 1885	15,290½	-----	Laundry association.
705	The San Diego Irrigation Company	December 22, 1885	15,291	-----	Irrigation.
706	The Wales Manufacturing Company	December 22, 1885	15,292	-----	Manufacturing.
707	The San Diego Savings Bank	December 24, 1885	15,293	-----	Banking.
708	The Jackson Gaslight Company	December 24, 1885	15,294	-----	Gas.
709	The Darragh Rotary Engine Company	December 24, 1885	15,295	-----	Manufacturing.
710	The Palmdale Mining Company	December 28, 1885	15,296	-----	Mining.
711	The First Congregational Church of Pasadena	December 28, 1885	15,297	-----	Religious.
712	The Pacific Indicator Company	December 28, 1885	15,298	-----	Manufacturing.
713	The Western Ship Building and Navigation Company	December 28, 1885	15,299	-----	Ship building, etc.
714	The Empire Mill and Mining Company	December 29, 1885	15,300	-----	Mining.
715	The Riverside Heights Water Company	December 29, 1885	15,301	-----	Water.
716	The Admiralty Gold and Silver Mining Company	December 29, 1885	15,302	-----	Mining.
718	The Mexican Gold and Silver Mining Company	December 29, 1885	15,303	-----	Mining.
719	The Excelsior Irrigation Company	December 29, 1885	15,304	-----	Irrigation.
720	The Ladies' Aid Society	December 29, 1885	15,305	-----	Benevolent.



## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION—Continued.

No.	NAME OF CORPORATION.	Date of Filing.	Index Number.	Business.
721	The Cala. Paving Company	December 29, 1885	15,306	Paving company.
722	The Merchants' and Clerks' Land Association	December 30, 1885	15,307	Land association.
723	The Mutual Benefit Land Association	December 31, 1885	15,308	Land association.
724	The Delta Mining Company	December 31, 1885	15,309	Mining.
725	The Sierraville Literary Society	January 1, 1886	15,310	Society.
726	The Commercial Publishing Company	January 1, 1886	15,311	Publishing.
727	The Pacific Wooden Ware and Cooperage Company	January 1, 1886	15,312	Manufacturing.
728	The Forsyth Packing Company	January 1, 1886	15,313	Packing company.
729	The Coe Quartz Mine Company	January 6, 1886	15,314	Mining.
730	The Northern Cattle Company	January 7, 1886	15,315	Cattle company.
731	The Hallock Cattle Company	January 7, 1886	15,316	Cattle company.
732	The Union Endowment and Mutual Benefit Association	January 7, 1886	15,317	Insurance.
733	The Pacific Farmers' Association	January 8, 1886	15,318	Farmers' association.
734	The Cabazon Land and Water Company	January 8, 1886	15,319	Land and water.
735	The Phoenix Mill and Mining Company	January 8, 1886	15,320	Mining.
736	The Clifton Cemetery Association	January 9, 1886	15,321	Cemetery association.
737	The Daily Report Publishing Company	January 11, 1886	15,322	Publishing.
738	The Standard Sugar Company	January 12, 1886	15,323	Sugar.
739	The Black Wonder Gold Mining Company	January 12, 1886	15,324	Mining.
740	The Price Hay Press Company	January 14, 1886	15,325	Hay press.
741	The Law King and Law Publishing House	January 18, 1886	15,326	Publishing.
742	The Comanche Gold, Silver, and Lead Mining Company	January 18, 1886	15,327	Mining.
743	The Sharp Mining Company	January 18, 1886	15,328	Mining.
744	The Western Manufacturing Company	January 18, 1886	15,329	Manufacturing.
745	The White Cooperative Cigar Manufacturing Company	January 18, 1886	15,330	Manufacturing.
746	The Los Angeles Printing Company	January 20, 1886	15,331	Printing.
747	The Dr. Allen Private Dispensary	January 20, 1886	15,332	Dispensary and hospital.
748	The Hildreth Gold Mining Company	January 21, 1886	15,333	Mining.
749	The Gilroy Gold Mining Company	January 21, 1886	15,334	Mining.
750	The West Coast Oil Company	January 23, 1886	15,335	Oil.
751	The Tulare Lake and Kings River Canal Company	January 23, 1886	15,336	Canal company.
752	The Boston Mining Company	January 23, 1886	15,337	Mining.
753	The Bonita Silver Mining Company	January 23, 1886	15,338	Mining.
754	The Marysville Tunnel and Quartz Mining Company	January 21, 1886	15,339	Mining.
755	The Pacific Catholic Publishing Company	January 24, 1886	15,340	Publishing.
756	The Oakland Laundry Association	January 28, 1886	15,341	Laundry.
757	The Escondido Land and Town Company	January 28, 1886	15,342	Land, etc.
758	The E. C. Smedley Soap and Chemical Manufacturing Company	January 28, 1886	15,343	Manufacturing.
759	The Selby Smelting and Lead Works (in capital stock)	January 28, 1886	15,344	Smelting works.



760	The Santa Barbara and Santa Ynez T. Road Company	January 29, 1886	15,314 1/2
761	The Owens River Canal Company	January 30, 1886	15,345
762	The North Pacific Whaling Association	January 30, 1886	15,346
763	The Forest Queen Consolidated Gold Mining Company	February 1, 1886	15,347
764	The Hayden and Lewis Hardware and L. G. (in capital stock)	February 1, 1886	15,348
765	The Vernon Park Dairy Association	February 1, 1886	15,349
766	The Los Gatos Ice Company	February 2, 1886	15,350
767	The Cucuritori delle Alpi Mutual Benevolent Association	February 2, 1886	15,351
768	The Napa Valley Wine Company	February 2, 1886	15,352
769	The Pacific Type Foundry Company	February 3, 1886	15,353
770	The Yosemite and Mariposa Wagon Road Company	February 3, 1886	15,354
771	The Hollister Gas Company	February 3, 1886	15,355
772	The Arroyo Grande M. E. Church	February 3, 1886	15,356
773	The Equity Benefit Association	February 5, 1886	15,357
774	The Cleveland Ditch Company	February 5, 1886	15,358
775	The Badger Hill Gold Mining Company (I. C. S.)	February 8, 1886	15,359
776	The Woodland Electric Light and Power Company	February 9, 1886	15,360
777	The Mill Creek Lumber Company	February 9, 1886	15,361
778	The A. O. U. W. Cemetery Association	February 10, 1886	15,362
779	The Fresno and Pine Ridge Railway Survey Company	February 10, 1886	15,363
780	The Tamalpais Club	February 11, 1886	15,364
781	The Garzaiza Land Company	February 11, 1886	15,365
782	The Penryn Fruit Company	February 11, 1886	15,366
783	The Saratoga Commercial Union	February 11, 1886	15,367
784	The Farmers' Water Company	February 11, 1886	15,368
785	The San Gabriel Valley Bank	February 15, 1886	15,369
786	The Eureka Engine Company No. 1, of Merced	February 17, 1886	15,370
787	The Fairview Land and Water Company	February 17, 1886	15,370 1/2
788	The First Congregational Church of S. B.	February 19, 1886	15,371
789	The California Title Insurance and Trust Company	February 19, 1886	15,372
790	The Cutting Fruit Packing Company	February 19, 1886	15,373
791	The Sacramento River Packing Company	February 20, 1886	15,374
792	The Bristol Bay Canning Company	February 20, 1886	15,375
793	The Southern California Mining and Industrial Company	February 20, 1886	15,376
794	The Hermit Valley Land and Irrigation Company	February 20, 1886	15,377
795	The Trustees M. E. Church Ballard Circuit	February 20, 1886	15,378
796	The Garfield Mining Company	February 20, 1886	15,379
797	The Grace M. E. Church	February 23, 1886	15,380
798	The Los Angeles Improvement Company (R. Directors)	February 23, 1886	15,381
799	The Independent Transportation and Lumber Company	February 24, 1886	15,382
800	The Silver Street Kindergarten Society	February 24, 1886	15,383
801	The Guardian Printing and Publishing Company	February 25, 1886	15,384
802	The Retail Liquor Dealers Association	February 25, 1886	15,385
803	The Redwood Lumber Exporting Company	February 25, 1886	15,386
804	The Danabroge Quartz Mining Company	February 26, 1886	15,387
	Road company		
	Canal company		
	Whaling association		
	Mining		
	Mercantile		
	Dairy association		
	Ice		
	Benevolent		
	Wine company		
	Type foundry		
	Wagon road		
	Gas		
	Religious		
	Benevolent		
	Ditch company		
	Mining		
	Electric light and power		
	Lumber		
	Cemetery association		
	Survey company		
	Social		
	Land company		
	Fruit		
	Commercial union		
	Water		
	Banking		
	Engine company		
	Land and water		
	Religious		
	Insurance		
	Packing company		
	Packing company		
	Canning		
	Mining		
	Land, etc.		
	Religious		
	Mining		
	Religious		
	Improvement company		
	Lumber, etc.		
	Society		
	Publishing		
	Protective		
	Lumber		
	Mining		

## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION—Continued.

No.	NAME OF CORPORATION.	Date of Filing.	Index Number.	Business.
805	The Masonic Hall Association	February 26, 1886	15,388	Building.
806	The Oroville Citrus Association	February 26, 1886	15,389	Citrus fruit.
807	The M. E. Church South of San Luis Obispo	March 2, 1886	15,390	Religious.
808	The Sierra Madre Vintage Company	March 2, 1886	15,391	Vineyards and orchards.
809	The California State Base Ball League	March 2, 1886	15,392	Base ball.
810	The Golden Gate Religious and Philosophical Society	March 2, 1886	15,393	Religious.
811	The Simpson Memorial M. E. Church	March 2, 1886	15,394	Religious.
812	The Grace M. E. Church of San Francisco	March 2, 1886	15,395	Religious.
813	The Caucasian Laundry of San Luis Obispo	March 2, 1886	15,396	Laundry.
814	The Homestead Loan Association of Berkeley	March 3, 1886	15,397	Loan association.
815	The Marysville Pavilion Company	March 4, 1886	15,398	Pavilion building.
816	The Nevada Silver Mining Company	March 4, 1886	15,399	Mining.
817	The Inventors Institute of Pacific Coast	March 5, 1886	15,400	Institute.
818	The Native Sons Golden West Hall Association	March 5, 1886	15,401	Hall association.
819	The California Company	March 5, 1886	15,401½	Mining.
820	The Colusa Gas Company	March 5, 1886	15,402	Gas.
821	The First M. E. Church of Gonzales	March 6, 1886	15,403	Religious.
822	The First M. E. Church of Soledad	March 6, 1886	15,404	Religious.
823	The Blacklock Sandstone Company	March 6, 1886	15,405	Stone company.
824	The Reserve Fund Mutual Life and Insurance Association	March 6, 1886	15,406	Insurance.
825	The California Historical Society	March 6, 1886	15,407	Society.
826	The El Cajon Valley Company	March 9, 1886	15,407½	Land and water.
827	The Tulare Lake and K. R. Canal Company	March 9, 1886	15,408	Canal company.
828	The Ogilby Gold Mining Company	March 9, 1886	15,409	Mining.
829	The Texas and Georgia Consolidated Mining Company	March 9, 1886	15,410	Mining.
830	The McIntire Mining and Lumbering Company	March 9, 1886	15,411	Mining and lumbering.
831	The Haywards White Labor Laundry	March 10, 1886	15,412	Laundry.
832	The Owens Valley Canal and Irrigation Company	March 10, 1886	15,413	Canal and irrigation.
833	The Colton Building and Loan Association	March 10, 1886	15,414	Building and loan.
834	The Los Angeles Humane Society	March 10, 1886	15,414½	Benevolent.
835	The Chinese-American Transportation Company	March 11, 1886	15,416	Passengers and freight.
836	The Pacific Mutual Aid Association of Pacific Coast	March 11, 1886	15,417	Benevolent.
837	The Navarro Mill Company	March 13, 1886	15,418	Lumber milling.
838	The San Diego and Coronada Water Company	March 13, 1886	15,419	Water company.
839	The Church of the New Age	March 15, 1886	15,420	Religious.
840	The Fisher Mining Company	March 15, 1886	15,421	Mining.
841	The Felice Mining Company	March 15, 1886	15,422	Mining.
842	The Rubie Cañon Land and Water Association	March 15, 1886	15,423	Land and water.
843	The Sunflower Gold Mining Company	March 17, 1886	15,424	Mining.

844	The Western Boiler Feed Water Purifier Company	March 17, 1886	15,425	Water purifier company.
845	The Peninsula Water Company	March 17, 1886	15,426	Water company.
846	The Oregon Land and Live Stock Company	March 18, 1886	15,427	Land and live stock.
847	The Otay Water Company	March 18, 1886	15,428	Water company.
848	The Guadalupe Mill and Mining Company	March 18, 1886	15,429	Mining.
849	The Peninsular Water Company	March 20, 1886	15,430	Water company.
850	The Chicago Mining Company	March 20, 1886	15,431	Mining.
851	The London Seal Dyeing Company	March 22, 1886	15,432	Dyeing company.
852	The Hubert Concentrator Company	March 22, 1886	15,433	Ore concentrator, etc.
853	The Great Sierra Stage Company	March 22, 1886	15,434	Stage company.
854	The Young Women's Christian Association	March 22, 1886	15,435	Benevolent.
855	The Stockton Ice Company	March 23, 1886	15,436	Ice.
856	The Paul O. Burns Wine Company	March 24, 1886	15,437	Wine company.
857	The Greek Russian Slavonian Church (Con. E.)	March 24, 1886	15,438	Religious.
858	The Napa City Steam Laundry	March 24, 1886	15,439	Laundry.
859	The Vulture Consolidated Mining Company	March 25, 1886	15,440	Mining.
860	The San Luis Obispo Land and Cattle Company	March 26, 1886	15,441	Land and cattle.
861	The Woman's Labor Union	March 27, 1886	15,442	Labor union.
862	The Gladding, McBean & Co.	March 27, 1886	15,444	Mercantile.
863	The West Coast Land Company	March 27, 1886	15,443	Land company.
864	The East Side Water Company	March 27, 1886	15,445	Water company.
865	The Schiedelen Hotel Company of E. L.	March 30, 1886	15,446	Hotel company.
866	The Idanthe Lodge, 113, Knights of Pythias	March 30, 1886	15,447	Society.
867	The California Fruit Growers' Association	March 30, 1886	15,448	Shipment of fruit.
868	The Wollard Patent Tule Packing Company	March 31, 1886	15,449	Manufacturing.
869	The Big Six Horse Patch Company	April 2, 1886	15,450	Horse patching, etc.
870	The Pacific Captive Balloon Company	April 2, 1886	15,451	Balloon company.
871	The Pacific Borax, Salt, and Soda Company	April 2, 1886	15,452	Manufacturing.
872	The San Diego Publishing Company	April 3, 1886	15,453	Publishing company.
873	The Academy of Our Lady of Mercy	April 3, 1886	15,454	Educational.
874	The Livermore Valley Wine and Vineyard Company	April 5, 1886	15,455	Wine and vineyard company.
875	The Pacific Coast Vacuum Furnace Company	April 5, 1886	15,456	Vacuum furnace company.
876	The Mocking Bird Mill and Mining Company	April 5, 1886	15,457	Mining.
877	The Pasadena Gas Company	April 5, 1886	15,458	Gas.
878	The Coöperative Fruit Company of Newcastle	April 6, 1886	15,459	Fruit.
879	The Merced Steam Laundry Company	April 7, 1886	15,460	Laundry.
880	The First Baptist Church of Pasadena	April 7, 1886	15,461	Religious.
881	The Post Publishing Company (in cap. stock)	April 8, 1886	15,462	Publishing.
882	The Wide West Gold Mining Company	April 9, 1886	15,463	Mining.
883	The California Company	April 9, 1886	15,464	Water.
884	The Mountain Water Company of Los Angeles.	April 9, 1886	15,465	Improvement company.
885	The Coronado Beach Company	April 9, 1886	15,466	Water.
886	The Masonic Hall Association of Marin	April 10, 1886	15,467	Hall association.
887	The Rosamond Land and Water Company	April 12, 1886	15,468	Land and water.
888	The Mineral Rock Asphalt Company	April 12, 1886	15,469	Asphalt company.



## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION—Continued.

No.	NAME OF CORPORATION.	Date of Filing.	Index Number.	Business.
890	The Excelsior Redwood Company.....	April 14, 1886	15,470	Lumber company.
891	The San José Building and Loan Association (in cap. stock).....	April 14, 1886	15,471	Building and loan.
892	The Tacoma Tug Boat Company.....	April 16, 1886	15,472	Towing, etc.
893	The Guild Gold Mining Company.....	April 16, 1886	15,473	Mining.
894	The Toll House Hall Association.....	April 16, 1886	15,474	Hall association.
895	The Lake Hernet Company.....	April 17, 1886	15,475	Water.
896	The Horticultural Hall Association.....	April 17, 1886	15,476	Building and exhibitions.
897	The Cremation Society of Southern California.....	April 20, 1886	15,477	Cremation of dead.
898	The Cucamonga Fruit Land Company.....	April 21, 1886	15,478	Fruit land.
899	The San Francisco Eating House Association.....	April 21, 1886	15,479	Eating house association.
900	The Black Diamond Coal Company.....	April 22, 1886	15,480	Coal mining.
901	The Riverside Land and Building Association.....	April 22, 1886	15,481	Land and building.
902	The San Diego and Coronado Ferry Company.....	April 22, 1886	15,482	Ferry company.
903	The Napa Building and Loan Association.....	April 22, 1886	15,483	Building and loan.
904	The Sesse Land and Water Company.....	April 22, 1886	15,484	Land and water.
905	The Union Electric Conduit Company.....	April 26, 1886	15,485	Underground conduits.
906	The Chico Steam Laundry Company.....	April 26, 1886	15,486	Laundry.
907	The Yaqui Manufacturing Company.....	April 26, 1886	15,487	Manufacturing.
908	The Horseshoe Gold and Silver Mining Company.....	April 26, 1886	15,488	Mining.
909	The T. J. Veach Drug and Medicine Company.....	April 26, 1886	15,489	Drugs and medicine.
910	The Grey Eagle Mining Company.....	April 27, 1886	15,490	Mining.
911	The Visitation Manufacturing and Improvement Company.....	April 28, 1886	15,491	Manufacturing and importing.
912	The Vacaville Branch Fruit Union.....	April 28, 1886	15,492	Fruit union.
913	The Truckee Lumber Company.....	April 28, 1886	15,493	Lumber.
914	The Olive Branch Ladies' Society.....	April 28, 1886	15,494	Benevolent.
915	The Edge Hill Vineyard Company.....	April 29, 1886	15,495	Vineyard.
916	The Centent Brick Company of California.....	April 29, 1886	15,496	Brick company.
917	The Butcher Ranch Gold Mining Company.....	April 29, 1886	15,497	Mining.
918	The Petroleum Metallic Paint Company.....	May 3, 1886	15,498	Paint.
919	The East Los Angeles Baptist Church.....	May 4, 1886	15,499	Religious.
920	The Nevada County Land and Improvement Company.....	May 7, 1886	15,500	Land and improvement.
921	The California Horseshoe Company.....	May 7, 1886	15,501	Manufacturing.
922	The Pacific Indicator Company.....	May 8, 1886	15,502	Manufacturing.
923	The Montecito Valley Water Company.....	May 8, 1886	15,503	Water.
924	The Del Norte Commercial Company (I. C. S.).....	May 8, 1886	15,504	Commercial.
925	The Truckee Lumber Company.....	May 10, 1886	15,505	Lumber.
926	The Oro Tunnel Mining Company.....	May 12, 1886	15,506	Mining.
927	The Selma Irrigation Company.....	May 12, 1886	15,507	Irrigation.
928	The Good Hope Baptist Church.....	May 12, 1886	15,508	Religious.



929	The Woman's Baptist Foreign Mission Society	May 12, 1886	15,510	Benevolent.
930	The Anchor Mining Company	May 12, 1886	15,511	Mining.
931	The First M. E. Church of Redding	May 13, 1886	15,509	Religious.
932	The Sitka Mining and Commercial Company	May 13, 1886	15,512	Mining and commercial.
933	The United Life and Accident Insurance Association	May 13, 1886	15,513	Insurance.
934	The Times Publishing Company	May 13, 1886	15,514	Publishing.
935	The True Blue Consolidated Mining Company	May 13, 1886	15,515	Mining.
936	The Pasadena Gas and Electric Company	May 13, 1886	15,516	Gas and electric light.
937	The Redding Gas Company	May 14, 1886	15,517	Gas.
938	The Savings Bank of San Diego	May 14, 1886	15,518	Banking.
939	The Lone Jack Mining Company	May 15, 1886	15,519	Mining.
940	The Purissima Water Company	May 15, 1886	15,520	Water.
941	The Cement Brick Company	May 17, 1886	15,521	Cement brick.
942	The South Riverside Land and Water Company	May 17, 1886	15,522	Land and water.
943	The San Diego Flume Company	May 17, 1886	15,523	Flume company.
944	The Eureka Electric Light Company	May 19, 1886	15,524	Electric light.
945	The Masterman Automatic Brake E.	May 19, 1886	15,525	Brake equalizer.
946	The Arizona Reduction and Mining Company	May 20, 1886	15,526	Mining.
947	The Winters Fruit Union	May 22, 1886	15,527	Fruit union.
948	The Central California Oil Company	May 22, 1886	15,528	Oil.
949	The Ventura County Savings and Loan Association	May 24, 1886	15,529	Savings and loan.
950	The Bancroft-Whitney Company	May 26, 1886	15,530	Mercantile.
951	The Actiengesellschaft fer Deutschen	May 26, 1886	15,531	Society.
952	The Portuguesa da Ordem de Esperito	May 26, 1886	15,532	Society.
953	The Puente Hotel and Improvement Company	May 27, 1886	15,533	Hotel and improvement.
954	The Shelter Cove Wharf and Transportation Company	May 27, 1886	15,534	Wharf and transportation.
955	The Riverside Water Company (L. C. S.)	May 27, 1886	15,535	Water.
956	The Stearns Ranchos Land Company	May 27, 1886	15,536	Land.
957	The Fraser Wine Company of California	May 27, 1886	15,537	Wine company.
958	The Christian Church of Pasadena	May 28, 1886	15,538	Religious.
959	The Golden Jacket Gold and Silver Mining Company	June 1, 1886	15,539	Mining.
960	The Star Coal Company	June 1, 1886	15,540	Coal business.
961	The Los Angeles College for Young Ladies	June 1, 1886	15,541	Educational.
962	The Yolo Land and Coal Mining Company	June 2, 1886	15,542	Mining.
963	The Berg's Gentlemen's Club	June 3, 1886	15,543	Social.
964	The Leak Glove Manufacturing Company	June 3, 1886	15,544	Manufacturing.
965	The Pacific Cable Railway Company	June 4, 1886	15,545	Manufacturing.
966	The Southern Nevada Mining Company	June 4, 1886	15,546	Mining.
967	The Methodist Episcopal Church of Selma	June 4, 1886	15,547	Religious.
968	The Exchange Block Company	June 7, 1886	15,548	Hotel, manufacturing, etc.
969	The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of S. C.	June 8, 1886	15,549	Temperance union.
970	The Arizona Land and Cattle Company	June 8, 1886	15,550	Land and cattle.
971	The Big Cañon Gold Mining and Milling Company	June 8, 1886	15,551	Mining and milling.
972	The California Turf and Billiard Exchange	June 8, 1886	15,552	Turf and billiard exchange.
973	The Woodland Building and Loan Association	June 8, 1886	15,553	Building and loan.

## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION—Continued.

No.	NAME OF CORPORATION.	Date of Filing.	Index Number.	Business.
974	The Tehama Milling Company	June 9, 1886	15,555	Milling company.
975	The First Congregational Church of Rollinsville	June 9, 1886	15,554	Religious.
976	The Willows Agricultural Association	June 9, 1886	15,557	Agricultural association.
977	The Tailors' White Labor League of T. C.	June 9, 1886	15,558	Protective union.
978	The First Christian Church of Santa Ana	June 11, 1886	15,559	Religious.
979	The Puritan Club	June 11, 1886	15,560	Social.
980	The Ventura Drying Company	June 11, 1886	15,561	Preserving and packing.
981	The Consolidated Inimicible Mining Company	June 11, 1886	15,562	Mining.
982	The Clyde Mining Company	June 11, 1886	15,563	Mining.
983	The Santa Barbara Steam Laundry	June 11, 1886	15,564	Laundry.
984	The Southern California Investment Company	June 11, 1886	15,565	Investment company.
985	The Scandinaviska Foreningen	June 15, 1886	15,566	Society.
986	The Lassen Land and Live Stock Company	June 15, 1886	15,567	Land and live stock.
987	The Calico Consolidated Mining Company	June 17, 1886	15,568	Mining.
988	The Societa Operaia Italiana	June 17, 1886	15,569	Society.
989	The San Diego River Toll Road Company	June 19, 1886	15,570	Toll road company.
990	The Seventh Day Adventist Church of Fresno	June 19, 1886	15,571	Religious.
991	The Ontario Methodist Episcopal Church	June 21, 1886	15,572	Religious.
992	The Pasadena Building and Loan Association	June 22, 1886	15,573	Building and loan.
993	The Los Angeles University	June 22, 1886	15,574	Educational.
994	The Alameda Turn Verein	June 22, 1886	15,575	Society.
995	The United Presbyterian Church of Roseville	June 23, 1886	15,576	Religious.
996	The Independent Automatic Portable Gas Company	June 23, 1886	15,577	Gas company.
997	The Owyhee Mining Company	June 23, 1886	15,578	Mining.
998	The Clydesdale Company	June 23, 1886	15,579	Stock breeding.
999	The Gold Valley Mining Company	June 23, 1886	15,580	Mining.
1000	The Cambria Mill and Mining Company	June 24, 1886	15,581	Mining.
1001	The East Riverside Water Company	June 25, 1886	15,582	Water.
1002	The Dynamite Shell Company	June 26, 1886	15,583	Manufacturing.
1003	The Berryessa Preserving Company	June 26, 1886	15,584	Preserving company.
1004	The Vista Bonita Methodist Church	June 28, 1886	15,585	Religious.
1005	The Azusa Wine and Fruit Company	June 28, 1886	15,586	Wine and fruit.
1006	The Hitchcock Sectional Safety Boiler Company	June 28, 1886	15,587	Manufacturing.
1007	The German Savings and Loan Society (Elect to C. E.)	June 29, 1886	15,588	Manufacturing.
1008	The Colusa Sun Publishing Company	June 30, 1886	15,589	Publishing.
1009	The Glade Gold and Silver Mining Company	June 30, 1886	15,590	Mining.

## RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

No.	NAME OF CORPORATION.	Date of Filing.	Index Number.	Kind of Railroad.
1	The California Street Cable Railroad Company, and affidavit of Treasurer.	July 23, 1884	447	Street cable railroad.
2	The Bucksport and Elk River Railroad Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	July 25, 1884	448	Steam railroad.
3	The Arcata and Mad River Railroad Company (in. cap. stock)	August 4, 1884	449	Steam railroad.
4	The Northern California Railroad Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	September 6, 1884	450	Steam railroad.
5	The South San Francisco Cable Road Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	October 1, 1884	451	Street cable railroad
6	The San Francisco Bay and Ocean Side Railr'd Comp'y, and affidavit of Treasurer	November 20, 1884	451½	
7	The City Street Railroad Company, and affidavit of President	December 9, 1884	452	Street railroad, horse power.
8	The Market Street Cable Railway Company (certificate of F. C. S.)	January 24, 1885	453	Street cable railroad.
9	The Park and Ocean Railroad Company (certificate of F. C. S.)	January 24, 1885	454	Street cable railroad.
10	The Ocean Beach Railway Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	February 11, 1885	455	Street railroad.
11	The Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad (I. C. S.)	March 30, 1885	456	Steam railroad.
12	The Second Street Cable Railroad Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	March 14, 1885	457	Street cable railroad.
13	The Palmaro and Santa Cruz Railroad Company (certificate fixed C. S.)	March 16, 1885	458	Steam railroad.
14	The Daggett and Calico Railroad Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	March 23, 1885	459	Steam railroad.
15	The Fort Bragg Railroad Company, and affidavit of Treasurer.	April 30, 1885	460	Steam railroad.
16	The City Railroad Company (certificate to con. existence)	April 9, 1885	461	Street railroad.
17	The S. F. Lake County, and Northern Railroad, and affidavit of Treasurer	May 18, 1885	462	Steam railroad.
18	The California Southern Railroad (I. C. S.)	June 15, 1885	463	Steam railroad.
19	The Saratoga and Almaden Railroad Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	July 17, 1885	465	Steam railroad.
20	The Colusa Railroad Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	July 23, 1885	464	Steam railroad.
21	The Sonoma Valley Railroad Company (con. and amal.)	August 7, 1885	465	Steam railroad.
22	The Northwestern Railroad Company of California, and affidavit of Treasurer.	August 19, 1885	467	Steam railroad.
23	The Guatemala Central Railway Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	August 25, 1885	468	Steam railroad.
24	The Allbion River Railroad Company, and affidavit of Treasurer.	September 24, 1885	469	Steam railroad.
25	The Riverside, Santa Ana, and L. A. Railroad Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	September 29, 1885	470	Steam railroad.
26	The Guatemala Central Railroad Company (con. and amal.)	October 23, 1885	469½	Steam railroad.
27	The Bay Shore and South San Francisco St. Rail'y Co., and affidavit of Treasurer	November 2, 1885	470½	Street railroad.
28	The Tulare Valley and Giant Forest Railroad Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	November 2, 1885	471	Steam railroad.
29	The Sierra Valley and Molawak Railroad Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	October 1, 1885	471½	Steam railroad.
30	The Temple Street Cable Railway Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	November 3, 1885	472	Street cable railroad.
31	The S. F., Clear Lake, and Humboldt Railroad Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	December 1, 1885	473	Steam railroad.
32	The Eush Street Railway Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	December 14, 1885	474	Street railroad.
33	The Los Angeles and Santa Monica Railroad Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	January 4, 1886	475	Steam railroad.
34	The San Joaquin Valley and Yosemite R. R. Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	February 15, 1886	476	Steam railroad.
35	The California Southern Railroad Company (I. C. S. and bonded indebtedness)	February 24, 1886	476½	Steam railroad.
36	The San José and Almaden Railroad Company and affidavit of Treasurer	March 2, 1886	477	Steam railroad.
37	The Guerneville and Russian River Railroad Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	March 13, 1886	479	Steam railroad.

## RAILROAD CORPORATIONS—Continued.

No.	NAME OF CORPORATION.	Date of Filing.	Index Number.	Kind of Railroad.
38	The Pasadena Street Railroad Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	March 26, 1886	480	Street railroad.
39	The Colorado Street Railroad Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	March 29, 1886	481	Street railroad.
40	The Santa Ana, Orange, and Tustin Street Railroad, and affidavit of Treasurer	March 30, 1886	482	Street railroad.
41	The Southern Pacific Branch Railroad Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	April 12, 1886	483	Steam railroad.
42	The Comrado Railroad Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	April 10, 1886	484	Street railroad.
43	The Bay Shore and South San Francisco St. Railway Co., and affidavit of Treasurer	April 19, 1886	485	Street railroad.
44	The San Diego Street Car Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	April 22, 1886	486	Street railroad.
45	The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	June 8, 1886	487	Steam railroad.
46	The S. F. and Lake County Railroad Company, and affidavit of Treasurer	June 14, 1886	488	Steam railroad.
47	The Main Street and Agricultural Park Railroad Company (I. C. S.)	June 21, 1886	489	Street railroad.



## RECEIPTS.

Below are presented the monthly receipts from all sources for the period comprehended by this report, viz.: From July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1886:

For the Month of—	Amount.	For the Month of—	Amount.
1884.		1885.	
July .....	\$1,044 50	July .....	\$983 10
August .....	913 50	August .....	984 50
September .....	729 50	September .....	796 95
October .....	2,592 00	October .....	1,212 35
November .....	921 90	November .....	981 90
December .....	3,878 75	December .....	1,078 40
January .....	1,487 25	January .....	1,012 50
February .....	1,081 40	February .....	1,077 85
March .....	977 10	March .....	1,431 80
April .....	1,227 00	April .....	1,350 50
May .....	1,206 00	May .....	1,093 50
June .....	1,250 65	June .....	1,292 93
Totals .....	\$17,309 55		\$13,296 28
		Grand total for two years .....	\$30,605 83

All of which has been duly paid into the Treasury as per receipts on file.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

To give a more complete idea of the usual demands of the Department of State, and as well to suggest the extremely small appropriations under which the Department is now working, I append the following comparative statements:

*Comparative Statement of the Expenditures for Postage and Expressage by the various Administrations of the Department of State, covering a period of fourteen years.*

1871-73—Secretary of State Melone .....	\$4,612 22
1873-75—Secretary of State Melone .....	4,900 97
1875-77—Secretary of State Beck .....	2,677 26
1877-79—Secretary of State Beck .....	2,460 29
1880-82—Secretary of State Burns .....	3,000 00
1882-84—Secretary of State Thompson .....	2,081 90
1884-86—Secretary of State Thompson .....	1,267 02

*Comparative Statement showing the Difference between the Expenditures for Stationery, Fuel, and Lights, and the Receipts of Fees of the various Administrations of the Department of State, covering a period of eighteen years.*

	Expenditures for Stationery, Fuel, and Lights.	Fees of Office.	Excess of Expenditures over the Receipts.	Excess of Fees over Expenditures.
Secretary of State Nichols, 1868-71.....	\$38,344 19	\$12,511 20	\$25,832 99	-----
Secretary of State Melone, 1871-73.....	40,721 47	20,544 25	20,177 22	-----
Secretary of State Melone, 1873-75.....	34,767 48	18,574 60	16,192 88	-----
Secretary of State Beck, 1875-77 (19 mos.)	22,872 73	21,883 15	989 58	-----
Secretary of State Beck, 1877-79.....	29,711 20	22,415 55	7,295 65	-----
Secretary of State Burns, 1880-82.....	24,500 00	13,558 10	10,941 90	-----
Secretary of State Thompson, 1882-84 (18 mos.).....	18,870 49	18,348 69	521 80	-----
Secretary of State Thompson, 1884-86 (2 years).....	18,820 14	24,626 83	-----	\$5,806 69

NOTE.—The receipts marked as such in this table are receipts from all sources, with the exception of ballot paper. The ballot paper being paid for by the State, the receipts from sales can not properly be classed as income, hence do not figure in this table.

NOTE.—A balance of over \$2,000 would have been shown on the credit side of the account in the above table the first two years of the present administration, had it not been for an extra session of the Legislature that was not contemplated or provided for, yet which was met with the usual appropriation.

#### AN INDORSEMENT.

Certain unwarranted allegations having been published against the conduct of my office, at the opening of the legislative session of 1885, I addressed a letter to the Speaker of the Assembly, requesting the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges, but that body did not take any action in the matter. Subsequently, as I believe, through the imposition of a personal enemy of myself, Senator Wallis was induced to offer in the Senate a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee "to investigate the books and papers in the office of Secretary of State, and report to the Senate whether or not such charges are true." No opposition being made to its passage, the resolution was adopted, and Governor Daggett appointed Senators F. T. Baldwin, Fred. Cox, and George Steele. Probably under the same influences a similar resolution was introduced by Mr. Pyle in the Assembly, when Hon. W. B. May, Chairman of the Finance Committee, arose and said:

MR. SPEAKER: I hope the House will decline to adopt that resolution. If praise is due to one department of the State Government over another, in my judgment it should be awarded to that of Secretary of State. The usual demand of that department has been (outside of salaries) \$25,000 biennially—and the memory of man "runneth not to the contrary"—which sum has uniformly failed to meet the demands upon it, and has been supplemented by deficiency bills. To my surprise, upon making an examination early in the session, I found not only no deficiency, but an unexpected balance instead, and Mr. Thompson asked me to reduce the estimate for this year's appropriation—which on my own judgment I had placed at \$25,000—to \$20,000, saying that sum was quite sufficient; and then, as a further favor, asked that I should introduce a resolution of investigation, as he wished the report for an heirloom to his descendants. I had fully satisfied myself as to the integrity of his efficient management, and refused his request. The resolution is not deserving of the consideration of this Assembly.

Speaker Parks (who had descended from the chair) said:

MR. SPEAKER: I fully coincide with the remarks of the gentleman who has just spoken. About the time the Legislature met, Secretary of State Thompson asked me to have the matter brought up for the consideration of the Assembly, in consequence of allegations made concerning his office by certain newspapers. I have the letter, in which the request was made, now in my pocket. I tried to persuade Mr. Thompson to let the matter pass,

as it was not apparently deserving of consideration, but now that it has gone so far, I don't know but that it would be well enough to allow a committee to be appointed, although I do not think the necessities of the case demand it.

Assemblymen Heath and Jordan also spoke against the resolution, and it was rejected by the unanimous vote of the Assembly.

The investigation that followed by the Senate committee was not confined to the limits of the resolution, which provided only for an investigation of the books and papers, but at my request took a wider scope. The committee made the investigation thorough and complete as to each branch of the business of the office, calling upon those who made the allegations to come forward and sustain them, sending abroad for witnesses, and allowing all persons to testify who had any charges to make or desired to do so. As the investigation progressed, the spirit of the prosecution indicated clearly that it originated in malice.

On the ninth of March, through its Chairman, Hon. F. T. Baldwin, the committee made its report to the Senate, which was read and adopted without a dissenting voice, as follows:

#### REPORT.

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, March 6, 1885.

*To the honorable the Senate of the State of California:*

Your special committee appointed to investigate the books, papers, etc., in the office of the Secretary of State, have performed the duty assigned us, and report as follows:

That we have had several meetings, examined numerous witnesses, had the books and original bills for stationery experted, and find that there was no collusion or fraud on the part of the Secretary of State, his deputy, or any of his clerks. The proof shows that the clerks in the office of the Secretary of State received their full pay for their own use, as allowed by law. The contractors for coal, wood, and gas, each testified, and your committee find that all articles purchased for the State were duly delivered and paid for in full, and that no commissions thereon were paid to any person.

Your committee find, upon full examination, that the whole amount of Arnold's ink supplied the State, under the contract of 1882, was thirty-eight and one twelfth dozen of pint bottles, of which the present Secretary, during the whole of his term, ordered twenty-five and three fourths dozen, at three dollars and seventy-five cents per dozen (contract price), amounting to ninety-six dollars and fifty-seven cents, and that the difference between the said amount paid for pint bottles and the contract price for quarts would have been but fifty-seven dollars and ninety-five cents. We also find that the contracts, under which the supplies for stationery, fuel, etc., were purchased during the past two years, were let by the State Board of Examiners in November, 1882, before the present Secretary of State and State Board of Examiners came into office.

The old ballot paper sold by the Secretary of State, for the sum of one thousand dollars, would have been entirely destroyed if not sold. That the price obtained was fair, and that the full amount was paid into the State Treasury. Your committee would recommend that the old ballot paper now on hand, of different color than that in use, be sold immediately to the best advantage; and we find that the ballot paper provided for, and used at the last Presidential election, is of good quality, uniform in color and texture, and of California manufacture, and was furnished to all parties using the same, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per ream less than at any other election since the law relating to the same was first enacted; and also that the Secretary of State endeavored, to the best of his ability, to comply with the provisions of section one thousand one hundred and eighty-seven of the Political Code. We also find that the original bills for stationery had been checked by the clerks in the Secretary's office, and overcharges and shortages noted thereon, and deducted, and the discrepancies in prices mostly occurred on articles furnished upon requisition of the several State offices located at San Francisco, and that your committee had no time to examine said officers in relation thereto. Your committee also find that these discrepancies in prices have been almost universal ever since the present law relating to contracts was adopted. Your committee would recommend that as many articles have been heretofore supplied that are not enumerated in the present schedule (which was adopted in 1877), that the State Board of Examiners prepare a new schedule, which shall, as far as practicable, embrace all articles required by the several State officers, and that none others be purchased unless urgently required. And your committee would further report that the administration of the present Secretary of State, Thomas L. Thompson, has been more economical, and a less amount expended for stationery and supplies, than that of any of his predecessors since the contract system was adopted.

(Signed:)

FRANK T. BALDWIN.  
FRED'K COX.  
GEORGE STEELE.

## IN CONCLUSION.

A perusal of the foregoing report and comparative statements reveals the following facts: that the \$12,500 annually appropriated for stationery, fuel, and lights had for over eighteen years been largely insufficient to meet the demands against the Stationery, Fuel, and Lights Fund; that, *per contra*, the present administration has not only found \$12,500 sufficient, but more than sufficient, and advocated a reduction to \$10,000; that it has not only met all the demands of the last fiscal year with \$10,000, but now returns over one fourth of that amount unexpended; that, notwithstanding the demands are larger now than ever before, the expenditures of the incumbent administration for stationery, fuel, and lights, for the two fiscal years just closed, have been smaller than for any corresponding period since 1859; that, while the expenditures have been largely decreased, the receipts have been rapidly increasing; that, as will be seen from the last preceding table, for the first time in eighteen years, and, perhaps, in the history of the State, there is an overplus in the receipts over the expenditures for stationery, fuel, and lights—\$5,806 69 being found to the credit of the State. To conclude, it will be seen that, notwithstanding the enormously increased and daily increasing demands against it, the Department of State is now taking in more money and expending less than ever before.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA,                    )  
                   COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO. } ss.

Thos. L. Thompson, being sworn, deposes and says, that the above is a true statement, in detail, of the manner in which each of the appropriations for the office of the Secretary of State have been expended during the years named.

THOS. L. THOMPSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this the first day of July, 1886.

E. W. MASLIN,  
 Clerk State Board of Equalization.



BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE TREASURER  
OF THE  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

---

THIRTY-SIXTH AND THIRTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEARS.

1884-1886.

---

D. J. OULLAHAN, STATE TREASURER.



SACRAMENTO:  
STATE OFFICE, . . . . . JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.  
1886.



# REPORT.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }  
SACRAMENTO, September 28, 1886. }

*To his Excellency* GEORGE STONEMAN, *Governor of California:*

SIR: In conformity with section three hundred and thirty-two, Political Code of the State of California, I beg leave respectfully to submit the following report of the transactions of this department for the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh fiscal years, ending June 30, 1886, as shown by the following schedules.

Your obedient servant,

D. J. OULLAHAN,  
State Treasurer.

# SCHEDULE "A."

Showing the Receipts into the State Treasury during the Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year—by whom paid and into what fund.

Funds.	Balances on hand July 1, 1884.	County Treasurers.	Railroads.	Governor.	Secretary of State.	State Treasurer.	Surveyor-General.	Amounts Carried Forward.
General Fund.....	\$120,311 51	\$1,019,741 40	\$9,364 45	\$23,847 96	\$5,009 31	-----	\$5,335 75	\$1,783,670 38
School Fund.....	922,112 87	1,094,893 20	7,328 70	-----	-----	\$128,320 11	-----	2,052,624 88
Interest and Sinking Fund.....	270,443 41	295,016 78	1,710 03	-----	-----	-----	-----	567,170 28
State School Land Fund.....	375,123 07	395,006 72	-----	-----	-----	7,000 00	-----	478,129 79
State University Fund.....	5,710 47	48 72	-----	-----	-----	80,812 21	-----	86,571 40
Library Fund.....	10,996 35	-----	-----	-----	11,562 75	-----	-----	22,559 10
Supreme Court Library Fund.....	411 27	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	411 27
War Bond Fund.....	8,382 03	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,382 03
Election Reward Fund.....	1,378 02	-----	-----	-----	524 84	-----	-----	1,902 86
Swamp Land District No. 1.....	142 49	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	142 49
Swamp Land District No. 2.....	883 30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	883 30
Swamp Land District No. 17.....	8 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8 00
Swamp Land District No. 18.....	691 52	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	691 52
Swamp Land District No. 41.....	44	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	44
Swamp Land District No. 45.....	9 85	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9 85
Swamp Land District No. 46.....	5 24	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5 24
Swamp Land District No. 49.....	18 70	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	18 70
Swamp Land District No. 51.....	34 08	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	34 08
Swamp Land District No. 59.....	390 38	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	390 38
Swamp Land District No. 5, 8, and 1. Fund.....	8 26	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8 26
Estates of Deceased Persons.....	26,512 56	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	26,512 56
S. F. Harbor Improvement Fund.....	138,408 30	2,748 63	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	133,463 30
State Drainage Construction Fund.....	43,022 93	133 08	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	43,156 01
Construction Fund Drainage District No. 1.....	21,048 75	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	21,048 90
Consolidated Perpetual Endowment Fund.....	64,550 40	156 80	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	64,707 20
Mining Bureau Fund.....	782 69	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	782 69
Leprosy Fund.....	20,236 90	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	20,236 90
Railway Tax Fund.....	1,857 10	-----	38,776 67	-----	-----	-----	-----	40,633 77
Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....	-----	-----	371 65	-----	-----	-----	-----	371 65
Yosemite Fund.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Relief of James Sully.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,223 30	-----	1,223 30
State Prison Building Fund.....	4 23	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4 23
Totals.....	\$1,333,575 18	\$3,708,715 48	\$57,550 90	\$23,847 96	\$17,156 90	\$217,355 62	\$5,335 75	\$5,335,537 79



SCHEDULE A—Continued.

Funds.	Amounts Brought Forward.	Register of State Land Office.	Clerk of Supreme Court.	Harbor Commissioners.	Insurance Commissioner.	Commissioner of Farming.	Bank Commissioners.	State Board of Examiners.	Amounts Carried Forward.
General Fund	\$1,783,570 38	\$3,160 00	\$7,279 20		\$22,491 63		\$12,750 60		\$1,829,851 81
School Fund	2,052,624 88								2,052,624 88
Interest and Sinking Fund	567,170 28								567,170 28
State School Land Fund	478,129 79							\$4,500 00	482,629 79
State University Fund	86,571 40								86,571 40
Library Fund	22,559 10								22,559 10
Supreme Court Library Fund	411 27		1,819 80						2,231 07
War Bond Fund	8,382 03								8,382 03
Election Reward Fund	1,902 86								1,902 86
Swamp Land District No. 1.	142 49								142 49
Swamp Land District No. 2.	883 30								883 30
Swamp Land District No. 17.	8 00								8 00
Swamp Land District No. 18.	631 52								631 52
Swamp Land District No. 41.	44								44
Swamp Land District No. 45.	9 85								9 85
Swamp Land District No. 46.	5 24								5 24
Swamp Land District No. 49.	18 70								18 70
Swamp Land District No. 51.	34 08								34 08
Swamp Land District No. 59.	390 38								390 38
Swamp Land District No. 5, 8, and 1. Fund	8 26								8 26
Estates of Deceased Persons	29,291 19								29,291 19
S. F. Harbor Improvement Fund	138,468 30								395,749 82
State Drainage Construction Fund	43,156 01		\$257,281 52						43,156 01
Construction Fund Drainage District No. 1	21,048 90								21,048 90
Consol. Perpetual Endowment Fund	64,707 20								64,707 20
Mining Bureau Fund	782 69								782 69
Leprosy Fund	20,236 90								21,005 20
Railway Tax Fund	40,633 77					\$868 30			40,633 77
Railway Tax Contingent Fund	371 05								371 05
Yosemite Fund									
Relief of James Saultrey	1,223 30								1,223 30
State Prison Building Fund	4 23								4 23
Totals	\$5,393,557 79	\$3,160 00	\$9,099 00	\$257,281 52	\$22,491 63	\$868 30	\$12,750 60	\$4,500 00	\$5,674,178 81

## SCHEDULE A—Continued.

Funds.	Amounts Brought Forward.	Licenses Collector, San Francisco.	Yosemite Commissioners.	Bank of D. O. Mills & Co.	John T. Harrington.	Sacramento News Company.	Canceled Warrants.	Transfer Receipts.	Totals.
General Fund	\$1,829,851 81					\$6 60	\$6,905 66		\$1,836,754 07
School Fund	2,052,624 88							\$19 22	2,052,644 10
Interest and Sinking Fund	567,170 28								567,170 28
State School Land Fund	482,629 79							200,000 00	682,629 79
State University Fund	86,571 40								86,571 40
Library Fund	22,559 10								22,559 10
Supreme Court Library Fund	2,231 07								2,231 07
War Bond Fund	8,382 63								8,382 63
Election Reward Fund	1,902 86								1,902 86
Swamp Land District No. 1	142 49								142 49
Swamp Land District No. 2	883 30								883 30
Swamp Land District No. 17	8 00								8 00
Swamp Land District No. 18	691 52								691 52
Swamp Land District No. 41	9 85								9 85
Swamp Land District No. 45	5 24								5 24
Swamp Land District No. 46	18 70								18 70
Swamp Land District No. 49	34 08								34 08
Swamp Land District No. 51	390 38								390 38
Swamp Land District No. 59	8 26								8 26
Swamp Land District No. 5, S. and I. Fund	29,291 19				\$10,097 96				39,389 15
Estates of Deceased Persons	395,749 82							30,000 00	425,749 82
S. F. Harbor Improvement Fund	43,156 01							50,000 00	93,156 01
State Drainage Construction Fund	21,048 90								21,048 90
Construction Fund Drainage District No. 1	64,707 20								64,707 20
Consol. Perpetual Endowment Fund	\$2,625 96								2,625 96
Mining Bureau Fund	782 69								782 69
Leprosy Fund	21,095 20								21,095 20
Railway Tax Fund	40,633 77			\$518 77					41,152 54
Railway Tax Contingent Fund	371 05								371 05
Yosemite Fund			\$2,456 76						2,456 76
Relief of James Saultrey	1,223 30								1,223 30
State Prison Building Fund	4 23								4 23
Totals	\$5,674,178 84	\$2,625 96	\$2,456 76	\$518 77	\$10,097 96	\$6 60	\$6,905 66	\$280,019 22	\$5,976,810 77

# SCHEDULE "B."

Showing Receipts, Payments, and Transactions in each Fund during the Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year.

Funds.	RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.				
	Balances on Hand July 1, 1884.	Receipts.	Totals.	Payments on Warrants.	Canceled Warrants.	Transfer Payments.	Demand of Regents of State University.*	Total Payments.
General Fund	\$120,311 51	\$1,716,452 56	\$1,836,764 07	\$1,467,182 84	\$6,905 66	\$280,000 00	---	\$1,754,088 50
School Fund	222,112 87	1,830,053 23	2,052,164 10	1,791,950 89	---	---	---	1,791,950 89
Interest and Sinking Fund	270,443 47	296,736 81	567,170 28	203,440 00	---	---	---	203,440 00
State School Land Fund	375,123 07	307,506 72	682,629 79	367,908 42	---	19 22	---	367,927 64
State University Fund	5,710 47	80,800 93	86,571 40	85,815 93	---	---	---	85,815 93
Library Fund	10,996 35	11,562 75	22,559 10	6,971 57	---	---	---	6,971 57
Supreme Court Library Fund	411 27	1,819 80	2,231 07	1,027 50	---	---	---	1,027 50
War Bond Fund	8,382 03	---	8,382 03	3,000 00	---	---	---	3,000 00
Election Reward Fund	1,378 02	524 84	1,902 86	800 00	---	---	---	800 00
Swamp Land District No. 1.	142 49	---	1,902 86	---	---	---	---	---
Swamp Land District No. 2	883 30	---	883 30	---	---	---	---	---
Swamp Land District No. 17	8 00	---	8 00	---	---	---	---	---
Swamp Land District No. 18	691 52	---	691 52	---	---	---	---	---
Swamp Land District No. 41	44	---	44	---	---	---	---	---
Swamp Land District No. 45	9 85	---	9 85	---	---	---	---	---
Swamp Land District No. 46	5 24	---	5 24	---	---	---	---	---
Swamp Land District No. 49	18 70	---	18 70	---	---	---	---	---
Swamp Land District No. 51	34 08	---	34 08	---	---	---	---	---
Swamp Land District No. 59	390 38	---	390 38	363 09	---	---	---	363 09
S. L. Dist. No. 5, S. and I. Fund	8 26	---	8 26	---	---	---	---	---
Estates of Deceased Persons	26,542 56	42,846 59	69,389 15	2,727 89	---	---	---	2,727 89
S. F. Harbor Impr. Fund	138,468 30	307,281 52	445,749 82	372,318 83	---	---	---	372,318 83
State Drainage Constr. Fund	43,022 93	133 08	43,156 01	43,149 09	---	---	---	43,149 09
Con. Fund Drain. Dist. No. 1	21,048 75	15	21,048 90	8,609 98	---	---	---	8,609 98
Con. Perpet'l Endowment Fund	64,550 40	156 80	64,707 20	25,500 00	---	---	---	64,707 20
Mining Bureau Fund	782 69	2,626 96	3,409 65	3,409 65	---	---	---	3,409 65
Leprosy Fund	20,236 90	858 30	21,095 20	2,571 53	---	---	---	2,571 53
Railway Tax Fund	1,857 10	39,295 44	41,152 54	37,002 16	---	---	---	37,002 16
R. R. Tax Contingent Fund	---	371 05	371 05	---	---	---	---	---
Yosemite Fund	---	2,456 76	2,456 76	---	---	---	---	---
Relief of James Saultrey	---	1,223 30	1,223 30	1,223 30	---	---	---	1,223 30
State Prison Building Fund	4 23	---	4 23	4 23	---	---	---	4 23
Totals	\$1,333,575 18	\$4,643,235 59	\$5,976,810 77	\$4,424,976 90	\$6,905 66	\$280,019 22	\$39,207 20	\$4,751,108 98
								\$1,225,701 79

\* Paid by virtue and authority of an Act approved March 7, 1883, Stat. Cal., 1883, p. 54.

# SCHEDULE "C."

Showing the Amount Paid into the State Treasury by County Treasurers during the Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year.

COUNTIES.	General Fund.	School Fund.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	State School Land Fund.	Sundry Funds.	Totals.
Alameda	\$122,503 98	\$116,855 33	\$22,351 63	-----	-----	\$261,710 94
Alpine	544 10	715 56	99 36	\$9 97	-----	1,368 99
Amador	7,370 49	9,433 37	1,343 89	705 66	-----	18,853 41
Butte	33,434 78	37,210 13	6,039 39	914 20	-----	77,658 50
Calaveras	9,417 16	8,341 07	1,161 27	3,650 60	-----	22,570 10
Colusa	41,685 54	40,674 06	7,612 14	510 40	-----	90,482 14
Contra Costa	25,903 22	26,745 90	4,725 16	590 44	-----	58,025 72
Del Norte	1,954 19	2,950 06	356 86	1,768 68	-----	7,029 79
El Dorado	5,923 12	9,257 80	1,081 64	3,005 60	\$0 15	19,268 31
Fresno	33,833 94	33,886 26	4,886 30	11,958 76	-----	77,565 26
Humboldt	19,004 41	25,493 92	3,470 34	7,558 49	-----	55,527 16
Inyo	2,081 99	3,201 30	380 18	418 36	-----	6,081 83
Kern	11,756 31	14,583 26	2,146 81	1,983 60	35 15	30,505 13
Lake	6,267 27	7,830 31	1,144 46	2,105 66	-----	17,347 70
Lassen	3,583 45	4,515 21	654 37	388 83	-----	9,141 86
Los Angeles	66,229 98	63,299 19	12,094 17	2,070 80	-----	143,694 14
Marin	20,491 59	21,369 73	3,741 94	-----	-----	45,603 26
Mariposa	3,075 76	4,412 62	561 66	68 60	-----	8,118 64
Mendocino	18,054 44	24,121 28	3,296 90	4,173 82	-----	49,646 44
Merced	20,312 74	22,155 38	3,769 29	2,394 38	-----	48,571 79
Modoc	4,717 12	6,191 10	861 39	2,476 97	-----	14,246 58
Mono	2,862 12	3,628 71	522 65	313 60	-----	7,327 08
Monterey	20,163 30	21,448 29	3,682 00	6,351 25	-----	51,644 84
Napa	22,874 64	25,195 96	4,177 10	1,977 60	-----	54,225 30
Nevada	12,286 23	17,437 97	2,910 20	298 20	-----	32,262 60
Placer	12,770 85	16,671 17	2,332 07	727 20	-----	32,501 29
Plumas	4,369 41	7,093 02	784 65	752 92	55 56	12,994 96
Sacramento	57,376 69	63,722 78	10,457 71	-----	321 80	131,878 98
San Benito	10,632 20	11,536 12	1,941 53	840 20	-----	24,950 05
San Bernardino	14,356 79	22,634 17	2,621 67	10,306 17	-----	49,918 80
San Diego	11,205 82	12,675 45	2,042 45	2,393 35	-----	28,317 07
San Francisco	526,221 70	509,035 62	96,007 86	-----	125 32	1,131,300 50
San Joaquin	79,803 02	74,697 40	14,583 68	986 40	-----	170,130 50
San Luis Obispo	17,847 76	20,145 21	3,259 17	4,297 90	-----	45,550 13
San Mateo	21,936 61	21,615 20	4,011 29	813 86	-----	48,406 96
Santa Barbara	17,781 79	20,992 06	3,247 72	1,027 68	5 98	43,055 23



Santa Clara.....	75,538 83	74,410 53	13,779 26	663 39	-----	164,302 01
Santa Cruz.....	15,322 20	18,085 30	2,797 97	489 08	-----	36,094 55
Shasta.....	6,946 28	15,009 99	1,268 46	2,773 80	1,842 20	27,840 73
Sierra.....	3,237 48	6,076 44	591 18	1,897 00	-----	11,802 70
Siskiyou.....	1,014 40	3,205 59	185 24	1,038 80	205 52	5,649 55
Solano.....	34,240 40	35,616 70	6,244 16	1,040 80	-----	77,142 06
Sonoma.....	50,392 66	52,134 14	9,202 24	1,852 86	94	113,582 84
Stanislaus.....	38,409 20	39,575 54	7,005 46	1,316 21	161 64	86,408 05
Sutter.....	16,441 27	17,721 88	3,002 32	78 40	-----	37,243 87
Tehama.....	15,919 10	17,274 95	2,906 97	1,293 60	-----	37,394 62
Trinity.....	2,233 49	3,955 34	407 86	539 00	-----	7,135 69
Tulare.....	17,283 15	18,207 06	3,156 05	1,293 60	-----	39,989 86
Tuolumne.....	4,568 10	5,484 49	833 42	1,703 40	333 12	12,922 53
Ventura.....	9,716 35	10,308 92	1,774 29	503 45	-----	22,303 01
Yolo.....	33,283 59	33,315 85	6,077 87	165 65	-----	72,842 96
Yuba.....	11,470 39	12,708 51	2,092 73	1,516 84	-----	27,788 47
Totals.....	\$1,619,741 40	\$1,694,863 20	\$295,016 78	\$96,006 72	\$3,087 38	\$3,708,715 48

SCHEDULE "D."  
Showing the Receipts from Railroad Companies during the Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.	General Fund.	School Fund.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	Railway Tax Fund.	Railway Tax Contingent Fund.	Totals.
South Pacific Coast Railroad.....	\$1,150 00	\$900 00	\$210 00	\$4,481 29	-----	\$6,741 29
California Northern Railway.....	218 50	171 00	39 90	1,071 85	-----	1,501 25
San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad.....	2,990 00	2,340 00	546 00	8,530 84	-----	14,403 84
San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad.....	287 50	225 00	52 50	521 21	-----	1,086 21
Amador Branch Railroad.....	403 65	315 90	73 71	1,624 74	-----	2,418 00
Santa Cruz Railroad.....	345 00	270 00	63 00	2,001 52	-----	2,679 52
Sacramento and Placerville Railroad.....	639 30	523 80	122 22	3,054 18	-----	4,339 50
Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad.....	977 50	765 00	178 50	1,957 00	-----	3,878 00
Vaca Valley and Clear Lake Railroad.....	437 00	342 00	79 80	1,431 76	-----	2,293 56
Pacific Coast Railway.....	782 00	612 00	142 80	3,832 81	-----	5,389 64
Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad.....	264 50	207 00	48 30	2,020 52	-----	2,540 32
California Southern Railroad.....	345 00	270 00	63 00	1,796 90	-----	2,474 90
Carson and Colorado River Railroad.....	494 50	387 00	90 30	6,449 02	\$371 05	7,791 87
Totals.....	\$9,364 45	\$7,328 70	\$1,710 03	\$38,776 67	\$371 05	\$57,550 90

## SCHEDULE "E."

Showing the Receipts into the State Treasury during the Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year, by whom paid, and into what Fund.

Funds.	Balances on Hand July 1, 1885.	County Treasurers.	Railroads.	Attorney- General.	State Treasurer.	Secretary of State.	Clerk of Su- preme Court.	Surveyor- General.	Amounts Car- ried Forward.
General Fund	\$82,675 57	\$2,545,054 84	\$17,128 52	\$101,402 74		\$281 51	\$8,200 28	\$8,010 50	\$2,822,753 99
School Fund	240,693 21	1,743,731 34	9,228 14	122,689 70	\$144,747 75				2,281,070 14
Interest and Sinking Fund	363,730 28	271,520 02	1,932 25	29,946 98	206,500 00				708,691 89
State School Land Fund	314,702 15	127,489 74			82,316 39				83,071 86
State University Fund	755 47					12,954 40	2,050 07		28,551 93
Library Fund	15,587 53								3,253 64
Supreme Court Library Fund	1,203 57								5,382 03
War Bond Fund	5,382 03					28 06			1,130 92
Election Reward Fund	1,102 86								142 49
Swamp Land District No. 1	142 49								883 30
Swamp Land District No. 2	883 30								8 00
Swamp Land District No. 17	8 00								804 06
Swamp Land District No. 18	691 52	112 54							44
Swamp Land District No. 41	44								9 85
Swamp Land District No. 45	9 85								5 24
Swamp Land District No. 46	5 24								18 70
Swamp Land District No. 49	18 70								34 08
Swamp Land District No. 51	34 08								27 29
Swamp Land District No. 59	27 29								8 26
Swamp Land District No. 59	8 26								71,958 38
S. L. Dist. No. 5, S. and I. Fund	69,631 26	3,885 31		1,411 81					73,430 99
Estates of Deceased Persons	73,430 99								6,405 55
S. F. Harbor Improvement Fund	6 92	3,858 55		2,740 08					12,440 94
State Drainage Construction Fund	12,438 92	2 02							22,000 00
Consol'n Fund Drainage Dist. No. 1									
Consol. Perpetual Endowment Fund					22,000 00				
Mining Bureau Fund									18,523 67
Leprosy Fund	18,523 67								509,301 81
Railway Tax Fund	4,450 38		54,257 68	451,493 75					904 74
Railway Tax Contingent Fund	371 05		593 69						2,436 76
Yosemite Fund	2,456 76								
Adult Blind Fund									
Revolving Jute Fund									1,223 30
Relief of Jas. Saultry					1,223 30				
Condemnation Fund									
Totals	\$1,225,701 79	\$4,935,054 36	\$83,140 28	\$769,685 06	\$516,787 44	\$13,274 00	\$10,250 35	\$8,010 50	\$7,322,503 78

## SCHEDULE E—Continued.

FUNDS.	Amounts Brought Forward.	Register of State Land Office.	Harbor Commissioners.	Insurance Commissioner.	Immigration Commission.	Bank Commissioners.	License Collector, San Francisco.	Yosemite Commissioners.	Amounts Carried Forward.
General Fund	\$2,822,753 99	\$3,853 00		\$15,604 51		\$12,700 00			\$2,854,911 50
School Fund	2,281,070 14								2,281,070 14
Interest and Sinking Fund	667,149 53								667,149 53
State School Land Fund	708,691 89								708,691 89
State University Fund	83,071 86								83,071 86
Library Fund	28,551 03								28,551 93
Supreme Court Library Fund	3,253 64								3,253 64
War Bond Fund	5,382 03								5,382 03
Election Reward Fund	1,130 92								1,130 92
Swamp Land District No. 1	142 49								142 49
Swamp Land District No. 2	883 30								883 30
Swamp Land District No. 17	8 00								8 00
Swamp Land District No. 18	804 03								804 06
Swamp Land District No. 41									
Swamp Land District No. 45	9 85								9 85
Swamp Land District No. 46	5 24								5 24
Swamp Land District No. 49	18 70								18 70
Swamp Land District No. 51	34 08								34 08
Swamp Land District No. 59	27 29								27 29
Swamp Land Dist. No. 5, 8, and I. F'd	8 26								8 26
Estates of Deceased Persons	71,958 38								71,958 38
S. F. Harbor Improvement Fund	73,430 99	\$247,256 60							320,687 59
State Drainage Construction Fund	6,005 55								6,005 55
Construction F'd Drainage Dist. No. 1	12,440 94								12,440 94
Consol. Perpetual Endowment Fund	22,000 00						\$3,533 69		22,000 00
Mining Bureau Fund					\$718 40				3,533 69
Leprosy Fund	18,523 67								19,242 07
Railway Tax Fund	569,901 81								569,901 81
Railway Tax Contingent Fund	964 74								964 74
Yosemite Fund	2,456 76							\$10,890 29	13,347 05
Adult Blind Fund									
Revolving Jute Fund									
Relief of Jas. Sautry	1,223 30								1,223 30
Condemnation Fund									
Totals	\$7,322,503 78	\$3,853 00	\$247,256 60	\$15,604 51	\$718 40	\$12,700 00	\$3,533 69	\$10,890 29	\$7,617,060 27



## SCHEDULE E—Continued.

Funds.	Amounts Brought Forward.	Regents of State University.	Trustees of Home for Adult Blind.	Warden of State Prison.	Hon. Fred. Cox.	Com'r of Cotton Centennial Exhibition.	Messrs. Reddick and Solinsky.	J. M. Losser, Esq.	Amounts Carried Forward.
General Fund	\$2,854,911 50				\$12,805 50	\$2,621 50			\$2,870,428 50
School Fund	2,281,070 14	\$59 50							2,281,129 64
Interest and Sinking Fund	637,149 53								637,149 53
State School Land Fund	708,691 89								708,691 89
State University Fund	83,071 86								83,071 86
Library Fund	28,551 93								28,551 93
Supreme Court Library Fund	3,253 64								3,253 64
War Bond Fund	5,382 03								5,382 03
Election Reward Fund	1,130 92								1,130 92
Swamp Land District No. 1	142 49								142 49
Swamp Land District No. 2	883 30								883 30
Swamp Land District No. 17	8 00								8 00
Swamp Land District No. 18	801 06								801 06
Swamp Land District No. 41	44								44
Swamp Land District No. 45	9 85								9 85
Swamp Land District No. 46	5 24								5 24
Swamp Land District No. 49	18 70								18 70
Swamp Land District No. 51	34 08								34 08
Swamp Land District No. 59	27 29								27 29
Swamp Land District No. 5, 8, and 1, Fund.	8 26								8 26
Estates of Deceased Persons	71,958 38						\$1,564 24	\$200 92	73,722 94
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	320,687 59								320,687 59
State Drainage Construction Fund	6,605 55								6,605 55
Construction Fund Drainage District No. 1	12,440 94								12,440 94
Consol. Perpetual Endowment Fund	22,000 00								22,000 00
Mining Bureau Fund	3,533 69								3,533 69
Leprosy Fund	19,242 07								19,242 07
Railway Tax Fund	509,901 81								509,901 81
Railway Tax Contingent Fund	964 74								964 74
Yosemite Fund	13,347 05		\$5,074 08						13,317 05
Adult Blind Fund				\$51,680 00					51,680 00
Revolving Jute Fund									
Relief of Jas. Saultrey	1,223 30								1,223 30
Condemnation Fund									
Totals	\$7,617,090 27	\$59 50	\$5,074 08	\$51,680 00	\$12,805 50	\$2,621 50	\$1,564 24	\$200 92	\$7,691,155 41

## SCHEDULE E—Continued.

Funds.	Amounts Brought Forward.	G. W. Hunter, Esq.	Superintendent of State Printing.	Trustees of State Burial Grounds.	Treasurer of Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Hindington, Hopkins & Co.	Transfer Receipts.	Totals.
General Fund	\$2,870,428 50		\$24 00	\$2 00	\$28 91		\$36 23		\$2,870,519 64
School Fund	2,281,129 64								2,281,129 64
Interest and Sinking Fund	667,149 53								667,149 53
State School Land Fund	708,091 89								708,091 89
State University Fund	83,071 86								83,071 86
Library Fund	28,551 93								28,551 93
Supreme Court Library Fund	3,253 64								3,253 64
War Bond Fund	5,382 03								5,382 03
Election Reward Fund	1,130 92								1,130 92
Swamp Land District No. 1	142 49								142 49
Swamp Land District No. 2	883 30								883 30
Swamp Land District No. 17	8 00								8 00
Swamp Land District No. 18	804 06								804 06
Swamp Land District No. 41	44								44
Swamp Land District No. 45	9 85								9 85
Swamp Land District No. 46	5 24								5 24
Swamp Land District No. 49	18 70								18 70
Swamp Land District No. 51	34 08								34 08
Swamp Land District No. 59	27 29								27 29
Swamp Land District No. 5, S. and I. Fund	8 26								8 26
Estates of Deceased Persons	73,722 94	\$6,148 64							79,871 58
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	320,687 59								320,687 59
State Drainage Construction Fund	6,005 55								6,005 55
Construction Fund Drainage District No. 1	12,440 94								12,440 94
Consol. Perpetual Endowment Fund	22,000 00								22,000 00
Mining Bureau Fund	3,533 69								3,533 69
Leprosy Fund	19,242 07								19,242 07
Railway Tax Fund	509,901 81								509,901 81
Railway Tax Contingent Fund	934 74								934 74
Yosemite Fund	13,347 05								13,347 05
Adult Blind Fund	5,074 08							\$10,000 00	45,074 08
Revolving Jute Fund	51,680 00							\$10,000 00	91,680 00
Relief of Jas. Saultrey	1,223 30								1,223 30
Condemnation Fund						\$4,537 00			4,537 00
Totals	\$7,691,155 41	\$6,148 64	\$24 00	\$2 00	\$28 91	\$4,537 00	\$36 23	\$80,000 00	\$7,781,932 19

## SCHEDULE "F."

Showing Receipts, Payments, and the Transactions in each Fund during the Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year.

Funds.	Balances on Hand July 1, 1885.	Receipts.	Totals.	Payments.	Balances on Hand June 30, 1886.
General Fund.....	\$82,675 57	\$2,787,844 07	\$2,870,519 64	\$2,808,272 13	\$62,247 51
School Fund.....	260,693 21	2,020,436 43	2,281,129 64	1,923,025 91	358,103 73
Interest and Sinking Fund.....	363,730 28	303,419 25	667,149 53	438,130 00	229,019 53
State School Land Fund.....	314,702 15	393,989 74	708,691 89	614,061 58	94,630 31
State University Fund.....	755 47	82,316 39	83,071 86	83,018 14	53 72
Library Fund.....	15,887 53	12,904 40	28,551 93	14,398 19	14,153 74
Supreme Court Library Fund.....	1,203 57	2,050 07	3,253 64	3,019 35	234 29
War Bond Fund.....	5,382 03	-----	5,382 03	-----	5,382 03
Election Reward Fund.....	1,102 86	28 06	1,130 92	100 00	1,030 92
Swamp Land District No. 1.....	142 49	-----	142 49	-----	142 49
Swamp Land District No. 2.....	883 30	-----	883 30	-----	883 30
Swamp Land District No. 17.....	8 00	-----	8 00	-----	8 00
Swamp Land District No. 18.....	631 52	112 54	804 06	-----	804 06
Swamp Land District No. 41.....	44	-----	44	-----	44
Swamp Land District No. 45.....	9 85	-----	9 85	-----	9 85
Swamp Land District No. 46.....	5 24	-----	5 24	-----	5 24
Swamp Land District No. 49.....	18 70	-----	18 70	-----	18 70
Swamp Land District No. 51.....	34 08	-----	34 08	-----	34 08
Swamp Land District No. 59.....	27 29	-----	27 29	-----	27 29
Swamp Land District No. 5, 8, and I. Fund.....	8 26	-----	8 26	-----	8 26
Estates of Deceased Persons.....	66,661 26	13,210 32	79,871 58	1,132 00	78,739 58
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	73,430 99	247,256 60	320,687 59	297,976 81	22,710 78
State Drainage Construction Fund.....	6 92	6,598 63	6,605 55	-----	6,605 55
Construction Fund Drainage District No. 1.....	-----	2 02	12,440 94	48 65	12,392 29
Consolidated Perpetual Endowment Fund.....	-----	22,000 00	22,000 00	19,000 00	3,000 00
Mining Bureau Fund.....	-----	3,533 69	3,533 69	1,405 72	2,127 97
Leprosy Fund.....	-----	718 40	19,242 07	19,242 07	-----
Railway Tax Fund.....	18,523 67	505,751 43	509,901 81	358,588 50	151,313 31
Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....	4,150 38	533 69	994 74	38 50	926 24
Yosemite Fund.....	371 05	10,890 29	13,347 05	6,570 80	6,776 25
Adult Blind Fund.....	2,456 76	45,074 08	45,074 08	32,782 67	12,291 41
Revolving Jute Fund.....	-----	91,680 00	91,680 00	51,680 00	40,000 00
Relief of Jas. Saultrey.....	-----	1,223 30	1,223 30	-----	-----
Condemnation Fund.....	-----	4,537 00	4,537 00	4,537 00	-----
Totals.....	\$1,225,701 79	\$6,556,230 40	\$7,781,932 19	\$6,678,251 32	\$1,103,680 87

## SCHEDULE "G."

Showing the Amounts Paid into the State Treasury during the Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year, by County Treasurers.

COUNTIES.	General Fund.	School Fund.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	State School Land Fund.	Sundry Funds.	Totals.
Alameda	\$190,286 44	\$118,555 13	\$19,910 63	\$160 00	-----	\$328,912 23
Alpine	759 16	796 50	78 61	-----	-----	1,634 27
Amador	10,601 09	8,425 06	1,097 76	936 86	-----	21,060 77
Butte	46,734 34	32,449 15	4,839 36	1,878 80	-----	85,901 65
Calaveras	11,553 43	7,048 82	893 97	3,397 01	-----	22,893 23
Colusa	68,081 46	41,949 44	7,049 89	528 40	-----	117,069 19
Contra Costa	42,463 35	28,911 85	4,733 00	320 90	-----	76,429 70
Del Norte	3,403 95	3,210 54	352 49	183 21	-----	7,150 22
El Dorado	8,716 92	9,336 54	902 63	1,321 83	-----	20,277 92
Fresno	50,394 93	36,971 15	6,178 47	5,735 11	\$715 06	99,994 72
Humboldt	31,354 90	26,136 64	3,548 11	3,564 40	2,050 61	67,254 63
Inyo	3,037 88	2,991 65	314 01	512 33	-----	6,855 87
Kern	17,205 20	15,189 79	1,781 60	6,445 59	-----	40,622 18
Lake	9,376 99	7,942 97	971 03	950 95	-----	19,241 94
Lassen	5,409 97	5,775 49	563 43	-----	-----	15,571 25
Los Angeles	135,382 27	95,993 85	15,193 44	3,759 36	1,022 26	233,361 34
Marin	32,167 23	21,049 07	3,383 84	5,799 52	96 63	56,689 77
Mariposa	4,661 01	4,332 55	482 64	-----	-----	11,027 61
Mendocino	26,951 18	21,304 89	2,790 80	5,417 43	-----	56,464 30
Merced	32,753 30	21,105 93	3,391 61	1,205 78	329 07	58,785 69
Modoc	7,055 75	6,911 05	730 60	3,928 40	-----	18,625 80
Mono	2,644 27	2,383 44	273 81	78 40	-----	5,379 92
Monterey	31,871 32	24,100 86	3,352 69	6,651 96	-----	65,976 83
Napa	42,337 39	28,830 36	4,632 76	1,319 61	310 98	77,431 10
Nevada	16,049 73	14,381 52	1,691 96	277 55	52 18	32,422 94
Placer	20,383 10	16,751 94	2,110 68	1,488 14	-----	40,733 86
Plumas	6,158 49	6,137 21	637 71	6,070 90	-----	19,001 31
Sacramento	83,573 73	60,528 28	8,865 75	1,012 92	-----	153,980 68
San Benito	15,284 88	9,773 18	1,582 75	1,244 69	-----	27,884 90
San Bernardino	27,733 62	22,213 89	3,308 12	5,741 29	333 28	59,333 20
San Diego	20,122 60	16,190 28	2,170 80	9,641 25	-----	48,124 93
San Francisco	785,709 04	497,491 93	82,603 30	-----	42 39	1,365,849 65
San Joaquin	110,733 42	72,169 87	11,567 89	1,091 20	1,124 58	196,326 96
San Luis Obispo	28,934 16	20,997 25	2,996 35	7,183 62	36	60,081 74
Santa Barbara	29,632 10	19,401 18	3,008 37	1,072 95	-----	52,534 60
San Mateo	27,732 56	19,812 95	2,930 43	1,548 00	-----	52,023 94



Santa Clara	122,157 29	78,154 17	12,814 17	2,874 67	84 34	216,000 30
Santa Cruz	24,029 40	18,170 38	2,542 01	231 92	-----	45,058 05
Shasta	10,798 89	10,202 08	1,118 22	2,339 21	-----	24,488 40
Sierra	4,627 73	5,641 13	479 21	686 15	-----	11,434 22
Siskiyou	18,680 88	19,955 60	2,476 95	8,161 78	-----	49,285 21
Solano	51,663 81	33,924 69	5,436 58	302 30	-----	91,327 38
Sonoma	86,643 49	57,304 58	9,231 03	1,664 33	-----	155,291 26
Stanislaus	53,084 20	34,132 34	5,974 30	2,158 11	447 83	95,636 99
Sutter	25,873 97	17,050 02	2,834 03	7,481 07	288 04	45,853 22
Tehama	24,712 97	19,822 18	2,588 84	39 20	95 20	54,902 01
Trinity	3,159 83	3,613 82	327 20	39 20	296 95	7,140 05
Tulare	42,365 39	37,220 91	5,335 08	7,915 55	452 78	98,289 71
Tuolumne	7,004 36	5,258 79	739 37	1,936 96	-----	14,039 48
Ventura	13,692 97	9,500 76	1,414 87	172 86	-----	24,751 46
Yolo	52,774 93	34,540 00	5,562 99	107 80	115 88	93,101 00
Yuba	16,843 57	11,737 69	1,744 16	235 00	-----	30,591 02
Totals	\$2,545,054 84	\$1,743,731 34	\$271,520 02	\$127,489 74	\$7,858 42	\$4,695,654 36

SCHEDULE "H."  
*Showing the Receipts from Railroad Companies during the Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year.*

COMPANIES.	General Fund.	School Fund.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	Railway Tax Fund.	Sundry Funds.	Totals.
Anador Branch Railroad.....	\$547 56	\$277 02	\$56 70	\$1,587 72	-----	\$2,469 00
California Pacific Railroad.....	5,108 24	3,950 82	913 95	19,704 78	-----	29,737 79
California Southern Railroad.....	1,521 00	769 50	157 50	5,069 25	-----	7,517 25
Carson and Colorado River Railroad.....	726 70	367 65	75 25	7,984 53	-----	9,154 13
Central Pacific Railroad.....	54,505 09	42,186 83	9,764 43	229,179 82	-----	35,636 17
Nevada and California Railroad.....	45 63	23 09	4 72	250 56	-----	324 00
Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad.....	388 70	196 65	40 25	2,122 88	-----	2,748 48
Northern California Railroad.....	338 00	171 00	35 00	1,224 10	-----	1,768 10
Northern Railway.....	5,767 02	4,461 17	1,032 14	21,743 21	-----	33,003 54
North Pacific Coast Railroad.....	2,101 96	1,625 91	376 16	7,993 02	\$593 69	12,660 74
Pacific Coast Railway.....	1,149 20	581 40	119 00	3,232 03	-----	5,081 63
Pajaro and Santa Cruz Railroad.....	507 00	256 50	52 50	1,900 91	-----	2,716 91
Sacramento and Placerville Railroad.....	1,065 47	539 07	110 42	3,396 47	-----	5,111 43
San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad.....	4,394 00	2,223 00	455 00	9,993 23	-----	17,065 23
San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad.....	490 10	247 95	50 75	1,093 76	-----	1,882 56
San Pablo and Tulare Railroad.....	2,188 45	1,694 46	392 30	7,059 74	-----	11,334 95
Southern Pacific Railroad.....	39,889 05	30,878 56	7,147 82	172,486 41	-----	250,401 84
South Pacific Coast Railroad.....	1,859 00	940 50	192 50	4,900 39	-----	7,682 39
Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad.....	1,966 09	1,154 16	247 95	3,652 41	-----	7,020 61
Vaca Valley and Clear Lake Railroad.....	642 20	324 90	66 50	1,356 21	-----	2,389 81
Sundry railroads (by judgments in U. S. Circuit Court).....	53,330 80	39,027 70	10,608 39	-----	2,740 08	105,706 97
Totals.....	\$178,531 26	\$131,897 84	\$31,899 23	\$505,751 43	\$3,333 77	\$851,413 53

## SCHEDULE "I."

*Showing State Debt and kinds of money in the Treasury June 30, 1886.*

KIND OF DEBT.	Amount.	
Outstanding 7 per cent Civil Bonds of 1857, issued under Act of April 28, 1857.....	\$5,000 00	
Outstanding 7 per cent Civil Bonds of 1860, issued under Act of April 30, 1860.....	500 00	
Outstanding 7 per cent State Capitol Bonds of 1872, issued under Act of March 28, 1872.....	250,000 00	
Outstanding 6 per cent Funded Debt Bonds of 1873, issued under Act of April 2, 1873.....	2,698,000 00	
Total funded indebtedness.....		\$2,953,500 00
Outstanding Controller's warrants on General Fund.....	\$128,418 33	
Outstanding Controller's warrants on State School Fund.....	21,992 12	
Outstanding Controller's warrants on State School Land Fund.....	50 00	
Outstanding Controller's warrants on Interest and Sinking Fund.....	89,690 00	
Outstanding Controller's warrants on San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	153 30	
Outstanding Controller's warrants on Consolidated Perpetual Endowment Fund.....	3,000 00	
Outstanding Controller's warrants on Railway Tax Fund.....	57,216 23	
Outstanding Controller's warrants on Construction Fund of Drainage District No. 1.....	1,067 24	
Outstanding Controller's warrants on State Drainage Construction Fund.....	104 00	
Outstanding Controller's warrants on Revolving Jute Fund.....	7,800 00	
Total floating indebtedness.....		309,491 22
Cash on hand—		
Gold coin.....	\$1,422,528 66	
Silver coin.....	2,593 30	
United States legal tender notes.....	4,765 00	
January receipts.....	53,752 77	
Totals.....	\$1,483,639 73	\$3,262,991 22

## SCHEDULE "J."

*Showing Interest and Coupon Account during the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Fiscal Years.*

BONDS.	Balance on Hand July 1, 1884.	Receipts.	Payments.	Balance on Hand June 30, 1886.
<i>Pacific Railroad Bonds.</i>				
Coupon No. 23 -----	\$70 00	-----	-----	\$70 00
Coupon No. 25 -----	35 00	-----	-----	35 00
Coupon No. 27 -----	385 00	-----	-----	385 00
Coupon No. 31 -----	35 00	-----	-----	35 00
Coupon No. 32 -----	70 00	-----	-----	70 00
Coupon No. 35 -----	70 00	-----	\$70 00	-----
Coupon No. 37 -----	105 00	-----	70 00	35 00
Coupon No. 37 -----	560 00	-----	70 00	490 00
Coupon No. 38 -----	140 00	-----	105 00	35 00
Coupon No. 39 -----	-----	\$52,500 00	52,325 00	175 00
Coupon No. 40 -----	-----	52,500 00	51,660 00	840 00
<i>State Capitol Bonds of 1870.</i>				
Coupon No. 28 -----	8,750 00	-----	8,750 00	-----
Coupon No. 29 -----	-----	8,750 00	8,750 00	-----
Coupon No. 30 -----	-----	8,750 00	8,750 00	-----
<i>State Capitol Bonds of 1872.</i>				
Coupon No. 24 -----	8,750 00	-----	8,750 00	-----
Coupon No. 25 -----	-----	8,750 00	8,750 00	-----
Coupon No. 26 -----	-----	8,750 00	8,750 00	-----
Coupon No. 27 -----	-----	8,750 00	8,750 00	-----
<i>Funded Debt Bonds of 1873.</i>				
Coupon No. 19 -----	75 00	-----	75 00	-----
Coupon No. 20 -----	15 00	-----	15 00	-----
Coupon No. 21 -----	15 00	-----	15 00	-----
Coupon No. 22 -----	165 00	-----	165 00	-----
Coupon No. 23 -----	80,940 00	-----	80,940 00	-----
Coupon No. 24 -----	-----	80,940 00	80,925 00	15 00
Coupon No. 25 -----	-----	80,940 00	80,745 00	195 00
Coupon No. 26 -----	-----	80,940 00	80,670 00	270 00



## SCHEDULE "K."

*Showing Bonds held in trust by State Treasurer.*

CLASS OF BONDS.	Amount.	Total.
<i>For benefit of State School Fund.</i>		
State—		
State Capitol Bonds of 1872, 7 per cent.....	\$115,000 00	
State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873, 6 per cent.....	1,546,500 00	\$1,661,500 00
County—		
Sacramento, 4½ per cent.....	\$111,000 00	
Sacramento, 6 per cent.....	35,500 00	
Sacramento, 8 per cent.....	145,000 00	
Humboldt, 9 per cent.....	25,000 00	
Tulare, 10 per cent.....	20,000 00	
Santa Clara, 4 per cent.....	100,000 00	
Fresno, 6 per cent.....	51,000 00	
Marin, 5 per cent.....	46,000 00	
Inyo, 7 per cent.....	34,000 00	
Stanislaus, 8 per cent.....	6,500 00	
Yolo, 5 per cent.....	60,000 00	
Tehama, 5 per cent.....	61,000 00	
Tehama, 8 per cent.....	11,500 00	
Napa, 5 per cent.....	56,000 00	
San Luis Obispo, 5 per cent.....	16,000 00	
San Luis Obispo, 8 per cent.....	40,000 00	
Mendocino, 8 per cent.....	10,000 00	
Merced, 5 per cent.....	16,000 00	
Santa Barbara, 5 per cent.....	20,000 00	
Solano, 7 per cent.....	3,500 00	
San Diego, 6 per cent.....	20,000 00	888,000 00
Total.....		\$2,549,500 00
<i>For benefit of State University.</i>		
State—		
State Capitol Bonds of 1872, 7 per cent.....	\$135,000 00	
State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873, 6 per cent.....	817,500 00	\$952,500 00
County—		
Tehama, 5 per cent.....	\$37,000 00	
San Francisco Park Improvement, 6 per cent.....	51,000 00	
San Francisco School, 6 per cent.....	30,000 00	
San Francisco Montgomery Avenue, 6 per cent.....	22,000 00	
San Francisco Funded Debt of 1858, 6 per cent.....	1,000 00	
Sonoma, 6 per cent.....	48,000 00	
Merced, 6 per cent.....	67,500 00	
Plumas, 6 per cent.....	9,000 00	
Marin, 7 per cent.....	50,000 00	
San Francisco Dupont Street, 7 per cent.....	40,000 00	
Kern, 7 per cent.....	30,000 00	
Santa Clara, 7 per cent.....	3,000 00	
Fresno, 7 per cent.....	12,500 00	401,000 00
Town—		
Town of Alameda, 6 per cent.....	\$10,000 00	10,000 00
Total.....		\$1,363,500 00
<i>For benefit of James Saultry.</i>		
County—		
Santa Clara, 5 per cent.....	\$24,500 00	\$24,500 00

## SCHEDULE "L."

*Showing Transactions in State Bonds during the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Fiscal Years.*

SERIES.	Amount.	Amount.
<i>Funded Debt of 1857, seven per cent bonds.</i>		
Outstanding July 1, 1884.....	\$5,000 00	
Outstanding June 30, 1886 .....		\$5,000 00
<i>Funded Debt of 1860, seven per cent bonds.</i>		
Outstanding July 1, 1884.....	\$500 00	
Outstanding June 30, 1886.....		500 00
<i>State Capitol Bonds of 1870, seven per cent.</i>		
Outstanding July 1, 1884.....	\$250,000 00	
Paid during the thirty-seventh fiscal year.....	\$250,000 00	
<i>State Capitol Bonds of 1872, seven per cent.</i>		
Outstanding July 1, 1884.....	\$250,000 00	
Outstanding June 30, 1886.....		250,000 00
<i>Funded Debt of 1873, six per cent bonds.</i>		
Outstanding July 1, 1884.....	\$2,698,000 00	
Outstanding June 30, 1886.....		2,698,000 00
Total bonds outstanding.....		\$2,953,500 00

REMARKS.—Interest ceased on the outstanding bonds of 1857 and 1860, July 31, 1875

I, D. J. Oullahan, Treasurer of the State of California, do hereby certify that the appropriation for postage, expressage, and contingent expenses in State Treasurer's office, for the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh fiscal years, has been expended as shown by following statement:

*Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year.*

By appropriation.....	\$150 00	
By unexpended balance, thirty-fifth fiscal year.....	9 64	
To amount expended by Hon. W. A. January, per vouchers on file in Controller's office from July 1, 1884, to December 27, 1884.....	\$52 40	
To postage and expressage.....	18 50	
To Post Office box rent.....	2 00	
To stationery.....	3 80	
To subscription to newspapers.....	29 40	
To telegrams.....	11 88	
To keys to Post Office box.....	1 00	
To ice.....	2 25	
To lounge.....	18 00	
To rubber stamp and pad.....	6 00	
To subscription to Coin Detector.....	5 00	
To subscription to San Francisco Directory.....	5 25	
To subscription to Statistician.....	4 00	
To unexpended balance June 30, 1885.....	16	
	<u>\$159 64</u>	<u>\$159 64</u>

*Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year.*

By appropriation.....		\$150 00
To postage and expressage.....	\$17 26	
To Post Office box rent.....	4 00	
To subscription to newspapers.....	55 73	
To Post Office keys.....	1 00	
To telegrams.....	28 80	
To ice.....	8 00	
To traveling expenses.....	9 00	
To Counterfeit Detector.....	15 00	
To ink extractor.....	2 00	
To washing towels.....	6 00	
To unexpended balance June 30, 1886.....	3 21	
	<u>\$150 00</u>	<u>\$150 00</u>

D. J. OULLAHAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-eighth day of September, 1886.

[SEAL.]

J. J. PAULSELL,  
Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.





CALIFORNIA.

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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE CONTROLLER

FOR THE

36th Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1885,

AND THE

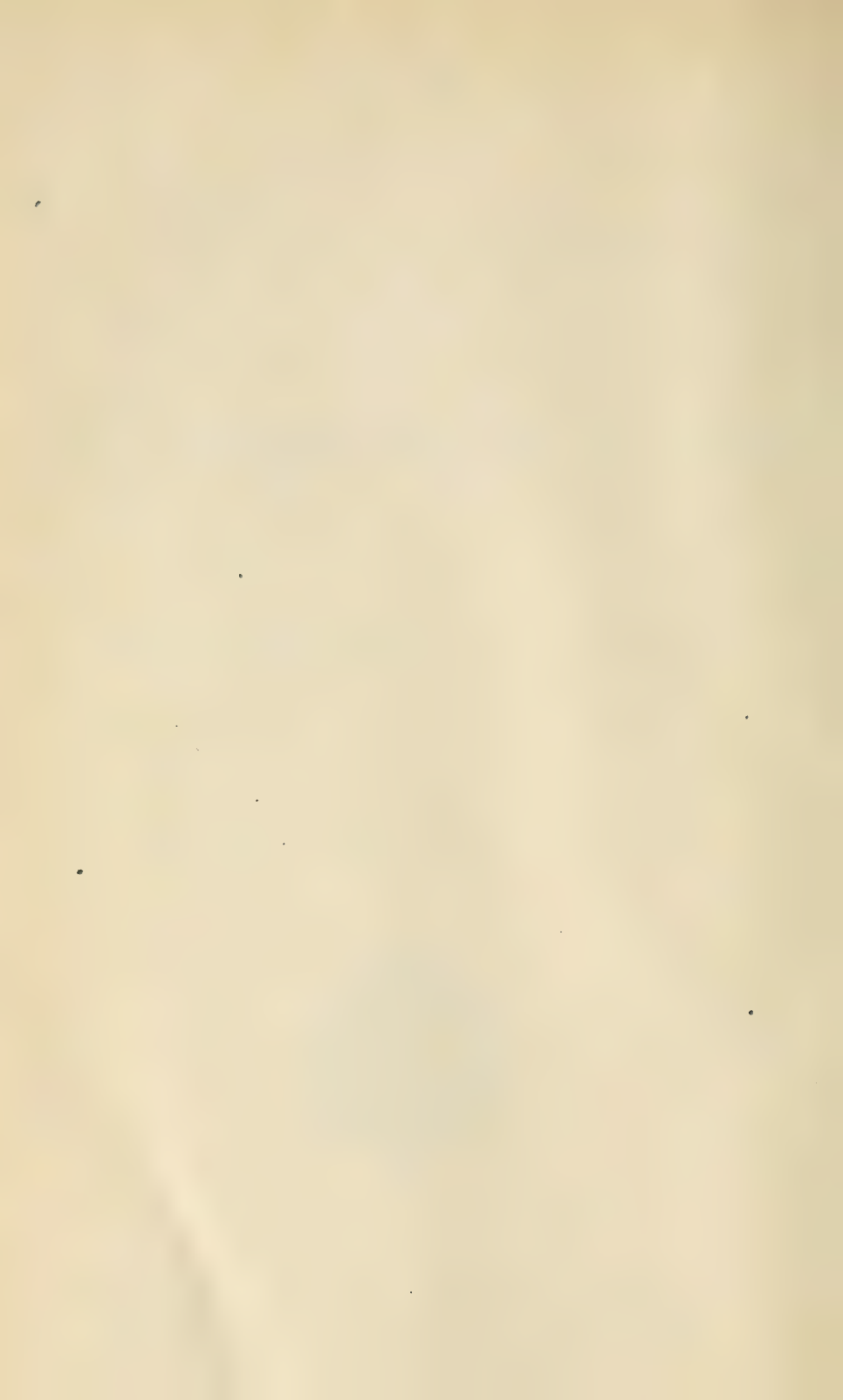
37th Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1886.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE.....JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.

1886.



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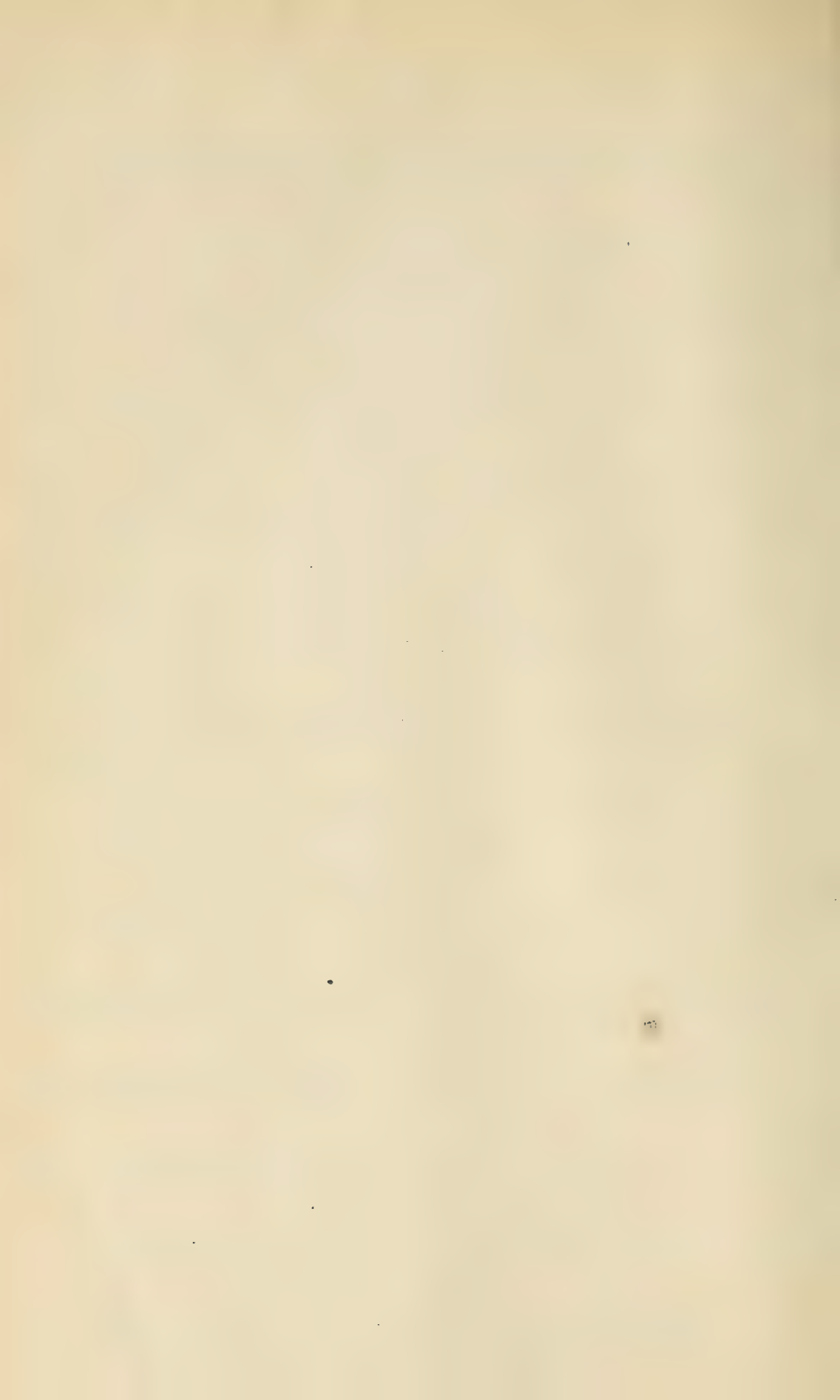
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# REPORT.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA, CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT, }  
SACRAMENTO, November 20, 1886. }

*To Hon. GEORGE STONEMAN, Governor of California :*

SIR : As required by law, I have the honor, herewith, to submit the report of this department for the thirty-sixth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1885, and the thirty-seventh fiscal year, ending June 30, 1886, embracing exhibits showing the receipts and disbursements in support of the State Government, the condition of the several funds of the Treasury, and such other information as is made the duty of the Controller to report upon.

Tabulated statements, showing in detail the various transactions, will be found under proper headings in the Appendix, and properly indexed.

## STATE TREASURY.

The following comparative exhibits show the Controller's ledger balances of the several funds, the amount of outstanding warrants and balances, the aggregate of which show the total amount of money in the State Treasury at the close of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1885, and June 30, 1886; also, the decrease of the amount of money in the Treasury at the close of the latter as against that of the former year:

FUNDS.	Debit.	Credit.	Warrants Outstanding.	Balance in State Treasury.
General Fund.....	\$62,864 10		\$128,418 33	\$65,554 23
School Fund.....		\$336,111 61	21,992 12	358,103 73
Interest and Sinking Fund.....		139,329 53	89,690 00	229,019 53
State School Land Fund.....		94,580 31	50 00	94,630 31
S. F. Harbor Improvement Fund.....		22,557 48	153 30	22,710 78
University Fund.....		53 72		53 72
Consolidated Perpetual Endowm't Fund of University.....			3,000 00	3,000 00
Mining Bureau Fund.....		2,127 97		2,127 97
State Library Fund.....		14,153 74		14,153 74
Supreme Court Library Fund.....		234 29		234 29
War Bond Fund.....		5,382 03		5,382 03
Yosemite Valley Fund.....		6,776 25		6,776 25
Adult Blind Fund.....		12,291 41		12,291 41
Revolving Jute Fund.....		32,200 00	7,800 00	40,000 00
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....		78,739 58		78,739 58
Interest and Sinking Fund, Levee Dis- trict No. 5.....		8 26		8 26
Election Reward Fund.....		1,030 92		1,030 92
Railway Tax Fund.....		94,097 58	57,216 23	151,313 31
Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....		926 24		926 24
State Drainage Construction Fund.....		6,501 55	104 00	6,605 55
Construction Fund Drainage Dist. No. 1.....		11,325 05	1,067 24	12,392 29
Swamp Land District No. 1.....		142 49		142 49
Swamp Land District No. 2.....		883 30		883 30
Swamp Land District No. 17.....		8 00		8 00
Swamp Land District No. 18.....		804 06		804 06
Swamp Land District No. 41.....		44		44
Swamp Land District No. 45.....		9 85		9 85
Swamp Land District No. 46.....		5 24		5 24
Swamp Land District No. 49.....		18 70		18 70
Swamp Land District No. 51.....		34 08		34 08
Swamp Land District No. 59.....		27 29		27 29
Total amount in State Treasury, ex- clusive of coupon accounts.....	\$62,864 10	\$860,360 47	\$309,491 22	\$1,106,987 59

*Recapitulation.*

Controller's ledger balance.....	\$860,360 47
Less debit balance (fund overdrawn).....	62,864 10
Balance.....	\$797,496 37
Warrants outstanding.....	309,491 22
Total cash in State Treasury June 30, 1886.....	\$1,106,987 59
Total amount in the several coupon accounts.....	\$2,650 00
Total cash in State Treasury June 30, 1885.....	\$1,229,068 51
Total cash in State Treasury June 30, 1886.....	1,106,987 59
Decrease in State Treasury during fiscal year.....	\$122,020 92

NOTE.—Under the Act of March 13, 1885, the Treasurer paid drainage warrants out of the General Fund, creating the apparent discrepancy in that fund in his and the Controller's books, amounting to \$3,306 72.



The following summary shows the sources of revenue and the several funds to which the receipts were apportioned, together with the total disbursements, details of which will be found in the Appendix, Statements 1, 2, 3, and 4:

## RECEIPTS.

FROM WHAT SOURCE.	Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year.	Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year.
Property Tax.....	\$3,271,719 24	\$4,222,198 33
State Poll Tax.....	300,733 81	296,919 29
State School Lands, 500,000-acre grant, principal.....	2,842 98	3,306 50
State School Lands, 500,000-acre grant, interest.....	1,790 40	1,861 06
State School Lands, 16th and 36th sections, principal.....	93,163 74	124,170 99
State School Lands, 16th and 36th sections, interest.....	32,350 46	40,247 81
Fees of Secretary of State.....	11,354 75	12,396 40
Fees of Clerk of Supreme Court.....	9,099 00	10,250 35
Fees of Surveyor-General.....	5,335 75	8,010 50
Fees of Register of State Land Office.....	3,160 00	3,853 00
Fees of Insurance Commissioner.....	22,991 63	15,604 51
Fees from mining corporations.....	2,626 96	3,533 69
Fees from Commissioner of Immigration.....	858 30	718 40
Rent of wharves and docks and collections of tolls.....	257,281 52	247,256 60
Redemption of bonds held in trust by Treasurer for School Fund.....	7,000 00	266,500 00
Payments of interest on bonds held in trust by Treasurer for School Fund.....	128,320 11	144,747 75
Payments of interest on bonds held in trust by Treasurer for University Fund.....	80,812 21	82,316 39
Sales of Statutes.....	514 00	568 00
Sales Supreme Court Reports.....	15 00	-----
Sales of Debates of the Constitutional Convention.....	10 00	-----
Interest on bonds held in trust by Treasurer for relief of James Saultry.....	1,223 30	1,223 30
Receipts from sales of Seminary Lands, principal.....	156 80	-----
Receipts from sales of Seminary Lands, interest.....	48 72	-----
From State loan to Calaveras County.....	3,046 69	2,920 25
From licenses from incorporated banks.....	12,750 00	12,700 00
From estates of deceased persons.....	12,846 59	13,210 32
From sales of ballot paper.....	5,263 15	280 85
From State's portion of railway taxes.....	18,403 18	345,068 41
From counties' portion of railway taxes.....	39,295 44	505,751 43
From railways for contingent expenses.....	371 05	593 69
From State Drainage Tax.....	133 08	-----
From rents and privileges granted, Yosemite Valley, etc.....	2,456 76	10,890 29
From Drainage District No. 1.....	15	2 02
From George Stoneman, Governor, rebate on Direct War Tax.....	23,451 38	-----
From George Stoneman, Governor, on account of Modoc War.....	396 58	-----
Refunded by Sacramento News Company.....	6 60	-----
Refunded by J. E. Farnum and W. F. White.....	60	-----
From canceled warrants.....	6,905 66	-----
From sales of lands under Section 3897, Political Code.....	-----	18 01
From District No. 18, Swamp and Overflowed Lands.....	-----	112 54
From State Board of Examiners, deposit on bid for bonds, returned.....	4,500 00	-----
Annulments certificates of purchase.....	-----	12 25
From sales of jute products.....	-----	51,680 00
From sales of Geological Reports.....	-----	59 50
From sales of Codes.....	-----	6 00
Redemption of bonds held in trust by Treasurer for University.....	-----	22,000 00
Rebate of freight on Gymnasium for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.....	-----	28 91
Rebate on freights (R. R.) for Superintendent State Printing.....	-----	24 00
Receipts from products of Adult Blind Home.....	-----	5,074 08
From Hon. Frederick Cox.....	-----	12,895 50
From conscience money sent to Secretary of State.....	-----	20 00
From Colonel A. Andrews, remainder of appropriation for World's Fair.....	-----	2,621 50
From Huntington, Hopkins & Co., money erroneously drawn.....	-----	36 23
From sales Irrigation Development Reports, State Engineer.....	-----	2 75
From condemnation of land, San Francisco Harbor.....	-----	4,537 00
From sales of wood, State burying grounds.....	-----	2 00
Total for thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh fiscal years.....	\$4,363,235 59	\$6,476,230 40

## APPORTIONMENT.

The apportionment of receipts to the different funds was as follows :

FUNDS.	Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year.	Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year.
General Fund .....	\$1,716,452 56	\$2,787,844 07
State School Fund .....	1,830,531 23	2,020,436 43
Interest and Sinking Fund .....	296,726 81	303,419 25
State School Land Fund .....	107,506 72	393,989 74
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund .....	257,281 52	247,256 60
Consolidated Perpetual Endowment Fund, University .....	156 80	22,000 00
Railway Tax Fund .....	39,295 44	505,751 43
Railway Tax Contingent Fund .....	371 05	593 69
James Saultry Fund .....	1,223 30	1,223 30
Yosemite Fund .....	2,456 76	10,890 29
Mining Bureau Fund .....	2,626 96	3,533 69
Condemnation Fund .....		4,537 00
Leprosy Fund .....	858 30	718 40
Construction Fund, Drainage District No. 1 .....	15	2 02
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund .....	12,846 59	13,210 32
State Drainage Construction Fund .....	133 08	6,598 63
Election Reward Fund .....	524 84	28 06
University Fund .....	80,860 93	82,316 39
State Library Fund .....	11,562 75	12,964 40
Supreme Court Library Fund .....	1,819 80	2,050 07
Adult Blind Fund .....	55 40	5,074 08
Revolving Jute Fund .....		51,680 00
Swamp Land District No. 18 Fund .....		112 54
Total .....	\$4,363,235 59	\$6,476,230 40

## DISBURSEMENTS.

AMOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE SEVERAL FUNDS.	Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year.	Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year.
General Fund .....	\$2,073,906 54	\$2,188,292 89
School Fund .....	1,840,668 42	1,895,945 17
Interest and Sinking Fund .....	551,880 00	179,380 00
State School Land Fund .....	367,708 42	614,111 58
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund .....	376,497 89	290,041 13
University Fund .....	85,815 93	83,018 14
State Library Fund .....	6,971 57	14,398 19
Supreme Court Library Fund .....	1,732 00	2,314 85
Yosemite Fund .....		6,570 80
Mining Bureau Fund .....	3,409 65	1,405 72
Condemnation Fund .....		4,537 00
Leprosy Fund .....	2,571 53	19,242 07
War Bond Fund .....	3,000 00	
Railway Tax Fund .....	41,152 54	411,654 35
Railway Tax Contingent Fund .....		38 50
James Saultry Fund .....	1,223 30	1,223 30
Adult Blind Fund .....	55 40	32,727 27
Revolving Jute Fund .....	40,000 00	19,480 00
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund .....	2,727 89	1,132 00
State Prison Building Fund .....	4 23	
Election Reward Fund .....	800 00	100 00
Swamp Land District No. 59 Fund .....	363 09	
* Consolidated Perpetual Endowment Fund of University .....	25,500 00	22,000 00
Totals .....	\$5,425,988 40	\$5,787,612 96

\* By a decision of the Supreme Court, the sum of \$39,207 20 was drawn from this fund without the agency of a Controller's warrant.

## COMPARISON OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

From the foregoing exhibits it will be seen that the disbursements of the two fiscal years exceed the receipts to the extent of \$374,135 37, as follows:

Disbursements for thirty-sixth fiscal year.....	\$5,425,988 40	
Disbursements for thirty-seventh fiscal year.....	5,787,612 96	
Total disbursements for thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh fiscal years.....		\$11,213,601 36
Receipts for thirty-sixth fiscal year.....	\$4,363,235 59	
Receipts for thirty-seventh fiscal year.....	6,476,230 40	
Total receipts for thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh fiscal years.....		10,839,465 99
Excess of expenditures over receipts for the two fiscal years.....		\$374,135 37

## FUNDS.

The following presents a review of the principal funds:

## GENERAL FUND.

The law defining the General Fund provides that it shall consist of all moneys received into the State Treasury and not specifically appropriated to other funds. The principal sum apportioned to it is derived from a tax on real and personal property. From this fund the main expenses of the State Government, other than for school purposes, are met. The subjoined statements, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, show the receipts and disbursements for the given fiscal years:

## RECEIPTS FOR THE THIRTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.

Balance from thirty-fifth fiscal year.....	\$55,038 70	
From property tax .....	1,616,694 71	
State officers, official fees .....	20,844 26	
Insurance Commissioner.....	22,991 63	
Licenses from incorporated banks.....	12,750 00	
George Stoneman, war tax, etc., from U. S. Government.....	23,847 96	
Calaveras County, payment on account of State loan.....	3,046 69	
From railroads—taxes.....	9,364 45	
Canceled warrants.....	6,905 66	
Miscellaneous sources .....	7 20	
Total .....		\$1,771,491 26
Amount overdrawn .....		582,415 28
Total .....		\$2,353,906 54
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
Returned amounts borrowed from other funds .....	\$280,000 00	
Warrants issued.....	2,073,906 54	
Total .....		\$2,353,906 54

## RECEIPTS FROM THIRTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

From property tax .....	\$2,542,116 58	
State officers, official fees .....	20,345 32	
Insurance Commissioner .....	15,604 51	
Licenses from incorporated banks .....	12,700 00	
Calaveras County, on account of State loan .....	2,920 25	
From railroads—taxes .....	17,128 52	
Miscellaneous sources .....	15,626 15	
E. C. Marshall, Attorney-General, partial payment on account of delinquent railway taxes .....	161,402 74	
Total .....		\$2,787,844 07
Amount overdrawn .....		62,864 10
Total .....		\$2,850,708 17
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
Warrants issued .....	\$2,188,292 89	
Transferred to other funds .....	80,000 00	
Total .....	\$2,268,292 89	
Amount overdrawn, thirty-sixth year, brought forward .....	582,415 28	
Total .....		\$2,850,708 17

As shown by the last biennial report of this office, the General Fund, at the beginning of the thirty-sixth fiscal year, owed to other funds, through transfers, the following amounts:

To State School Land Fund .....	\$200,000 00
To San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund .....	50,000 00
To Estates of Deceased Persons Fund .....	30,000 00
Total .....	\$280,000 00

This money was retransferred to its proper channels during the fiscal year, and the General Fund, thus depleted, and by the issuance of warrants in accordance with appropriations unprovided for in the tax levy, was overdrawn at the close of the fiscal year to the extent of \$528,415 28. This legacy of obligations from the thirty-sixth fiscal year thus came as a burden in advance, to bear down upon the thirty-seventh fiscal year and absorb its receipts. Following this came two Acts of the Legislature, the one appropriating \$40,000 to the Adult Blind Fund, created to institute a Home for the Adult Blind, and the other also appropriating \$40,000 to the Revolving Jute Fund, created to provide a fund for the purchase of jute to be manufactured at the San Quentin State Prison; and both these appropriations were made from the General Fund. The amount of these appropriations, added to the overdrawn amount coming from the former fiscal year, made the extra sum of \$608,415 28 to be met from the receipts of the thirty-seventh fiscal year. Then, in addition to these burdens, the General Fund was saddled with extraordinary appropriations made upon it by the last Legislature, to the extent of over one million two hundred thousand dollars. This, be it borne in mind, was in addition to the amount of appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the State Government. These ordinary expenses were estimated by this office, in the last biennial report, at \$1,602,272 50 for the thirty-seventh fiscal year. Add to this amount the sum of the overdrawn balance from the thirty-sixth fiscal year, and the two transfers of \$40,000 each—\$80,000—and it will be seen that the demands against the thirty-seventh fiscal year aggregate the sum of \$3,410,687 78, or \$1,808,415 28 beyond the usual requirements for the fiscal year.

The finances of the State should under no circumstances be subjected to



conditions unknown to correct business principles. What the State is obligated to pay should be paid promptly. Holders of Controller's warrants should not be expected to wait for their money. They should be payable on presentation, and the money should be provided in the State Treasury so to pay them. And the Legislature in framing the tax-levy bill should include every cent covered by the appropriations made. The rule of appropriating right and left, and then, under pretense of economy, of levying less than the amount appropriated, cannot be too severely censured. It is not economy. For, no matter how little the tax levy may be, the Controller is required to draw against *appropriations*, and if the appropriations be greater than the tax levy and collections, the General Fund will be overdrawn, as it now is, and as it has been at various times for years, and the holders of warrants must wait for the money justly their due, and which they have a right to expect on demand. A system which would not be tolerated in commercial or business circles for one hour, is certainly one not to be followed year after year by the Government of this State. It should therefore be abolished, and abolished now. Creditors of the State, knowing the lax way it does business, calculate in advance this promise-to-day-and-pay-to-morrow policy, and everything sold the State is sold, not for cash prices, but for prices far in advance of what cash customers could buy them for, and thus the cost of running the Government is very largely augmented. It is the province of the Legislature elect to inaugurate the change that shall run the business affairs of this State on business principles.

#### THE STATE SCHOOL FUND.

The revenue for the support of common schools arises from property tax, poll tax, interest upon unpaid principal due from sales of lands granted by the General Government to the State for educational purposes, known as State school lands, from interest on bonds held in trust by the State for the support of common schools, and from the sales of Geological Survey reports.

The money arising from all these sources is known as the State School Fund. It is apportioned to the several counties semi-annually, during the months of February and August, by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and is drawn upon Controller's warrants, issued on presentation of the Superintendent's drafts, in favor of the several County Treasurers.

For detailed exhibits showing the amount received from and paid to the several counties, see Appendix, Statements Nos. 8 and 9.

## THIRTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
Balance from thirty-fifth fiscal year .....		\$189,451 79
Amounts apportioned to counties in thirty-fifth fiscal year undrawn .....		32,305 75
From property tax .....	\$1,360,007 75	
From poll tax .....	300,733 81	
From interest on 500,000-acre land grant sales .....	1,790 40	
From interest on sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections land grant sales .....	32,350 46	
From interest on bonds held in trust .....	128,320 11	
From taxes on railways .....	7,328 70	
		1,830,531 23
Total .....		\$2,052,288 77
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
Warrants issued in favor County Treasurers, August, 1884 .....	\$362,934 88	
Amounts apportioned to counties in thirty-fifth fiscal year, but paid in thirty-sixth fiscal year .....	32,305 75	
Restitution of interest on lands sold not the property of the State .....	678 33	
Warrants issued in favor County Treasurers, February, 1885 .....	1,444,749 46	
Total disbursements .....	\$1,840,668 42	
Amounts apportioned to counties in thirty-sixth fiscal year, but undrawn .....	23,487 10	
Subject to next semi-annual apportionment .....	188,133 25	
Total .....		\$2,052,288 77

## THIRTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
Balance from thirty-sixth fiscal year .....		\$188,133 25
Balance undrawn of thirty-sixth fiscal year apportionment .....		23,487 10
From property tax .....	\$1,404,690 93	
From poll tax .....	296,919 29	
From interest on 500,000-acre land grant sales .....	1,861 06	
From interest on sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections land grant sales .....	40,247 81	
From annulment of certificates of purchase .....	12 25	
From sales of Geological Reports .....	59 50	
From taxes on railways .....	9,228 14	
From E. C. Marshall, Attorney-General, partial payment delinquent railway taxes .....	122,669 70	
From interest on bonds held in trust .....	144,747 75	2,020,436 43
Total .....		\$2,232,056 78
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
Warrants drawn in favor County Treasurers, August, 1885 .....	\$377,646 47	
Amounts apportioned in thirty-sixth fiscal year, paid in thirty-seventh fiscal year .....	20,222 58	
Restitution of interest on land sold not the property of the State .....	1,366 62	
Costs of annulment of certificates of purchase .....	79 30	
Expressage on bonds purchased for School Fund .....	11 45	
Warrants issued in favor County Treasurers, February, 1886 .....	1,496,618 75	
Total .....	\$1,895,945 17	
Amounts apportioned in thirty-seventh fiscal year remaining undrawn .....	16,468 10	
Amount apportioned to Inyo County in thirty-sixth fiscal year remaining undrawn .....	3,264 52	
Amount subject to next semi-annual apportionment .....	316,378 99	
Total .....		\$2,232,056 78

The interest on the bonds, reported in the foregoing statements, is the yield from securities held in trust for the State School Fund by the State Treasurer, consisting of bonds of the State of California, amounting to \$1,661,500, together with bonds of various counties of this State, aggregating \$888,000, the whole of which are described as follows, to wit:

CLASS OF BONDS.	Amount.	Total.
<i>For benefit of State School Fund.</i>		
State—		
State Capitol Bonds of 1872, 7 per cent .....	\$115,000 00	
State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873, 6 per cent .....	1,546,500 00	\$1,661,500 00
County—		
Sacramento, 4½ per cent .....	\$111,000 00	
Sacramento, 6 per cent .....	35,500 00	
Sacramento, 8 per cent .....	145,000 00	
Humboldt, 9 per cent .....	25,000 00	
Tulare, 10 per cent .....	20,000 00	
Santa Clara, 4 per cent .....	100,000 00	
Fresno, 6 per cent .....	51,000 00	
Marin, 5 per cent .....	46,000 00	
Inyo, 7 per cent .....	34,000 00	
Stanislaus, 8 per cent .....	6,500 00	
Yolo, 5 per cent .....	60,000 00	
Tehama, 5 per cent .....	61,000 00	
Tehama, 8 per cent .....	11,500 00	
Napa, 5 per cent .....	56,000 00	
San Luis Obispo, 5 per cent .....	16,000 00	
San Luis Obispo, 8 per cent .....	40,000 00	
Mendocino, 8 per cent .....	10,000 00	
Merced, 5 per cent .....	16,000 00	
Santa Barbara, 5 per cent .....	20,000 00	
Solano, 7 per cent .....	3,500 00	
San Diego, 6 per cent .....	20,000 00	
		888,000 00
Total .....		\$2,549,500 00

Since the issuance of my last biennial report, State bonds held in trust for the support of common schools have been redeemed or exchanged to the amount of \$236,000, also county bonds amounting to \$113,500, aggregating \$349,500. Meantime, State and county bonds have been purchased or exchanged by the State Board of Examiners, amounting to \$920,100, making an increase of bonds held in trust for the support of common schools amounting to \$570,600.

This fund, as already stated, is fed by interest on bonds held in trust; by poll taxes; by interest on sales from the 500,000-acre land grant; by interest on sales from the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections land grant; by sales of geological survey reports; and by a percentage on State and railway taxes, fixed from year to year by the State Board of Equalization—though the great bulk of it comes from the percentage on State taxes. Hence, if these be largely delinquent, the School Fund is correspondingly diminished. And to this cause is mainly due the lessened apportionments to the various counties by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The rate of taxation for 1880, for State purposes, was sixty-four cents on each \$100 of property, of which twenty-three cents was for school purposes; for 1881, the State rate was sixty-five and one half cents, school rate twenty-two and four tenths cents; for 1882, State rate, fifty-nine and six tenths cents, school rate, twenty-four and three tenths cents; for 1883, the State rate was forty-nine and seven tenths cents, school rate, nineteen and

six tenths cents. For 1884, the State rate was forty-five and two tenths cents, school rate, eighteen cents; and for 1885, State rate, fifty-four and four tenths cents, school rate, seventeen and one tenth cents.

The law requires that \$7 per census child shall be collected in taxes for the use of schools each year. The interest upon bonds held in trust, and upon unpaid sales of lands, together with the amount from poll taxes and other sources, adds to this amount. The details appertaining to all these will be found in Statements 8 and 9, in Appendix.

#### INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

This fund, the consolidation of various interest and sinking funds for the payment of the principal and interest of each separate kind of bond issued by the State, is intended to meet the principal and interest of the whole of these obligations. For several years but little more than sufficient to meet the interest due on the bonds was received into this fund. Upon my recommendation, and in accordance with law, the Legislature of the twenty-fifth session in its tax levy included a sufficient amount to pay the State Capitol bonds of 1870, amounting to \$250,000, falling due July 1, 1885. These bonds were accordingly redeemed, thus lessening the amount of the State indebtedness to that extent. The same Legislature also provided for the payment of the State Capitol bonds of 1872, amounting to \$250,000 falling due July 1, 1887. When these bonds shall have been redeemed, the only bonds outstanding against the State will be the Funded Debt Bond of 1873, amounting to \$2,698,000, State Funded Debt Bonds of 1857, amounting to \$5,000, and State Funded Debt Bonds of 1860, amounting to \$500. These two latter classes of bonds are long past due, have been called in for redemption, but have not been presented for payment, although the interest on them ceased from the dates of the calls. Hence, after the redemption of the \$250,000 in State bonds falling due July 1, 1887, already provided for, the interest-bearing outstanding State bonds will amount to \$2,698,000. With the exception of \$334,000, held by individuals, these bonds are all held in trust by the State Treasurer for the support of common schools and the support of the State University. From the money flowing into the Interest and Sinking Fund, the amount of \$334,000 thus held by individuals can be from time to time redeemed, thus leaving the only interest-bearing State bonds in the hands of the Treasurer for the support of common schools and the University. These bonds fall due in 1893, and no adequate preparation has been made for their redemption.

#### STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

##### *Receipts—Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year.*

Balance from thirty-fifth fiscal year.....	\$374,923 07
Receipts during the thirty-sixth fiscal year.....	107,506 72
Transfer from General Fund.....	200,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$682,429 79</u>

##### *Disbursements.*

Warrants issued.....	\$367,708 42
Transfer to School Fund (money erroneously reported to State School Land Fund).....	19 22
Balance.....	314,702 15
Total.....	<u>\$682,429 79</u>



*Receipts—Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year.*

Balance from the thirty-sixth fiscal year .....	\$314,702 15
Receipts during the thirty-seventh fiscal year .....	393,989 74
Total .....	<u>\$708,691 89</u>

*Disbursements.*

Warrants issued during the thirty-seventh fiscal year .....	\$614,111 58
Balance .....	94,580 31
Total .....	<u>\$708,691 89</u>

## UNIVERSITY FUND.

The amount of bonds on deposit in the State Treasury at the end of the thirty-seventh fiscal year, under Act of March 19, 1878, creating the "Consolidated Perpetual Endowment Fund" of the University of California, was \$1,363,500. The bonds are described as follows:

State—		
State Capitol Bonds of 1872, 7 per cent .....	\$135,000 00	
State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873, 6 per cent .....	817,500 00	
		\$952,500 00
County—		
Tehama, 5 per cent .....	\$37,000 00	
San Francisco Park Improvement, 6 per cent .....	51,000 00	
San Francisco School, 6 per cent .....	30,000 00	
San Francisco Montgomery Avenue, 6 per cent .....	22,000 00	
San Francisco Funded Debt of 1858, 6 per cent .....	1,000 00	
Sonoma, 6 per cent .....	48,000 00	
Merced, 6 per cent .....	67,500 00	
Plumas, 6 per cent .....	9,000 00	
Marin, 7 per cent .....	50,000 00	
San Francisco Dupont Street, 7 per cent .....	40,000 00	
Kern, 7 per cent .....	30,000 00	
Santa Clara, 7 per cent .....	3,000 00	
Fresno, 7 per cent .....	12,500 00	
		401,000 00
Town—		
Town of Alameda, 6 per cent .....	\$10,000 00	
		10,000 00
Total .....		<u>\$1,363,500 00</u>

Under an Act of the Legislature, approved March 7, 1883, the control of this fund is practically taken out of the hands of the Controller, as, under that law, the State Treasurer may pay out the money belonging to that fund without the agency of a Controller's warrant. This renders it impossible for the Controller to have official knowledge and supervision of that branch of the State's finances. The wisdom of this legislation is open to grave question.

## STATE DEBT.

At the beginning of the thirty-sixth fiscal year, the State debt amounted to \$3,203,500. Since that time, State Capitol Bonds of 1870 have been redeemed, amounting to \$250,000, leaving the State debt now \$2,953,500, classified as follows:

SERIES.	Amount.	Rate of Interest.
State Funded Debt Bonds of 1857.....	\$5,000 00	} Interest ceased. 7 per cent. 6 per cent.
State Funded Debt Bonds of 1860.....	500 00	
State Capitol Bonds of 1872.....	250,000 00	
State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873.....	2,698,000 00	
Total .....	\$2,953,500 00	

The funded debt is as follows:

Bonds in private hands .....	\$339,500 00
Bonds held in trust for the State School Fund .....	1,661,500 00
Bonds held in trust for the University .....	952,500 00
Total .....	\$2,953,500 00

The interest-bearing debt consists of:

Bonds held in private hands .....	\$334,000 00
Bonds held in trust for the State School Fund .....	1,661,500 00
Bonds held in trust for the University .....	952,500 00
Total .....	\$2,948,000 00

The bonds held in private hands, bearing interest at this date, are:

SERIES.	Amount.	Rate of Interest.
State Bonds of 1873 (funded).....	\$334,000 00	6 per cent.

The Funded Debt Bonds of 1857 were issued under the Act of April 28, 1857. The amount of bonds issued was \$3,900,000, all of which, except bonds amounting to \$5,000, have been redeemed or re-funded, and upon which interest has ceased.

The bonds of 1860, amounting to \$198,500, were issued under the Act of April 30, 1860. These bonds have all been redeemed or re-funded, excepting bonds amounting to \$500. These latter were called in July 31, 1875, but have not yet been surrendered, although interest ceased from date of notice.

The State Capitol Bonds of 1870 were issued under the Act of April 4, 1870. The amount issued was \$250,000. These bonds fell due July 1, 1885, and have been redeemed.

The State Capitol Bonds of 1872 were issued under the Act of March 28, 1872, and amount to \$250,000. They are all outstanding, and become

due July 1, 1887. Provision has been made for their redemption upon maturity.

Of the \$2,853,500 outstanding bonds of the State, \$2,614,000 are held by the State for the benefit of the School and University Funds, leaving but \$339,500 in private hands. Of this amount, \$5,500 have been called in, there being money in the Treasury to pay them.

The State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873, falling due July 1, 1893, amount to \$2,698,000. They must, at that time, be either paid or re-funded. In either event, prompt action should be taken. If it be determined to re-fund them, the Legislature must submit the matter to a vote of the people. This vote could not be had until November, 1888. If it be decided to pay them, a sufficient proportionate amount for their extinguishment should be included annually in each tax levy from now until 1893.

#### STATE DRAINAGE CONSTRUCTION FUND, AND CONSTRUCTION FUND OF DRAINAGE DISTRICT No. 1.

These funds were created by the authority of an Act entitled an Act to promote drainage, approved April 23, 1880.

It was provided that for the State Fund a tax at the rate of five cents upon each \$100 valuation should be levied upon all of the taxable property in the State.

For the District Fund, the same rate of tax, upon all the property in the district, with also a tax upon all mines washing earth or ores with water running into the district of one half of one cent upon each miner's inch of water of each twenty-four hours run, used during the year.

My predecessor, in his last report, in speaking of these funds, says:

The provisions of the law with reference to drawing money from the Treasury in payment of liabilities incurred in prosecuting the work contemplated by the Act were liberal in the extreme. The Board of Directors was authorized to audit and certify bills to the Controller to the extent of the estimated amount of revenue that would be realized for the funds from the tax levy of the year. It thereupon became the duty of the Controller to draw his warrants for the amounts thus certified. As the authority to allow claims was limited to an imaginary instead of a fixed sum, it required the exercise of much discretion in issuing warrants to avoid over-issuing, and thus leave some for which there would be no means of payment provided, and which at that time would have been considered as representing indebtedness of the State.

Upon receiving complete returns showing the total assessed value of property for the year, and making the deduction required by law in computing the tax, the probable amount that would be realized for the funds was concluded to be as follows:

For the State Fund.....	\$293,120 22
For the District Fund, from property tax.....	50,331 00
For the District Fund, from water tax.....	50,171 00
Total.....	\$393,622 22

Upon this assumption warrants were issued as follows:

Upon the State Fund.....	\$287,943 61
Upon the District Fund.....	76,046 45
Leaving a margin of.....	\$29,632 16
Total.....	\$363,990 06

To show that my conclusions were based upon fair judgment, I again give the total amount of warrants issued, also the total amount of taxes paid into the Treasury:

Total amount of warrants.....	\$363,990 06
Total amount of taxes paid.....	362,625 00
Excess of warrants over receipts.....	\$1,364 97

In reviewing the last summary, which shows the excess of warrants over receipts to be \$1,364 97, the fact must not be lost sight of, that in following the provisions of the law, the warrants were issued before the revenue to meet them was paid into the Treasury. Had it not been for the delinquency of taxes, which was not foreseen, upon a prominent class of property, this small overdraft would not have occurred. The amount of warrants issued would have been within the limit of the amount paid into the Treasury to the credit of the funds.

I have been thus explicit in detailing the transactions pertaining to these funds for the reason that statements were publicly made charging that the Controller had issued warrants upon them largely in excess of the revenue applicable to their payment. In the consideration of these funds, I have treated them as one, as under the law they were both used for the same purpose.

Segregated, the State Fund will show a debit balance of \$12,687 85, the District Fund a credit balance of \$11,322 88; the difference, \$1,364 97, corresponding with the amount of excess heretofore referred to.

Referring again to this law, the ambiguity of its provisions caused the question to be raised as to whether the year in which the law declared that the expenditures should not exceed the estimated revenue, was the calendar or fiscal year, the latter year commencing the first of July.

The Board of Directors taking the view that the calendar year was meant, audited and certified bills to this office amounting to \$164,503 36. Being of the opinion that the fiscal year was to govern, I declined to issue any more warrants prior to the commencement of another such year. Subsequently a case testing the constitutionality of the law was brought before the Supreme Court of this State. On September 26, 1881, the Court rendered its decision, holding that the law was invalid. The said audited bills remain on file in this office, for none of which have warrants been issued.

As shown by the report of my predecessor, warrants were drawn upon these two funds amounting to \$363,990 06. Besides, by the Act of the Legislature of March 10, 1885, the further sum of \$190,000 was appropriated to pay claims against these funds. Aware of the decision of the Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional the Act under which this class of claims existed; taking cognizance of the language of my predecessor respecting them; remembering the attitude of ex-Attorney-General Hart in declaring them void; and guided by the advice of one of the most eminent legal minds of the State, I refused to draw warrants for the audited claims. Action was thereupon begun against me in the Courts by Mr. P. A. Miller of Sacramento to compel me to issue a warrant upon claims audited by the Board of Drainage Commissioners, amounting to \$4,425 69. The Supreme Court, upon hearing, decided the Act of the Legislature unconstitutional and void. A rehearing has, however, been granted, and the case is as yet undisposed of.

#### TRANSPORTATION OF CONVICTS AND INSANE.

The cost to the State for conveying convicts to the State prisons, and insane patients to the asylums, forms no inconsiderable item in the annual expenses of the State; and, under the present laws, will require an appropriation of about \$115,000 for the ensuing two fiscal years.

This cost seems unreasonably large. If so, it should be lessened. It is, therefore, a subject demanding action at the hands of the Legislature. This class of claims presents a greater difference in cost to the State than any others reaching this office. Instances might be cited of Sheriffs who, in nearly every case, charge for an assistant in conveying an insane person to an asylum, others make it next to an invariable rule to convey but one convict at a time to prison, whilst not a few from certain localities, some of them from remote counties, and wherein staging is necessary, convey several prisoners at a time, and never charge for an assistant in conveying the one or more insane.

I am decidedly of the opinion that if the cost of conveying prisoners and the insane were borne by the respective counties, the expense would be very materially lessened. And it does seem that this expense is fully as proper a one against the counties as is that attending their trials and convictions.



I desire again to call attention to the following from my last biennial report:

The State, through her laws, munificently aided in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad, by paying \$105,000 per annum interest on its bonds, wisely provided, as the conditions of such aid, that the railroad company "should carry all public messengers, convicts, and lunatics, over its roads free of charge. Also, materials for the construction of the State Capitol building, articles intended for public exhibition at the Fair of the State Agricultural Society, and, in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, as well as at all other times, also transport and carry over their said railroad, all troops and munitions of war belonging to the State of California, free of charge, and without any other compensation than as herein provided. And, also, agreeing therein, that said company shall, within ninety days after receiving a patent therefor from the United States, execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the State of California, a deed in fee simple for the conveyance of the south half of section nineteen, township eleven north, range seven east, Mount Diablo meridian, excepting and reserving therefrom, however, a tract or strip of land four hundred feet wide and running across said half section, each one half thereof lying on each side of the line running along the center of the main railroad track of said company."

For twenty years the State complied fully with the law requiring it to pay this interest upon the bonds of the railroad, and has paid \$2,100,000 in accordance with the contract made between itself and the railroad company; yet, during all this time, the railroad company has failed to comply with the conditions imposed upon it by the same law.

The Legislature should take such action as will compel the railroad company to comply with its obligations under the contract. Further, actions should be brought to recover to the State the money justly due it by reason of the violations of the contract.

#### RAILROAD TAXES.

For six years there has been, and now is, a heavy deficiency in the receipts to the General Fund, School Fund, and Interest and Sinking Fund, owing to the refusal of the Central and Southern Pacific and other railroad companies to pay the taxes levied upon them by the law.

The assessed value of all the taxable property in the State for 1880 was \$666,202,674, of which the assessment against all railroads amounted to \$31,174,120, being 4.68 per cent of the whole assessment.

In 1881, after equalization by the State Board, the assessment was \$658,691,059; and the assessment of railroads was \$34,829,668, being 5.29 per cent of the whole amount.

For 1882 the assessed value of the whole property was fixed at \$607,472,762, whilst the assessment upon railroads was \$27,602,313, being 4.54 per cent of the whole.

In 1883 the entire assessment of property amounted to \$764,763,559, whilst the value put upon railroads operated in more than one county aggregated \$40,017,000, which is 5.23 per cent of the whole.

For 1884 the total assessment of property amounted to \$821,604,703; assessment of railroads, \$50,746,500, which is 6.1 per cent of the whole.

For 1885 the total assessment of property was \$859,779,423, whilst the total for railroads was \$49,035,750, which is 5.7 per cent of the whole.

Recapitulating, these assessments for the several years are as follows:

YEARS.	Total Assessments.	Railroad Assessments.
For 1880 .....	\$666,202,674	\$31,174,141
For 1881 .....	658,691,059	34,829,668
For 1882 .....	607,472,762	27,602,313
For 1883 .....	764,763,559	40,017,000
For 1884 .....	821,078,767	50,746,500
For 1885 .....	859,779,423	49,035,767

The total valuation upon the Central Pacific, the Southern Pacific and branches, the State rate and the State tax for 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886, are presented here:

YEARS.	Valuation.	Rate on each \$100.	Total Tax.
For 1880.....	\$28,338,265 66	64 cents.	\$181,364 90
For 1881.....	32,429,519 00	65.5 cents.	212,413 34
For 1882.....	25,476,751 00	59.6 cents.	151,871 53
For 1883.....	36,644,000 00	49.7 cents.	182,120 07
For 1884.....	47,481,000 00	45.2 cents.	214,616 38
For 1885.....	45,417,250 00	54.4 cents.	247,069 84
For 1886.....	43,752,000 00	56 cents.	245,011 20

The following tables show the valuation of each railroad in the State, as made by the State Board of Equalization for the years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885:

1880.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	Total Assessment.
Amador Branch .....	\$283,500 00
California Northern.....	197,003 00
California Pacific .....	1,801,300 00
Central Pacific.....	12,239,456 00
Northern Railway .....	1,492,758 00
Sacramento and Placerville.....	539,098 50
San Francisco and North Pacific.....	1,274,300 00
San Pablo and Tulare.....	492,800 00
Southern Pacific.....	10,483,518 00
Stockton and Copperopolis.....	597,632 00
Vaca Valley and Clear Lake.....	249,725 00
Nevada County Narrow Gauge.....	226,230 00
North Pacific Coast .....	633,517 25
Santa Cruz.....	158,478 16
South Pacific Coast.....	504,825 30
Total .....	\$31,174,141 21

1881.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	Total Assessment.
Amador Branch .....	\$275,400 00
California Northern.....	159,053 00
California Pacific .....	1,856,250 00
Central Pacific.....	15,055,500 00
Northern Railway .....	1,543,050 00
Sacramento and Placerville.....	485,048 00
San Francisco and North Pacific.....	1,302,000 00
San Pablo and Tulare.....	552,000 00
Southern Pacific.....	11,739,915 00
Stockton and Copperopolis.....	580,190 00
Vaca Valley and Clear Lake.....	246,925 00
Nevada County Narrow Gauge.....	202,500 00
North Pacific Coast .....	419,451 00
Santa Cruz.....	95,241 00
South Pacific Coast.....	317,145 00
Total .....	\$34,829,668 00

1882.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	Total Assessment.
Amador Branch .....	\$162,027 00
California Northern .....	119,276 00
California Pacific .....	1,462,500 00
Central Pacific .....	13,010,520 00
Northern Railway .....	1,143,000 00
Sacramento and Placerville .....	291,048 00
San Francisco and North Pacific .....	1,110,000 00
San Pablo and Tulare .....	460,000 00
Southern Pacific .....	8,226,135 00
Stockton and Copperopolis .....	379,355 00
Vaca Valley and Clear Lake .....	246,925 00
Nevada County Narrow Gauge .....	168,750 00
North Pacific Coast .....	419,451 00
Santa Cruz .....	95,241 00
South Pacific Coast .....	308,085 00
Total .....	\$27,602,313 00

1883.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	Total Assessment.
Amador Branch .....	\$164,000 00
California Northern .....	118,000 00
California Pacific .....	1,800,000 00
Central Pacific .....	18,000,000 00
Northern Railway .....	2,000,000 00
Sacramento and Placerville .....	290,000 00
San Francisco and North Pacific .....	1,115,000 00
San Pablo and Tulare .....	700,000 00
Southern Pacific .....	13,000,000 00
Stockton and Copperopolis .....	400,000 00
Vaca Valley and Clear Lake .....	190,000 00
Nevada County Narrow Gauge .....	150,000 00
North Pacific Coast .....	425,000 00
Santa Cruz .....	100,000 00
South Pacific Coast .....	500,000 00
San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad Company .....	125,000 00
California Southern Railroad Company .....	600,000 00
Pacific Coast Railway .....	340,000 00
Total .....	\$40,017,000 00

1884.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	Total Assessment.
Amador Branch .....	\$175,500 00
California Pacific .....	2,000,000 00
California Southern .....	150,000 00
Central Pacific .....	24,000,000 00
Northern California .....	95,000 00
Northern Railway .....	2,300,000 00
Santa Cruz .....	150,000 00
Sacramento and Placerville .....	291,000 00
San Francisco and North Pacific .....	1,300,000 00
San Pablo and Tulare .....	950,000 00
Southern Pacific .....	17,000,000 00
Stockton and Copperopolis .....	425,000 00
Vaca Valley and Clear Lake .....	190,000 00
Carson and Colorado .....	215,000 00
Nevada County Narrow Gauge .....	115,000 00
South Pacific Coast .....	500,000 00
North Pacific Coast .....	425,000 00
Pacific Coast Railway .....	340,000 00
San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada .....	125,000 00
Total .....	\$50,746,500 00

1885.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	Total Assessment.
Amador Branch .....	\$162,000 00
California Pacific .....	2,000,000 00
California Southern .....	450,000 00
Central Pacific .....	22,000,000 00
Northern California .....	100,000 00
Northern Railway .....	2,300,000 00
Pajaro and Santa Cruz .....	150,000 00
Sacramento and Placerville .....	315,250 00
San Francisco and North Pacific .....	1,300,000 00
San Pablo and Tulare .....	900,000 00
Stockton and Copperopolis .....	400,000 00
Southern Pacific .....	17,000,000 00
Vaca Valley and Clear Lake .....	190,000 00
Carson and Colorado .....	215,000 00
Nevada and California .....	13,500 00
Nevada County Narrow Gauge .....	115,000 00
North Pacific Coast .....	390,000 00
Pacific Coast Railway .....	340,000 00
San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada .....	145,000 00
South Pacific Coast .....	550,000 00
Total .....	\$49,035,750 00

As shown by my last biennial report, there was due at that time from the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads and branches, for the years 1880, 1881, and 1882, \$1,029,675 57. Of this amount there was paid to Attorney-General Marshall, and by him paid to the State and to various County Treasurers (in the way of partial payments), the sum of \$470-476 08, besides other settlements, which, added to this, leaves unpaid for these years the sum of \$416,252 28, as shown by reports on file in this office.

For 1883 the amount delinquent was \$555,628 46, of which there has been paid \$333,377 13, leaving yet unpaid \$222,251 33.



For 1884 the amount was \$653,373 12, of which \$329,520 63 has been paid, leaving yet due \$323,852 49.

For 1885, upon the roads comprising most of the above system, no part of which has been paid, there is due \$720,703 31.

The whole of the tax for 1886, amounting to \$664,559 18, is now due.

Recapitulating, there is yet due from these roads the following sums:

For 1880, 1881, and 1882 .....	\$416,252 28
For 1883 .....	222,251 33
For 1884 .....	323,852 49
For 1885 .....	720,703 31
For 1886 .....	664,559 18
Total amount due .....	\$2,347,618 59

The following exhibit shows in detail the amounts paid (as already given) into the State Treasury by the Attorney-General, from the several roads, and for the years named, together with the amount that thereby was apportioned to the respective funds to which the money belonged :

*Amount of Delinquent State and County Taxes paid into the State Treasury June 19, 1886, by E. C. Marshall, Attorney-General.*

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	Taxes of 1880.	Taxes of 1881.	Taxes of 1882.	Taxes of 1883.	Taxes of 1884.
California Pacific Railroad.				\$15,580 56	\$14,172 09
Northern Railway .....	\$1,985 12	\$2,100 09	\$1,415 50	17,373 13	15,646 93
San Pablo and Tulare Railroad .....	3,053 57	3,505 56	2,658 16	6,044 81	5,295 80
Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad .....	2,811 85	2,793 77	1,662 15	2,453 22	
Southern Pacific Railroad .....				125,806 31	124,720 81
Central Pacific Railroad .....	27,239 99	27,755 64	28,778 45	166,119 10	169,685 00
Totals .....	\$35,090 53	\$36,155 06	\$34,514 26	\$333,377 13	\$329,520 63

#### RECAPITULATION.

Taxes 1880 .....	\$35,090 53
Taxes 1881 .....	36,155 06
Taxes 1882 .....	34,514 26
Taxes 1883 .....	333,377 13
Taxes 1884 .....	329,520 63
Total .....	\$768,657 61
Less express charges from San Francisco to State Treasury .....	384 36
Net amount paid State Treasurer .....	\$768,273 25

Apportioned as follows:

To General Fund .....	\$161,402 74
To State School Fund .....	122,669 70
To Interest and Sinking Fund .....	29,966 98
To State Drainage Construction Fund .....	2,740 08
To Railway Tax Fund (county portion) .....	451,493 75
Total .....	\$768,273 25

In this connection, I desire to repeat the following from my last biennial report:

It is unnecessary for me to recount the struggles made by the State in earnest endeavors to collect these taxes. It is history that must be fresh in the mind of every one. Nor is

it necessary here to recapitulate the various proposals put forward by these corporations, in the way of propositions to evade the payment of their taxes.

Transactions called compromises have been entered into between these corporations and certain officials, whereby a sum less than that due has been accepted as payment of the taxes levied. But I have refused to accept the payments thus made. I did so because I believed that, as an officer of the State, I had no right to accept less than the whole amount due the State.

For details relating to the assessment, amount of tax paid, and amount delinquent, see Statements 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 of the Appendix.

It has been asserted and insisted by the Attorney-General and the attorneys for these railroad companies, that the payments made by them to him were payments on account, but there was nothing in the records of the Court (at the time these partial payments were made) to show that the rights of the State and the several counties to collect the balance due were protected. The records themselves are untrue, and a mere examination of them will show the deception practiced.

Before the Committee of the Assembly of the extra session of 1884, constituted to investigate and report upon the character of the Attorney-General's actions in relation to these railroad tax matters, Mr. Marshall stated that he had a stipulation in the cases fully protecting the rights of the State. Yet, when called upon by the committee to produce it, Mr. Marshall stated that he had such a stipulation, but was unable to find it. The attorney for the railroad stated that no such stipulation existed, but that he would give such an one. Subsequently a piece of paper, purporting to be a stipulation, was presented to the committee by the Attorney-General. This document was worthless, but its worthless character was not discovered by the committee. Some months afterwards, however, this office discovered it, and (in a letter addressed to the Attorney-General, on November 3, 1885,) exposed the deception practiced upon the committee. Yet nothing was done by that official either to correct the record or to secure such a stipulation as would protect the rights of the State. Afterwards, John Rooney, Esq., of this county, brought an action to compel the Attorney-General to pay, the Controller to certify, and the State Treasurer to receive into the State Treasury the partial payments the Attorney-General had accepted from the railroad companies. And up to this time, no stipulation had been placed on file, and no stipulation is of any value until it is placed on file. But, after the Rooney case brought the matter before the Supreme Court of the State, the Attorney-General did file a stipulation in sixty-three cases covering taxes for 1880, 1881, and 1882.

Again, in the cases for railroad taxes of 1884, wherein the Attorney-General accepted fifty per cent of the face of the amount due, the findings of the Court show that the State Board of Equalization assessed the fences along the lines of the roads, and the distance across the Bay of San Francisco—a distance of four miles—as four miles of the railroad. The State Board of Equalization did not assess either the fences along the lines of the railroads or the distance across the Bay of San Francisco. No testimony was introduced on the trial to show that such assessments had been made. And yet, in the face of this fact, the Attorney-General permitted this record to be made a part of the findings of the Court. It is a significant fact, in this connection, that the decision rendered against the State by the Supreme Court of the United States in a similar railroad tax case, was based upon the fact that the findings showed that the (former) State Board of Equalization had assessed the fences along the lines of the roads—thus putting these cases in the identical condition of those already decided against the State by the Supreme Court of the United States, and rendering it worse than useless to appeal them.

In a letter addressed to the Attorney-General, on the eighteenth of last June, I called his especial attention to the false condition of the record. And during the last two months, I examined the records, and found them still in the same condition, as they probably are yet.

For some time, the Attorney-General claimed to have in his possession a large sum of money paid him by certain railroad companies as partial payment of taxes due. In a letter I addressed him on November 3, 1885, and at other times, I asked him to bring an action in the Supreme Court to have the question determined as to my authority to receive these so-called payments on account, but he refused to do so. I also asked from him a statement showing the amount received from each railroad, the year for which it was paid, the amount for State and the amount for county purposes. This was absolutely essential to me in order that the money might be properly apportioned to the various funds. Yet, he refused to furnish me the information.

The Supreme Court, in the Rooney case, decided that the United States Circuit Court, being a Court of competent jurisdiction, having ordered the Attorney-General to receive the money from the railroad companies, it would not review the decision, and ordered the Controller to certify it into the Treasury. But it did not determine either the right of the Attorney-General to compromise taxes or decide the question as to his right to receive taxes on account. Neither did it determine the question as to whether the payments made were partial, or, under the condition of the records, were in full satisfaction.

It is scarcely necessary for me to recall to you the earnest efforts, made through your office and mine, to secure a full hearing of the issues involved in the right of the State to tax railroads under the present system. Suffice it to say, every effort of the railroad attorneys has been exerted to prevent the question being heard on its merits. Nor have your own and my efforts in behalf of the State been less unremitting. Your efforts, culminating in an exhaustive letter to the Supreme Court of the United States, have been earnest and effective. In that letter, under date of November 25, 1885, you besought the Court to advance those cases upon the calendar, and hear and determine the issues. An early hearing was thereby had: yet your struggles, like those of all others who have earnestly sought to secure a full hearing of the issues involved, were doomed to defeat. In the San Mateo County case nothing was involved but the clean-cut Federal question of the right of the State to tax corporations, under its Constitution. With that point decided, nothing remained for decision outside of our State Courts. It had been heard in 1882, by the United States Supreme Court, was first of these cases on the calendar, had been argued, and was ready for decision. It was selected as a test case. The railroad company secured a postponement of that decision. They constantly declared their anxiety for an early decision, and just as constantly interposed every possible obstacle against a decision being rendered. They used every endeavor to have that case dismissed, failing in which, they drove the attorneys for the State—Messrs. Rhodes and Barstow—out of the case. As an evidence of the virulent hostility used to thwart the efforts, upon the part of State officials, to have the case heard, could anything more despicable be presented than the history of that case, as shown in the acts of the officials of San Mateo County, in abetting the railroad company in having that case dismissed, as is seen by the following affidavit:



STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO. } ss.

P. P. Chamberlain, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is forty-five years of age, is now, and has been since January, 1883, Treasurer of the County of San Mateo; that on December sixteenth instant George Barker, County Auditor of San Mateo County, handed said Chamberlain a certificate of settlement, dated December, eleventh instant, in the following words and figures:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }  
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO. } ss.

I, George Barker, County Auditor of said county, do hereby certify that Southern Pacific Railroad, for taxes, has this day made a settlement with me, and that he has the following sums of money due and payable into the County Treasury, to wit:

State and county taxes for the year 1881-2	\$7,247 62
Five per cent delinquency	362 68
Costs	3 00
	<hr/> \$7,613 30

Dated this eleventh day of December, 1885.  
(Signed:)

GEORGE BARKER,  
County Auditor.

#### CERTIFICATE OF SETTLEMENT.

That thereupon said Chamberlain filed said certificate of settlement, and made entry of said sum of \$7,613 30, under date of December eleventh inst., to conform to date of said certificate of settlement, in the following form:

1885, December 11—By Southern Pacific Railroad taxes, 1881-2, unapportioned .. \$7,613 30

Affiant further states, that on December thirteenth inst., at the telegraphic request of Creed Haymond, counsel of the said Southern Pacific Railroad Company, said Chamberlain united in a telegram with said Auditor Barker, addressed to the Clerk of the United States Supreme Court, Washington, D. C., to the effect that the taxes, penalties, costs, interest, and counsel fees due to said county from the said Southern Pacific Railroad Company, for the fiscal year 1881-2, had been fully discharged and settled; that said allegations of said Chamberlain, in said telegram, were based upon the representations made by said County Auditor Barker that said Barker supposed it was all right; that from said representations made by said Barker said Chamberlain believed that said payment of said \$7,613 30 did make a full settlement of said taxes, penalties, costs, interest, and counsel fees due said county from said Southern Pacific Railroad Company for said fiscal year; that said Chamberlain had no knowledge, on said December thirteenth inst., nor has he at this time, of the actual amount due said county from said Southern Pacific Railroad Company, for said fiscal year, and that the language of said telegram sent to said Clerk on said December thirteenth inst., was a copy of telegram, dictated by said Creed Haymond, in said telegraphic request.

(Signed:)

P. P. CHAMBERLAIN,  
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1885.

(Signed:)

EDWARD F. FITZPATRICK,  
Notary Public.

[SEAL.]

This telegram, dictated by Creed Haymond, over the signatures of the Auditor and Treasurer of the county, stating that every dollar claimed to be due for taxes, penalties, costs, interest, and attorneys' fees, involved in that case, had been paid, formed the basis for the dismissal of the case by the Supreme Court of the United States.

A telegram from Washington City, apprising me that such a telegram had been sent to the Clerk of the Supreme Court, induced me to go to Redwood City the following day after the Auditor and Treasurer had sent it, where I found, upon examining the official records of both the Auditor and Treasurer, that they did not contain the record of the payment of a single dollar of the taxes alleged to have been paid. In the light of this affidavit and of these facts, can the people of this State require any further proof of the chicanery practiced and duplicity adopted by the railroad companies to avoid a decision covering the vital issues involved in the railroad tax controversy?



The false findings in the United States Circuit Court must be corrected or the State will lose every cent of the taxes shown to be due. This office is powerless to accomplish it. The attorney employed by this office, Hon. D. M. Delmas, is powerless to accomplish it, as the United States Circuit Court recognizes only the Attorney-General as clothed with the right to control the cases. Can it be that a great State vested with all the attributes of inherent power and sovereignty can be thus pillaged of her rights without the possibility of undoing the outrage?

I have no doubt that if the law department of the State government had been in accord with yourself and myself, every dollar of taxes owed by the railroad companies would have been long since paid.

I recommend that the Legislature pass an Act requiring the State Board of Equalization to reassess railroads delinquent for taxes for the years 1880-81, 1881-82, and 1882-83, and that the County Auditors and Treasurers be required, on the settlement with said railroad companies, under this reassessment, to credit them with the partial payments already made for those years.

I earnestly and urgently recommend that the law for the taxation of railroads be so amended as that the same penalty for delinquency of other property shall attach to delinquent railroads, and that that class of property be sold for delinquent taxes as all other classes of property are sold, and that like penalties of redemption be provided. The heavy hand of the law is laid upon the house and home of the farmer, and the owner of city and town homesteads, for delinquency, and the property is sold at tax sale; and is there any good reason why railroad property should be exempted from the severe penalties imposed upon other classes of property for delinquency? Is it of loftier or holier character than the homes and firesides of families? Let the certainty be established that legal clouds will fall upon the title to this class of property through sale on account of delinquency, and that redemption profits such as accrue to purchasers of other kinds of property will ensue, and railroad delinquency and obstinacy will end together.

Before leaving this subject, I desire to express to Hon. D. M. Delmas my deep sense of obligation for the able, intelligent, and untiring labors he has displayed in seeking to uphold the dignity and honor of the State in the vexatious litigations he has prosecuted at the instance of this office.

I also desire to extend like sense of obligation to Hon. W. W. Foote, Hon. J. H. McKune, Hon. C. R. Greathouse, and Hon. Selden Hetzel, for valuable services in behalf of the State, in these railroad tax matters.

I also cheerfully recommend an appropriation sufficient properly to compensate Hon. A. L. Rhodes for his valuable services before the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Santa Clara County case, wherein he assisted Mr. Delmas at your request and mine, after the dismissal of the San Mateo case.

#### COMPENSATION FOR ATTORNEYS.

For the purpose of protecting the interests of the State in matters involving heavy sums of money, and in pursuance of power conferred upon me by Sections 437 and 3880 of the Political Code, I employed certain attorneys to prosecute and defend the rights of the State. Messrs. Langhorne & Miller were employed in the cases growing out of the defalcations of D. M. Burns, ex-Secretary of State; Drury Melone, ex-Secretary of State; Grant I. Taggart, ex-Clerk of the Supreme Court; F. W. Gross, ex-Clerk of the Supreme Court; J. W. McCarthy, ex-Clerk of the Supreme Court; T. C. Van Ness, ex-Commissioner of Immigration; and in an action brought

by me to compel the Treasurer of the City and County of San Francisco to pay into the State Treasury certain sums collected as interest on delinquent State taxes, under Section 3803 of the Political Code. I also employed Messrs. Devlin & Clarken to defend the State in an action brought by Charles Sutro to compel the payment of certain Indian war bonds issued under the Act of April 25, 1857. Also, in the case brought against me as Controller, by E. C. Marshall, Attorney-General, and H. I. Willey, Surveyor-General, to compel the payment of certain expenses incurred by them as State officials in certain land contests in the Department of the Interior at Washington City. Also, the action brought by W. T. Baggett to compel the payment to him of the salary of Deputy Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, for which no appropriation had been made by the Legislature.

All the actions brought by Messrs. Langhorne & Miller are yet pending and undetermined. Of those brought by Messrs. Devlin & Clarken, the Sutro case is undetermined, whilst the Marshall-Willey case and the Baggett case have been decided in favor of the State. I also employed Hon. D. M. Delmas, to defend the cases brought against me in what is known as the "Drainage suits," the action brought for extra pay by employes of the Legislature and the claim of Robert McKillican, growing out of the erection of the Agricultural and Horticultural Exposition Building. I recommend that the Legislature appropriate money sufficient to compensate these attorneys for their services.

#### DEFALCATIONS.

In the last biennial report from this office, I called attention to a large number of defalcations upon the part of State officials—the aggregate at that time discovered being \$167,587 77. I also mentioned the criminal actions begun against these officials, as well as the civil actions commenced for the recovery of the money. Among these was the case of T. C. Van Ness, ex-Commissioner of Immigration. An action was brought for the recovery of the money, judgment obtained against him in the Superior Court for \$2,382 87, which he appealed to the Supreme Court, where it yet rests. Next in order is the case of the ex-Harbor Commissioners at San Francisco, in which case I found the malfeasances to amount to \$91,678 95. The Secretary of the Board, John S. Gray, finding that his embezzlements were discovered, fled the country, was brought back on extradition, was tried, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary. Recently, in the exercise of your judgment as Chief Executive of the State, Mr. Gray was pardoned. Contemporaneously with the discovery of Mr. Gray's misdeeds, I discovered that the Assistant Secretary, J. J. O'Brien, was a party to the embezzlements. He, too, was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary. Under an appeal to the Supreme Court, a new trial was granted, and Mr. O'Brien admitted to bail. Though two years have intervened since the granting of the new hearing, no trial has been had. Delay has followed delay, and the trial seems as far off now as when it was first begun. One of the wharfingers was likewise sent to the penitentiary, and is yet there, whilst two others arrested for complicity in the crimes, and who there is good reasons for believing were equally guilty with those already mentioned, had their trials postponed and postponed until all patience was lost. And in fact, after these repeated delays, one of these parties was tried without a witness from this office being called to testify against him, and was, no wonder, acquitted.

Soon after the arrests of the Secretaries, actions were begun against the Commissioners and their bondsmen for the recovery of the money stolen.

Fully three years have elapsed since these actions were instituted, and they remain to-day undetermined. I am informed by the attorneys prosecuting these cases—Messrs. Flournoy, Mhoon & Flournoy—that they, although ready and anxious to try them, have been met time after time by the attorneys for the defense with all manner of excuses for delay, which have so far been successful.

Following these cases came that of Grant I. Taggart, ex-Clerk of the Supreme Court, whose shortages amount to \$2,998. Civil actions are pending against him and his bondsmen for the recovery of the money taken. These, like the others already cited, are still pending and undetermined.

Next came the case of Drury Melone, ex-Secretary of State, whose shortage amounted to \$11,107 50. Actions were commenced against him for the recovery of this sum. They, too, are undetermined, and Mr. Melone has interposed against them the statute of limitations. This plea, if successful, renders legislation necessary which shall provide that the statute of limitations shall never run against official delinquents.

After this comes the case of D. M. Burns, late Secretary of State, and his deputy, Thomas H. Reynolds. The amount of these defalcations, so far as could be discovered, was \$31,739 59. These parties, on trial for their crimes, were acquitted, notwithstanding the fact that on the trial of Burns, Burns charged Reynolds with the crime, and on the trial of Reynolds, he charged it upon Burns. And the jury in each case seemed to believe the defendant, by acquitting both, although Burns admitted that he embezzled the money, to shield the deputy, and Reynolds admitted that he falsified the records for the purpose of shielding Burns in his embezzlements. Civil actions are pending against Burns and his bondsmen for the recovery of the money stolen.

About two years since, the State Board of Examiners discovered that the then Deputy State Treasurer, A. D. January, had appropriated to his own use \$39,500 out of the sum of \$53,752 77 left for safe keeping in the office of the State Treasurer by various County Treasurers. He was indicted for embezzlement, tried, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary, but pending an appeal to the Supreme Court, is released on bail. Receipts had been given by the State Treasurer to the several County Treasurers for the various sums left with him by them. Then the Legislature passed an Act requiring the State Treasurer to receive these receipts as so much cash from the County Treasurers in making their settlements with the State. Hence, as these receipts have ever since been counted as cash in the Treasury, thus showing that much more money than is actually there, I recommend that an Act be passed authorizing the Controller to draw his warrant on the General Fund in favor of the State Treasurer for that amount (\$53,752 77), and that the State Treasurer be directed to burn these receipts in the presence of the State Board of Examiners.

Finally comes the case of ex-Clerk of the Supreme Court, John W. McCarthy. After having been once found short in his accounts to the extent of \$2,104 50, which he made good upon demand, he afterwards drew warrants for rent of the Supreme Court buildings, salaries of employes of the Court, and other expenses, amounting to about \$12,500. This money was appropriated to meet the expenses of the Supreme Court, under Section 47 of the Code of Civil Procedure, from which I quote as follows:

The moneys so appropriated shall be subject to the order of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and be by him disbursed on proper vouchers.

Mr. McCarthy, instead of applying these warrants to the payment of the debts due, hypothecated them, pocketed the money, and left the country.



Subsequently he was indicted, brought back from Honolulu, and is on bail pending trial. The parties who purchased these warrants afterwards presented them for payment at the State Treasury, but payment was refused because the Attorney-General advised the Treasurer that the warrants were not drawn in favor of the proper parties, although they had been approved by the Justices of the Supreme Court, as required by law, and although the Attorney-General himself, as a member of the State Board of Examiners, had approved them in the form in which they reached this office.

The expense of the proceedings under which Mr. McCarthy was brought back under extradition is a proper one to be borne by the State, and had not the appropriation for such purposes been exhausted, would have been already paid. It is, in my judgment, a matter requiring appropriation at the hands of the Legislature.

I also recommend that, as Mr. McCarthy, in his official capacity, was the agent of the State, and that as such he defrauded the creditors of the State, appropriations be made to pay these just demands. An action has been brought against Mr. McCarthy and his bondsmen, to recover the money taken.

#### PROSECUTIONS OF OFFICIAL THIEVES.

In view of the long list of thieveries herein given, and the lamentable failures to convict most of the thieves and recover the money stolen, it is not wonderful that distrust seizes the public mind in this direction, the more especially so as escapes from punishment are found mostly through the quibbles and technicalities possible under the law, as well as from the evident disposition upon the part of those whose duty it is to administer the law, to deal more leniently with official thieves than they do with other offenders.

#### OFFICIAL FEES.

Strong safeguards should be thrown over the payment of fees collected by all State officials, to the end that they be paid into the State Treasury. A simple, and what would seem to be an effectual safeguard, could, in my judgment, be adopted, by requiring that the Controller issue stub certificate books to each office receiving fees, in which should be entered, by the officer receiving them, for any work done or service performed by him, the name and residence of the person ordering the work done, the amount paid, the date, and the nature of the work, the stub to contain a duplicate of the items written in the certificate, the certificate and stub to contain corresponding numbers, the stub books to be returned to the Controller, and examined by him at least once in every three months. This system should then be supplemented by the law requiring the certificates thus issued to be attached to all documents issued, and that no document for which fees are chargeable should be legal, unless bearing this certificate.

#### MONEYS RECEIVED INTO STATE INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE PAID INTO THE STATE TREASURY.

It is well known that most of the institutions maintained by the State, receive either in the way of donations, bequests, trust funds, or otherwise, sums of money that are subject only to the control of the Boards governing them. Outside of these Boards, no official knowledge exists, either as to the amounts on hand or of the disposition made of the moneys. I see no good reason why these moneys should not be paid into the State Treasury,



and paid out only upon claims properly authenticated and passed upon in itemized form by the various Boards and the State Board of Examiners, through the agency of Controller's warrants.

#### SUPPLIES FOR STATE OFFICES.

I desire to repeat the following recommendation made in my last biennial report, to wit:

Admonished by the necessity of protecting the State against wrong-doing, and impelled by a desire to adopt effectual means thereto, after consultation with the present Secretary of State, I respectfully recommend the following change in the manner of supplies furnished to State offices: That the State Board of Examiners, upon receipt of stationery under contract, shall, before accepting it, require the Superintendent of State Printing to inspect and weigh all stationery so furnished, and certify to the Board of Examiners as to its standard character, based upon the specimen furnished under contract; and that the Board shall then accept or reject it, as to them shall seem proper; that they deliver the accepted supplies to the Secretary of State, taking his receipt therefor; that he furnish all other State officials, taking their receipts; that, at the end of each fiscal year, he furnish to the Controller a statement, under oath, of the kind, amount, and cost of the supplies furnished to each official; the amount furnished each house of the Legislature; the amount on hand; that every such official be required to keep a book in which shall be entered all the supplies received during each such year; and, finally, that every State official file with the Controller, at the end of each fiscal year, a sworn itemized statement of the amount and kind received by him from the Secretary of State during the year.

#### BANK COMMISSIONERS' FUND.

The law creating the Board of Bank Commissioners provides that, for the purposes of the Board, licenses shall be by it levied upon the various banks of the State, and that this money shall be paid into the General Fund. As this money comes directly from the banks, for the salaries and support of the Board, and as, much of the time, there is no money in the General Fund to meet its demands, it seems to me that the law should be so amended as to create a separate fund to meet its necessities, to consist of the money contributed by the banks.

#### HOTEL AND TRAVELING EXPENSES.

A large number of State officers, elected and appointed, are, in the discharge of their duties, required to travel. Appropriations to meet hotel and other expenses are made by each Legislature, but no restrictions as to amounts per day, and no designation of what shall constitute real traveling and actual expenses, are included in the appropriations. The necessity for such provisions is made apparent by a comparative examination of the different bills presented against these several appropriations. The charge for a day's expense at a hotel ranges from \$3 to \$10. In order to arrive at a semblance of equality in expending these appropriations, I recommend the placing of a limit upon the amount to be expended per day for hotel expenses subject to payment by the State.

#### COMMISSIONERS' CLAIMS UNPROVIDED FOR.

According to an Act of the Legislature approved March 9, 1885, certain gentlemen were appointed Commissioners to select a site for a State Hospital for the Chronic Insane. Section 5 of said Act provided for the payment of the actual traveling and other expenses of said Commissioners while engaged in this task, but failed to make an appropriation to meet said expenses. The expenses incurred by these Commissioners amount to

\$2,074 85, and I recommend that the Legislature make an appropriation for the payment of these claims.

#### ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES.

Under the provisions of Section 433 of the Political Code, the Controller is required to accompany his biennial report with a detailed estimate of expenditures to be defrayed from the Treasury for the ensuing two fiscal years, specifying therein each object of expenditure, and suggesting the means from which such expenditures are to be defrayed.

#### GENERAL FUND.

In Appendix, Statement No. 31, will be found enumerated the particular purposes for which appropriations are necessary for the ordinary expenses of the State government, as required by law.

The amount required for salaries, and per diem for Senators and Assemblymen, is fixed by law. It is impossible to determine the exact amount necessary to maintain the State Prisons, Insane Asylums, Normal Schools, and other public institutions under the control of the State. In arriving at the amounts necessary for other appropriations, I have, in most part, been governed by the expenditures of the past year. The allowance for the support and maintenance of orphans, half orphans, abandoned children, and foundlings is fixed by law (see Statutes of 1880, page 13) at \$100 per annum for each whole orphan; \$75 for each half orphan, \$75 for each abandoned child; and \$12 50 per month for each foundling. No definite sum can be given as the amount necessary to meet these demands. As an approximate, I estimate the sum necessary for these worthy objects for the next two years at \$425,000.

Besides the foregoing, inmates of the Veterans' Home receive aid to the extent of \$150 per annum each, but the amount to be used is limited to \$15,000 per year.

The last Legislature created what is known as the Home for Feeble-Minded Children. No definite amount of expense is fixed by the law. But taking the average expense of the Home for the last five months of the thirty-seventh fiscal year as a guide, I estimate the cost of maintaining the Home for the thirty-ninth and fortieth fiscal years at \$26,000.

The same Legislature created the Hospital for the Chronic Insane. This institution is expected to relieve the overcrowded condition of the other asylums. No provision has been made by law for the furnishing of the Hospital, and it is alike impossible correctly to estimate the cost either of furnishing or maintaining it.

Likewise, that Legislature created the Industrial Home for the Adult Blind. Like those other institutions already mentioned, the cost of maintaining this Home can be estimated only by a comparison of the receipts and expenditures of the Home for the last five months. Taking these as a basis, I estimate the excess of expenditures over the receipts for the next two years at \$30,000. In view of the small number of persons maintained in the Home, this heavy expense is very suggestive in connection with an institution which it was stated, when the bill creating it was pending, would in a very short time be self-sustaining. In connection with all institutions supported by the State, and especially so with this one, I earnestly recommend that they be required to purchase by contract all supplies needed to sustain them. This is signally essential in connection with this Home, as apparent in several instances, notably that of the purchase of

broom-corn at \$120 per ton, which it has been publicly stated could have been bought in open market at \$60 per ton. I desire to direct especial attention to the fact that the Directors of this Home, who are also the Directors of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, have set at defiance the Constitution of the State by the employment at the latter institution of Chinese, who are prohibited by the Constitution from being employed at any institution supported by the State.

#### AGED PERSONS IN INDIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES.

The Legislature of 1883 passed an Act appropriating \$100 to each aged person in indigent circumstances, as follows:

There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to each and every institution in this State, conducted for the support and maintenance of aged persons in indigent circumstances, and either solely for that purpose, or in connection with the support and maintenance of minor orphans, half orphans, and abandoned children, aid as follows: for each aged person in indigent circumstances supported and maintained in any such institution, the sum of \$100 per annum.

The Legislature of 1885 levied \$15,000 for the support and maintenance of aged persons in indigent circumstances. Subsequently, the institutions theretofore maintained by the counties, made a demand that warrants be drawn in their favor for all aged persons in indigent circumstances supported by them. I refused to comply, upon the ground that no appropriation had been made for this purpose, and an action was brought to compel me to do so. The Supreme Court decided that Section 22 of Article IV of the Constitution itself made the appropriation, and ordered me to draw the warrants. Under this decision, warrants to the sum of \$180,361 64 were drawn in favor of the counties, although the Legislature never provided for this expense. It will be necessary for the Legislature hereafter to provide the means for supplying this heavy drain upon the Treasury. The demands for the next two fiscal years will, probably, reach \$85,000.

#### SCHOOL FUND.

The total number of census children entitled to receive school money, as shown by the last apportionment made by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, August 9, 1886, is 259,973, which, at \$7 per child—the amount required by law to be levied—aggregates the sum of \$1,819,811 to be raised for school purposes for the coming year; and for the ensuing two fiscal years, \$3,639,622.

This office has no correct data from which to determine the amount of money necessary for the support of our public schools for the ensuing two fiscal years.

For general information, I will state that the Legislature directed that there should be raised for the State School Fund, during the thirty-sixth fiscal year, by an ad valorem tax on property, \$1,300,000, which, for 235,672 census children, the number reported to this office by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for that year, would net \$5 51.6 per child.

The number of census children for the thirty-seventh fiscal year was 250,097. The amount directed to be raised by taxation for the State School Fund for that year was \$1,300,000, or \$5 19.8 per child. In this connection, I desire to call the attention of the incoming Legislature to the fact, that whilst the number of census children has increased on an average of 7,332 per year, yet but \$1,300,000 has been directed to be raised by



the past Legislature, for the last six years, for the School Fund. In my judgment, it is incumbent upon the next Legislature to take this increase into consideration when making the levy for the thirty-ninth or fortieth fiscal years.

#### INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

The amount of money necessary to pay the interest that will become due upon State bonds during the thirty-ninth and fortieth fiscal years is \$323,760.

#### STATE MINING BUREAU.

The receipts into the fund for the support of this institution have steadily decreased. For the thirty-second fiscal year they were \$11,781 85; for the thirty-third fiscal year, \$10,715 95; for the thirty-fourth fiscal year, \$6,514 70; for the thirty-fifth fiscal year, \$4,009 25; for the thirty-sixth fiscal year, \$2,626 96, and for the thirty-seventh fiscal year, \$3,533 69.

In addition to these receipts, the Legislature of 1885 appropriated from the General Fund \$20,000 for the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh fiscal years, for the support of this institution.

The main decrease during the last four fiscal years can be traced to the fact that no special efforts have been made to enforce the collection of the ten cent tax upon certificates of stock corporations, from which this fund is derived. In the City and County of San Francisco it is made the duty of the License Collector to collect this tax. Prior to July, 1883, a deputy of that office was detailed for that purpose, but, since that date, as I learn, the Board of Supervisors have failed to furnish the License Collector a deputy to perform this duty. No doubt, a large amount of this tax remains unpaid, which would be paid if an effort was made to collect it. I, therefore, recommend that the law be so amended as to place the collection in the hands of the State Mineralogist.

#### FISCAL YEAR PAYMENTS OF TAXES.

Much complaint exists because of the fact that there is no money in the State Treasury to pay demands arising during the first half of each fiscal year. This comes from the fact that the taxes levied do not reach the State Treasury until about the middle of the following January, and until that time all demands accruing from and after July first, must remain unpaid, except what may be paid from the small amounts reaching the Treasury from sources other than the January settlements of County Treasurers, together with such small balances as may have been carried forward from the previous fiscal year. As an illustration, the Controller's warrants drawn upon the General Fund, from July 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886, amounted to \$1,102,283 27; amount of money received during same period, \$113,913 49; leaving warrants amounting to \$998,369 78, in excess of the money on hand to pay them. These, therefore, could only be met from the January payments: hence, the complaints.

#### DELAYS IN THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Inquiries reach this office almost daily as to the causes of delay in the issuance of warrants to persons having demands against the State. Some of the Boards having in charge the business of State institutions, and whose duty it is to pass upon the claims accruing through those institutions, delay action thereon for weeks and sometimes for a month, and, as you know, it



sometimes happens that these claims are not acted upon by the State Board of Examiners for weeks after they reach your office. This is wrong. But the Executive should be entirely acquitted of neglect in this important duty, as he being *ex officio* a member of a large number of Boards, is required to attend meetings of all of them, which takes him frequently away from the Capitol. Other official duties also require like absences. Another member of the present State Board of Examiners has been absent from the city nearly the whole time for over three years. This, in the necessary absence of the Governor, leaves but one member of the Board here to transact business, and prevents the holders of claims from having their demands passed upon, and delays payment to such extent as to cause frequent and well founded complaints. This should be remedied by law. I, therefore, recommend the passage of an Act requiring all Boards and heads of Departments to consider and pass upon all bills properly coming before them for consideration, not later than the tenth of each month, and that the State Board of Examiners be required to meet at least once a week to consider the bills coming before it for action. Much of the just complaint from the delays referred to has been laid at the door of this office, whereas everything possible has been done by me to facilitate the prompt payment of all proper claims reaching it.

#### EXTRA PAY FOR EMPLOYÉS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

For years and years, it had become the custom among employés of the Legislature, during the closing days of the session, to clamor for extra pay beyond that provided for by law; and all too frequently legislators have yielded to the pressure. This grew to such proportions that the people, in the adoption of the present Constitution, made the giving of extra *pay* impossible. Yet, in the face of this constitutional prohibition, under the guise of compensation for *extra work*, the employés have secured the same results. Satisfied that, under the Constitution, I had no authority to draw warrants for this class of demands, I refused, believing the whole thing pernicious. This practice should be stopped by the Legislature, as it takes up much valuable time, is annoying to legislators, and the time frittered away could be better employed in services valuable to the State.

#### ADDITIONAL CLERKS FOR THE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

The great increase in the labor to be done in my office during several years, makes it incumbent upon me to ask an appropriation for additional clerical assistance, to enable me properly to discharge its duties. The transactions of the office reach from \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000 per year. The number of warrants now reaches, and sometimes exceeds ten thousand a year. This is due, to a considerable extent, to the creation by the Legislature, of a number of new Boards of Directors and Trustees, having control of interests arising under the necessities of the State. Besides, I deem it necessary that opportunity be given me to look into the condition of the State's interest in the management of public institutions and county officer shandling State money. With the present force authorized by law to this office, this is now practically impossible. It is essential to the State that this be done. As matters now exist, the only knowledge the Controller can have of the management of these interests, is from the reports of the various Boards and other officials. It is but just that the Controller should have proper means of ascertaining for himself that these reports are entirely correct, and that economy and integrity rule in the management

of these affairs. I have prosecuted not a few investigations that have revealed gross wrongs, of which the public is apprised. There are yet others that have been under way for months, which, for lack of assistance, I have been utterly unable to complete. And there are others still that I believe should be investigated, but which, for lack of assistance, I have been unable even to begin. I therefore recommend that two additional clerks be given this office, and that \$1,000 per year be appropriated for traveling expenses. The Controller is the only State official charged with important duties requiring travel, for whom an appropriation for traveling expenses is not now made. And, as you are well aware, had it not been for the generous assistance extended by yourself, much of what has been done by this office could not have been accomplished at all.

#### RENT OF OFFICES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The large amount paid by the State for rent for the various offices located in San Francisco will attract public attention. This rent aggregates \$32,000 per year, which is six per cent on over \$530,000. Many of the rented buildings are not fire-proof, and not having fire-proof vaults, the public records and property are insecure. Further, the offices are scattered all over the city, rendering much inconvenience to persons having business to transact at more than one of them, whereas, if they were all located in one building, the public would know just where to find them, and great convenience would thereby be effected. The records of the Courts, the valuable collections of the Mining Bureau, the armories for the National Guard, the offices of the Railroad, Bank, Insurance, Harbor, Horticulture, Silk Culture, Viticulture, and other Commissions would thus be brought together under one roof, and the present innumerable annoyances growing out of the things as they exist would be abated.

#### DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

In addition to the regular appropriations, the following deficiency claims are presented, the appropriations for their payment having become exhausted before presentation:

#### DEFICIENCIES.

Transportation of insane for thirty-first fiscal year.....	\$50 25
Transportation of insane for thirty-second fiscal year.....	50 25
Transportation of insane for thirty-fifth fiscal year.....	202 45
Transportation of insane for thirty-sixth fiscal year.....	3,345 96
Transportation of insane for thirty-seventh fiscal year.....	298 30
Transportation of prisoners for thirty-fifth fiscal year.....	428 70
Transportation of prisoners for thirty-sixth fiscal year.....	3,349 95
Transportation of prisoners for thirty-seventh fiscal year.....	7,534 10
Payment of rewards for the arrest and conviction of highway robbers, thirty-sixth fiscal year.....	1,500 00
Payment of rewards for the arrest and conviction of highway robbers, thirty-seventh fiscal year.....	700 00
Payment of rewards for arresting criminals without the limits of the State for thirty-fifth fiscal year.....	2,192 65
Payment of rewards for arresting criminals without the limits of the State for thirty-sixth fiscal year.....	745 50
Payment of rewards for arresting criminals without the limits of the State for thirty-seventh fiscal year.....	1,665 17

*Miscellaneous.*

Claim of Metcalf & McClellan, work performed State Normal School at San José for thirty-fourth fiscal year.....	\$395 60
Care of State Armory, cleaning and transportation of arms, etc., N. G. C., for thirty-fourth fiscal year.....	6 00
Traveling expenses of Attorney-General for thirty-fifth fiscal year.....	84 00
Postage and expressage for Surveyor-General for thirty-fifth fiscal year.....	4 40
Traveling expenses of Attorney-General and Surveyor-General in contests between the State and United States for thirty-fifth fiscal year.....	1,025 00
Stationery, fuel, and lights for Legislature and State offices for thirty-fourth fiscal year.....	164 60
Costs and expenses of suits where the State is a party in interest, for thirty-fifth fiscal year.....	132 60
Postage and expressage in office of Adjutant-General for thirty-fifth fiscal year.....	31 43
Traveling expenses of Superintendent of Public Instruction for thirty-fifth fiscal year.....	40 95
Salary of Secretary to State Engineer for thirty-fifth fiscal year.....	800 00
Restoration and preservation of fish in the waters of the State for thirty-fifth fiscal year.....	19 65
Salary of Secretary to State Engineer for thirty-sixth fiscal year.....	800 00
Salary of Guardian of Yosemite Valley for thirty-sixth fiscal year.....	500 00
Stationery and contingent expenses of Bureau of Labor Statistics for thirty-sixth fiscal year.....	76 70
Contingent expenses in office of Surveyor-General for thirty-sixth fiscal year.....	42 33
Contingent expenses in office of Secretary of State for thirty-sixth fiscal year.....	20 75
Uses of State Board of Silk Culture for thirty-sixth fiscal year.....	763 31
Costs and expenses of suits where the State is a party in interest, for thirty-sixth fiscal year.....	537 30
Restoration and preservation of fish in the waters of the State for thirty-seventh fiscal year.....	39 10
Erection and maintenance of State Salmon Hatchery for thirty-seventh fiscal year.....	244 17
Rent and contingent expenses of Insurance Commissioner for thirty-seventh fiscal year.....	211 63
Expenses of Supreme Court under Section 47, C. C. P., for thirty-seventh fiscal year.....	237 91
Uses of State Board of Viticulture for thirty-seventh fiscal year.....	342 41
Contingent expenses in office of Surveyor-General for thirty-seventh fiscal year.....	16 55
Salary of Secretary to State Engineer for thirty-seventh fiscal year.....	800 00
Total.....	\$29,399 67

## FINANCIAL CONDITION OF COUNTIES.

Section 4083 of the Political Code requires that the Controller shall include in his biennial report a digest and synopsis, in tabular form, of the financial condition of the several counties in the State.

In addition to this statement will be found an exhibit of the financial condition of each county prepared from reports from the various County Auditors for 1885 and corrected to date from such Auditor's reports as have reached this office. See first page of exhibits showing the assessed value of property and the indebtedness of the counties of the State.

## STATE SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

It is impossible to estimate with any exactness the amount necessary to complete the compilation of text-books, to carry to successful end the invaluable work of furnishing superior and at the same time cheap books for use in the common schools. But, acting upon the opinions of those best calculated to know the requirements for that purpose, I recommend the appropriation of \$20,000 by the next Legislature.



## CONCLUSION.

In closing this report, I desire to return to yourself my deep sense of appreciation for the uniform courtesies, kindness, and generous assistance rendered me during the four years of your incumbency as Governor.

I have the honor to submit the foregoing report for the fiscal years indicated.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN P. DUNN,  
Controller.

## DETAILED STATEMENT

*Of the manner in which the Appropriations for Contingent Expenses in the office of Controller of State were Expended for the Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1885.*

July 21, 1884—Ice.....	\$2 30
August 16, 1884—Ice.....	3 15
September 12, 1884—Ice.....	3 90
October 10, 1884—Rubber stamps, \$5 50; ice, \$3 90.....	9 40
March 19, 1885—Sacramento Directory.....	3 00
March 27, 1885—San Francisco Directory.....	5 00
April 3, 1885—Expressage on books.....	2 00
April 10, 1885—Annual Statistician.....	4 00
June 19, 1885—Expenses attending Reynolds' trial.....	5 00
June 19, 1885—Expressage on books.....	3 00
June 19, 1885—Pacific Coast Directory.....	5 00
	<u>\$45 75</u>

*For Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year.*

October 9, 1885—Rubber stamp, \$9; ice, \$10 80.....	\$19 80
November 25, 1885—Rubber stamp, \$3; ice, \$4 05.....	7 05
December 10, 1885—Cartage on books, \$2; rubber rulers, \$1 75.....	3 75
February 24, 1886—Washing towels.....	7 00
April 6, 1886—Annual Statistician.....	4 00
June 10, 1886—Rubber stamps.....	17 00
June 29, 1886—Stationery.....	3 90
	<u>\$62 50</u>

The following bill accrued during the thirty-sixth fiscal year, and was paid in the thirty-seventh fiscal year:

February 24, 1886—Washing towels.....	<u>\$12 00</u>
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The following bill accrued during the thirty-fifth fiscal year, and was paid during the thirty-seventh fiscal year:

February 24, 1886—Washing towels.....	<u>\$3 00</u>
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I, John P. Dunn, Controller of State, do solemnly swear that the foregoing is a true and correct statement in detail of the manner in which the appropriations for contingent expenses for Controller's office for the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh fiscal years were expended, vouchers for all of which are now on file in this office.

JOHN P. DUNN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-ninth day of November, A. D. 1886.

J. J. PAULSELL,  
Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.



## DETAILED STATEMENT

*Of the manner in which the Appropriations for Postage, Expressage, and Telegraphing, in the office of Controller of State, were Expended for the Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1885.*

July 15, 1884—Postage stamps.....	\$14 00
August 5, 1884—Postage stamps, \$15; telegraphing, \$0 75 .....	15 75
September 18, 1884—Keys, \$2; telegraphing, \$1 11.....	3 11
October 1, 1884—Expressage, \$0 25; telegraphing, \$0 25; Post Office box rent, \$3 ..	3 50
October 13, 1884—Postage stamps.....	40 00
October 31, 1884—Telegraphing, \$42 11; expressage, \$3 85.....	45 96
December 2, 1884—Telegraphing.....	5 43
January 10, 1885—Expressage, \$0 25; telephone message, \$0 40; cartage, \$0 75; telegraphing, \$4 02; Post Office box rent, \$3 .....	8 42
January 26, 1885—Postage stamps.....	26 00
February 19, 1885—Postage stamps, \$25; telegraphing, \$8 76; expressage, \$9 40 ..	43 16
March 19, 1885—Expressage, \$4 99; telephone, \$0 25; telegraphing, \$2 30 .....	7 54
April 10, 1885—Post Office box rent, \$3; telegraphing, \$2 15; expressage, \$2 85.....	8 00
May 21, 1885—Telegraphing, \$8 35; telephone, \$0 25.....	8 60
June 18, 1885—Telegraphing, \$5 27; expressage, \$2 20; telephone, \$0 50.....	7 97
	<u>\$237 44</u>

The following bills accrued during the thirty-sixth fiscal year, and were paid in the thirty-seventh fiscal year:

July 11, 1885—Telegraphing, \$11 44; telephone, \$0 25; expressage, \$0 25.....	<u>\$11 94</u>
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*For Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year.*

July 11, 1885—Post Office box rent.....	\$3 00
August 6, 1885—Telegraphing.....	12 73
September 8, 1885—Postage stamps, \$15; telegraphing, \$6 10.....	21 10
October 9, 1885—Telegraphing, \$15 65; Post Office box rent, \$3; expressage, \$0 65.....	19 30
November 6, 1885—Telegraphing, \$18 60; postage stamps, \$30; expressage, \$1 10..	49 70
November 21, 1885—Telephone, \$0 25; postage stamps, \$20.....	20 25
December 10, 1885—Telephone, \$0 50; postage stamps, \$10; telegraphing, \$9 85; expressage, \$0 50 .....	20 85
January 13, 1886—Expressage, \$1 50; Post Office box rent, \$3; telegraphing, \$6 30.....	10 80
January 25, 1886—Telephone (rent of plant) .....	13 70
February 6, 1886—Telegraphing, \$15 19; telephone, \$6 75 .....	21 94
March 2, 1886—Postage stamps.....	20 00
April 5, 1886—Expressage, \$2 35; telegraphing, \$10 93; telephone, \$7 50 .....	20 78
April 2, 1886—Postage stamps.....	10 00
April 6, 1886—Telegraphing, \$4; telephone, \$6 50; postage stamps, \$50; Post Office box rent, \$3; expressage, \$4 45.....	68 04
May 13, 1886—Telegraphing, \$3 60; telephone, \$5; expressage, \$0 75.....	9 35
June 10, 1886—Telephone, \$8 75; telegraphing, \$11 19; expressage, \$1 75.....	21 69
June 29, 1886—Telephone.....	2 00
	<u>\$345 23</u>

I, John P. Dunn, Controller of State, do solemnly swear that the foregoing is a true and correct statement in detail of the manner in which the appropriations for Controller's office for postage, expressage, and telegraphing, for the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh fiscal years, were expended, vouchers for all of which are now on file in this office.

JOHN P. DUNN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-ninth day of November, A. D. 1886.

J. J. PAULSELL,  
Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.



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# APPENDIX.

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## STATEMENT NO. 1.

## RECEIPTS FOR THE THIRTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.

Statement of the Receipts into the State Treasury for the Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Property Tax.	Poll Tax.	State School Lands— 500,000 Acre Grant—Prin- cipal.	State School Lands— 500,000 Acre Grant—In- terest.	State School Lands— 16th and 36th Sections— Principal.	State School Lands— 16th and 36th Sections— Interest.	Seminary Lands—Prin- cipal.	Seminary Lands—In- terest.	Estate of Deceased Persons.	Total from Counties.
Alameda	\$247,223 38	\$14,443 20			\$9 97	\$44 36				\$231,710 94
Alpine	1,134 31	215 90			8 81					1,368 90
Amador	15,042 61	2,518 15			583 90					18,853 41
Butte	67,903 45	8,081 20			735 65					77,658 50
Calaveras	13,038 05	1,888 40			946 36					19,523 41
Colusa	83,763 30	5,916 85			291 59					90,482 14
Contra Costa	52,790 48	4,543 02			101 78					58,025 72
Del Norte	3,957 71	1,139 00			164 40					7,029 79
El Dorado	11,938 48	3,543 35			760 73					19,268 16
Fresno	54,385 44	7,110 00			4,111 06					77,565 26
Humboldt	38,724 61	7,528 90		\$164 89	1,550 27					55,527 13
Inyo	4,279 15	1,225 25			139 07					6,081 83
Kern	24,030 47	3,387 70			1,068 21			\$35 15		30,505 13
Lake	12,857 86	1,787 30			593 88					17,347 70
Lassen	7,346 75	1,058 65			347 63					9,141 86
Los Angeles	134,159 23	7,300 65			163 46					143,694 14
Marin	41,827 56	3,775 70								45,003 26
Mariposa	6,338 19	1,440 65			68 60	271 20				8,118 64
Mendocino	36,846 64	6,888 15			4,173 82	1,737 83				49,646 44
Merced	41,300 63	3,349 45			2,394 38	1,467 33				48,571 79
Modoc	9,630 89	1,694 15			2,476 97	375 57				14,246 58
Mono	5,883 84	1,039 55			313 60	90 09				7,327 08
Monterey	41,354 72	2,864 55			6,351 25	1,074 32				51,641 84
Napa	46,552 75	5,400 85	39 20	5 74	1,938 40	288 36				54,225 30
Nevada	24,687 33	6,920 05			298 20	357 02				32,262 60
Placer	26,046 54	5,351 89		47 04	727 20	318 62				32,501 29
Plumas	8,807 19	2,904 45			752 92	444 84			55 57	12,964 96
Sacramento	115,467 16	15,940 05		78 53	840 20	71 41			320 96	131,878 14
San Benito	21,792 57	1,820 10			10,305 17	497 18				24,950 05
San Bernardino	29,304 91	5,721 05			2,393 35	4,616 67				49,948 80
San Diego	22,818 74	2,271 70				833 28				28,317 07



San Francisco.....	1,031,552 33	69,712 85	633 60	700 74	352 80	130 25	1,131,265 19
San Joaquin.....	160,247 91	8,065 20	1,619 22	638 74	2,678 77	937 05	170,130 50
San Luis Obispo.....	36,417 60	3,168 75			813 86	234 75	45,550 13
San Mateo.....	44,687 65	2,670 70			1,027 68	2,214 20	48,406 96
Santa Barbara.....	36,371 52	3,435 85			663 39	133 58	43,049 25
Santa Clara.....	151,405 79	12,189 25			489 08	271 79	164,392 01
Santa Cruz.....	31,277 23	4,656 45			2,773 80	568 30	36,694 55
Shasta.....	14,138 82	8,442 10			1,897 60	283 81	27,840 73
Sierra.....	6,632 90	3,003 90			1,038 80	163 37	11,802 70
Siskiyou.....	2,112 61	2,129 25			1,040 80	162 36	5,649 55
Solano.....	69,356 50	6,582 40			1,852 86	325 10	77,142 06
Sonoma.....	101,574 54	9,829 40			1,316 21	731 74	113,581 90
Stanislaus.....	77,937 89	6,225 85		94 72	78 40	1 38	86,468 05
Sutter.....	33,641 34	3,522 75			1,293 60	450 01	37,243 87
Tehama.....	32,517 91	3,133 10			539 00	186 26	37,394 62
Trinity.....	4,615 23	1,795 20			1,293 60	505 91	7,135 69
Tulare.....	35,307 30	2,833 05			1,703 40	375 49	39,939 86
Tuolumne.....	9,428 14	1,101 60			503 45	209 37	12,941 75
Ventura.....	19,927 09	1,063 10			165 65	54 37	22,303 01
Yolo.....	67,681 44	4,941 50			1,516 84	276 37	72,842 96
Yuba.....	23,443 56	2,551 70					27,788 47
Totals.....	\$3,271,719 24	\$300,733 81	\$2,842 98	\$1,790 40	\$93,163 74	\$32,350 46	\$3,705,554 78
Totals from counties carried forward.....							\$2,748 63

## RECEIPTS FOR THE THIRTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SOURCES.	Amounts.	Total.
Total from counties brought forward .....		\$3,705,554 78
<i>From Other Sources.</i>		
Fees from Secretary of State .....	\$11,354 75	
Fees from Clerk of Supreme Court .....	9,099 00	
Fees from Surveyor-General .....	5,335 75	
Fees from Register State Land Office .....	3,160 00	
Fees from Insurance Commissioner .....	22,991 63	
Fees from mining corporations .....	2,626 96	
Fees from Commissioner of Immigration .....	858 30	
Rent of wharves and docks and collections of tolls .....	257,281 52	
Redemption of bonds held in trust by Treasurer for School Fund .....	7,000 00	
Interest on bonds held in trust for School Fund .....	128,320 11	
Interest on bonds held in trust for University Fund .....	80,812 21	
From sales of Statutes .....	514 00	
From sales of Supreme Court Reports .....	15 00	
From sales of Constitutional Convention Debates .....	10 00	
Interest on bonds held in trust for relief of James Saultry .....	1,223 30	
Received from State loan to Calaveras County .....	3,046 69	
Licenses from incorporated banks .....	12,750 00	
Sales of ballot paper .....	5,263 15	
From John T. Harrington, estate of D. O. McDougal, deceased, of Colusa County .....	10,097 96	
State's portion of railway taxes .....	18,403 18	
Counties' portion of railway taxes .....	39,295 44	
Five per cent penalty on delinquent railway taxes .....	371 05	
State drainage construction .....	133 08	
From Yosemite Valley Commissioners .....	2,456 76	
From Drainage District No. 1, construction .....	15	
From George Stoneman, Governor, rebate on direct war tax .....	23,451 38	
From George Stoneman, Governor, on account of Modoc war .....	396 58	
Money refunded by Sacramento News Company .....	6 60	
Money refunded by J. E. Farnum and W. F. White .....	60	
From State Board of Examiners, basis of bid for bonds, returned .....	4,500 00	
Canceled warrants .....	6,905 66	
		657,680 81
Total receipts from all sources .....		\$4,363,235 59

## STATEMENT NO. 2.

## RECEIPTS FOR THE THIRTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

Statement of the Receipts into the State Treasury for the Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Property Tax.	Poll Tax.	State School Lands—500,000 Acre Grant—Principal.	State School Lands—500,000 Acre Grant—Interest.	State School Lands—16th and 36th Sections—Principal.	State School Lands—16th and 36th Sections—Interest.	Estates of Deceased Persons.	Total from Counties.
Alameda	\$313,777 28	\$14,931 95			\$160 00	\$43 00		\$328,912 23
Alpine	1,280 09	249 50				104 68		1,634 27
Amador	17,661 83	2,123 00			936 86	339 08		21,060 77
Butte	77,169 09	6,559 80			1,878 80	293 96		85,901 65
Calaveras	14,385 81	1,712 40			3,397 01	477 76		19,972 98
Colusa	111,361 80	5,536 55			528 40	182 44		117,609 19
Contra Costa	71,771 77	4,267 47			320 90	69 56		76,429 70
Del Norte	5,700 75	1,062 50			183 24	203 73		7,150 22
El Dorado	14,674 06	3,458 75			1,321 83	823 28		20,277 92
Fresno	87,167 98	4,846 30			5,735 11	2,245 33		99,994 72
Humboldt	53,920 24	6,549 25	\$310 40	\$248 99	3,254 00	921 17	\$3,504 59	68,708 64
Inyo	5,084 94	1,058 35			512 33	200 25		6,855 87
Kern	28,586 57	2,672 90			6,445 59	2,918 02		40,622 18
Lake	15,631 87	1,961 10			950 95	698 02		19,241 94
Lassen	9,166 58	1,065 70			3,759 36	1,579 61		15,571 25
Los Angeles	227,974 48	17,770 55			5,799 52	1,816 79		253,361 34
Marin	53,598 97	3,100 80						56,699 77
Mariposa	7,817 00	1,344 25			1,551 41	314 95		11,027 61
Mendocino	44,619 38	4,514 95			5,417 43	1,912 54		56,464 30
Merced	54,184 04	2,514 55			1,205 78	552 25	329 07	58,785 69
Modoc	11,812 57	1,612 35			3,928 40	1,272 48		18,025 80
Mono	4,408 48	822 80			78 40	70 24		5,379 92
Monterey	53,130 66	3,206 50			6,651 99	2,987 71		65,976 86
Napa	71,109 49	4,635 20			1,319 61	366 80		77,431 10
Nevada	26,417 68	5,393 45			277 55	282 08	52 18	32,422 94
Placer	33,745 95	5,069 37		47 04	1,488 14	383 36		40,733 86
Plumas	10,272 92	1,612 45			6,070 90	1,048 04		19,004 31
Sacramento	137,989 68	14,576 65	661 12	213 32	351 80	188 11		153,980 68
San Benito	25,428 73	1,077 10			1,244 09	134 98		27,884 90
San Bernardino	48,031 09	4,477 35			5,744 29	1,080 47		59,333 20
San Diego	33,586 59	3,380 50			9,641 25	1,498 58		48,106 92
San Francisco	1,295,220 73	70,597 10					31 92	1,365,849 75
San Joaquin	182,315 15	10,735 25	464 00	775 39	627 20	285 39	1,124 58	196,326 96





## RECEIPTS FOR THE THIRTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SOURCES.	Amounts.	Total.
Total from counties brought forward.....		\$4,694,043 27
<i>From Other Sources.</i>		
Sale of land under Section 3897, Political Code.....	\$18 01	
From swamp and overflowed lands, District No. 18.....	112 54	
Annulment certificates of purchase .....	12 25	
Receipts from jute products.....	51,680 00	
State loan to Calaveras County.....	2,920 25	
Fees from Secretary of State.....	12,396 40	
Fees from Clerk Supreme Court .....	10,250 35	
Fees from Surveyor-General.....	8,010 50	
Fees from Register State Land Office.....	3,853 00	
Fees from Insurance Commissioner.....	15,604 51	
Fees from mining corporations.....	3,533 69	
Fees from Commissioner of Immigration.....	718 40	
Sales of ballot paper.....	280 85	
Sales of Geological Survey Reports.....	59 50	
Sales of statutes.....	568 00	
Rent of wharves and docks and collections of tolls.....	247,256 60	
Interest on bonds for relief of James Saultry.....	1,223 30	
Sale of Codes.....	6 00	
Interest on bonds held in trust for School Fund.....	144,747 75	
Interest on bonds held in trust for University.....	82,316 39	
Redemption of bonds held in trust for School Fund.....	266,500 00	
Redemption of bonds held in trust for University.....	22,000 00	
State's portion railway taxes, paid by railroad companies.....	28,288 91	
Partial payment delinquent railway taxes, received from E. C. Marshall, Attorney-General, State's portion.....	316,779 50	
County portion railway taxes, paid by railroad companies.....	54,257 68	
Partial payment delinquent railway taxes, received from E. C. Marshall, Attorney-General, county portion.....	451,493 75	
Rents, etc., Yosemite Valley, received from Yosemite Valley Commissioners.....	10,890 29	
Licenses from incorporated banks.....	12,700 00	
Rebate on freight, from Directors Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.....	28 91	
Five per cent penalty on delinquent railway taxes.....	593 69	
Rebate on freight, from Superintendent printing office.....	24 00	
Receipts from Home Adult Blind.....	5,074 08	
Money from Hon. Fred'k Cox, balance, County Treasurer's certificates.....	12,895 50	
Conscience money, returned to Secretary of State .....	20 00	
Balance unexpended of World's Fair appropriation, returned by Commissioner A. Andrews.....	2,621 50	
From Huntington, Hopkins & Co., amount returned to Treasury erroneously drawn.....	36 23	
From Drainage District No. 1.....	2 02	
Sales of Irrigation Development Reports.....	2 75	
Condemnation of land from Board of State Harbor Commissioners.....	4,537 00	
Sale of wood, State Burial Grounds.....	2 00	
From Sheriff Stanislaus County, estate James Green.....	808 85	
From A. F. Jones, attorney at law, Butte County, estate of Antone Toache.....	504 66	
From A. F. Jones, attorney at law, Butte County, estate of J. W. Davis.....	98 30	
From Reddick & Golinsky, attorneys at law, Calaveras County, estate of Frank Leonard.....	1,564 24	
From G. W. Hunter, District Attorney Humboldt County, estate of Ann Beason.....	2,766 47	
From G. W. Hunter, District Attorney Humboldt County, estate of Joseph Goode.....	1,928 19	
From J. M. Lesser, attorney at law, Santa Cruz County, estate of John Anderson.....	200 32	
		\$1,782,187 13
Total receipts from all sources.....		\$6,476,230 40

## STATEMENT No. 3.

## EXPENDITURES FOR THIRTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.

*Statement of the Amount of each Appropriation, the Amount Expended, and the Total Expended during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1885.*

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriations, 36th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 36th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 36th Fiscal Year.
<i>Legislative Department.</i>					
Mar. 9, 1883.	Per diem and mileage of Lieutenant-Governor and Senators		\$20,000 00		
Mar. 5, 1885.	Per diem and mileage of Lieutenant-Governor and Senators		1,000 00	\$20,943 40	\$56 60
Mar. 9, 1883.	Pay of officers and clerks of the Senate		5,500 00	5,293 60	206 40
Mar. 9, 1883.	Contingent expenses of the Senate		10,000 00		
Feb. 14, 1885.	Contingent expenses of the Senate		15,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Per diem and mileage of Assemblymen		40,700 00	20,831 29	4,168 71
Mar. 10, 1885.	Per diem and mileage of Assemblymen		66 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Pay of officers and clerks of the Assembly		6,500 00	40,766 00	
Mar. 12, 1885.	Pay of officers and clerks of the Assembly		700 00	6,837 20	362 80
Mar. 9, 1883.	Contingent expenses of the Assembly		15,000 00		
Feb. 13, 1885.	Contingent expenses of the Assembly		15,000 00		
Mar. 3, 1885.	Contingent expenses of the Assembly		5,000 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Contingent expenses of the Assembly		5,000 00	34,967 46	5,032 54
<i>Judicial Department.</i>					
Mar. 9, 1883.	State's portion of salaries of Judges of Superior Courts		\$119,000 00	\$117,470 80	\$1,529 20
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salaries of Justices of Supreme Court		42,000 00	42,000 00	
Mar. 12, 1885.	Salaries of Supreme Court Commissioners		40,800 00	1,120 00	39,680 00
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court		2,500 00	2,500 00	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Deputy Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court		2,400 00	2,400 00	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Clerk of Supreme Court		3,000 00	3,000 00	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Clerk of Supreme Court for 34th fiscal year		22 19	22 19	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salaries of Deputy Clerks of Supreme Court		9,000 00	9,000 00	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Pay of Porter for office of Clerk of Supreme Court		300 00	300 00	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salaries of Secretaries to Justices of Supreme Court		3,200 00	3,200 00	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salaries of Bailiffs of Supreme Court		2,400 00	1,500 00	900 00
Mar. 9, 1883.	Postage, expressage, and contingent expenses of Supreme Court		100 00	95 85	4 15
Mar. 10, 1885.	Postage, expressage, and contingent expenses of Supreme Court for 35th fiscal year	\$18 00		18 00	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Postage, expressage, and contingent expenses of Supreme Court for 34th fiscal year		64 00	64 00	
Mar. 10, 1885.			9 00	9 00	
					\$129,638 95

Mar. 9, 1883.	Postage, expressage, and contingent expenses of Clerk of Supreme Court	250 00	247 25	2 75
Mar. 9, 1883.	Postage, expressage, and contingent expenses of Clerk of Supreme Court for 35th fiscal year	73 00	60 03	12 97
Mar. 9, 1883	Expenses of Supreme Court under Section 47, Code of Civil Procedure.	16,400 00	14,603 55	1,796 45
Mar. 10, 1885.	Expenses of Supreme Court under Section 47, Code of Civil Procedure, for 35th fiscal year	7,692 53	5,893 43	1,799 10
Mar. 10, 1885.	Expenses of Supreme Court under Section 47, Code of Civil Procedure, for 32d fiscal year	127 94	84 44	43 50
May 12, 1881.	Expenses of Supreme Court under Section 47, Code of Civil Procedure, for 33d fiscal year	110 77	53 85	56 92
April 1, 1878.	Expenses of Supreme Court under Section 47, Code of Civil Procedure, for 32d fiscal year	58 84	58 75	09
	Support of Supreme Court Library (from fees)			
	Supreme Court Library Fund		1,752 00	
	<i>Executive Department.</i>			205,433 14
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Governor	\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Private Secretary to Governor	3,000 00	3,000 00	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Executive Secretary	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Pay of Porter, Governor's office	600 00	600 00	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Special Contingent Fund (secret service), Governor's office	2,500 00	1,876 50	\$623 50
Mar. 9, 1883.	Postage, expressage, and telegraphing, Governor's office	500 00	322 03	177 97
	<i>For Secretary of State.</i>			13,798 53
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Secretary of State	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Deputy Secretary of State	2,400 00	2,400 00	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Bookkeeper in office of Secretary of State	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salaries of Clerks in office of Secretary of State	4,200 00	4,030 20	\$169 80
Mar. 9, 1883.	Pay of Porter in office of Secretary of State	300 00	300 00	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Postage, expressage, and telegraphing	\$2,051 96	615 35	1,436 61
Mar. 9, 1883.	Contingent expenses	100 00	100 00	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Contingent expenses	1 80	1 80	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Indexing Laws and Journals	400 00	400 00	
	<i>For State Controller's Office.</i>			12,847 35
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Controller	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Deputy Controller	2,400 00	2,400 00	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Bookkeeper	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salaries of Clerks	4,800 00	4,684 45	\$115 55
Mar. 9, 1883.	Pay of Porter	300 00	300 00	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Contingent expenses	100 00	43 45	56 55
Mar. 9, 1883.	Contingent expenses	\$45 75	2 30	43 45
	Amount carried forward			\$361,717 97

## EXPENDITURES FOR THIRTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriations, 36th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 36th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 36th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 36th Fiscal Year.
Mar. 9, 1883.	Amount brought forward					
	Postage, expressage, and telegraphing		\$300 00	\$237 44	\$62 56	\$361,717 97
	<i>For State Treasurer's Office.</i>					12,667 64
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Treasurer		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Deputy		2,400 00	2,319 95	\$80 05	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Clerk		1,000 00	1,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salaries of Watchmen		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Pay of Porter		300 00	300 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Postage, expressage, and contingent expenses		150 00	125 08	24 92	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Postage, expressage, and contingent expenses	\$47 99		38 35	9 64	
	<i>For Attorney-General's Office.</i>					9,783 38
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Attorney-General		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Deputy		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Pay of Porter		150 00	150 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Postage, expressage, and telegraphing		100 00	95 40	\$4 60	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Postage, expressage, and telegraphing, for 34th fiscal year.		34 30	34 30		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Traveling expenses		500 00	327 05	172 95	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Costs and expenses of suits where the State is a party in interest		3,000 00	3,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Costs and expenses of suits where the State is a party in interest	\$305 00				
Mar. 9, 1883.	Costs and expenses of suits by canceled warrant.	14 00		319 00		
	<i>For Surveyor-General's Office.</i>					9,325 75
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Surveyor-General		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Deputy Surveyor-General		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salaries of Clerks		4,800 00	4,800 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Pay of Porter		300 00	300 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Postage and expressage		300 00	290 75	\$9 25	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Postage and expressage for 34th fiscal year		7 10	7 10		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Contingent expenses		100 00	100 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Purchase of and copying maps		400 00	286 65	113 35	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Purchase of and copying maps for 34th fiscal year		87 50	87 50		
	<i>For Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>					11,272 00
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Deputy Superintendent		1,800 00	1,800 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Clerk		1,600 00	1,600 00		



Mar. 9, 1883	Pay of Porter	200 00	200 00		
Mar. 9, 1883	Traveling expenses	1,000 00	907 90	\$92 10	
Mar. 9, 1883	Postage and expressage	1,200 00	478 50	721 50	
Mar. 9, 1883	Postage and expressage		99 00	824 05	
Mar. 10, 1885	Postage and expressage for 34th fiscal year	65 40	66 40		
Mar. 9, 1883	Contingent expenses	100 00	44 62	55 38	
Mar. 9, 1883	Contingent expenses				
Mar. 9, 1883	Refunded by Sacramento News Company	22 89	15 30	14 19	
May 12, 1881	Contingent expenses	24 66	3 00	21 66	8,215 32
<i>For State Library.</i>					
Mar. 9, 1883	Salary of State Librarian	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1883	Salaries of Deputies	3,600 00	3,600 00		
Mar. 9, 1883	Pay of Porter	900 00	900 00		
Mar. 9, 1883	Postage, expressage, and contingent expenses	200 00	185 10	\$14 90	
Mar. 10, 1885	Postage, expressage, and contingent expenses for 33d fiscal year	14 90	14 90		
Mar. 9, 1883	For carpets, furniture, and repairs	\$30 05	30 05		
	Support of State Library, from fees from Secretary of State's office		6,971 57		
<i>For State Printing Office.</i>					
Mar. 9, 1883	Salary of Superintendent of State Printing	\$2,400 00	\$2,400 00		
Mar. 9, 1883	Support of State Printing Office		74,501 24	\$8,131 44	
Mar. 9, 1883	Contingent expenses	1,000 00	587 69	412 31	
<i>For State Board of Health.</i>					
Mar. 9, 1883	Salary of Secretary	\$2,500 00	\$2,500 00		
Mar. 9, 1883	Mileage and expenses	1,250 00	809 44	\$440 56	
Mar. 9, 1883	Mileage and expenses		46 15	195 93	
Mar. 15, 1883	For prevention of contagious and infectious diseases	\$242 08	356 15	31 35	
		387 50			
<i>For State Board of Equalization.</i>					
Mar. 9, 1883	Salaries of members	\$12,000 00	\$12,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1883	Salary of Clerk	1,800 00			
Mar. 10, 1885	Salary of Clerk	600 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 9, 1883	Salary of Clerk for 35th fiscal year	600 00	600 00		
Mar. 9, 1883	Pay of Porter	300 00	300 00		
Mar. 9, 1883	Postage, expressage, and contingent expenses	500 00	300 41	\$199 59	
Mar. 9, 1883	Postage, expressage, and contingent expenses		106 40	232 24	
Mar. 10, 1885	Postage, expressage, and contingent expenses for 34th fiscal year		27 70		
Mar. 9, 1883	Traveling expenses	2,000 00			
Mar. 9, 1883	By canceled warrants	320 60	1,969 85	350 75	
Mar. 10, 1885	Traveling expenses for 35th fiscal year	812 50	802 50	10 00	
<i>Amount carried forward</i>					
					18,506 86
					\$527,391 21

14,701 62

77,488 93

3,711 74

8,215 32

## EXPENDITURES FOR THIRTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriations, 36th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 36th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 36th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 36th Fiscal Year.
	Amount brought forward					\$527,391 21
	<i>For Insurance Commissioner.</i>					
Mar. 9, 1883	Salary of Insurance Commissioner.		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1883	Salary of Clerk.			1,600 00		
Mar. 9, 1883	Rent and contingent expenses.		2,000 00	1,887 58	\$112 42	
Mar. 9, 1883	Rent and contingent expenses.	\$133 07		132 50	57	
Mar. 10, 1885	Rent and contingent expenses for 33d fiscal year.		70 74	70 74		6,690 82
	<i>For Bank Commissioners.</i>					
Mar. 9, 1883	Salaries of Bank Commissioners.		\$9,000 00	\$9,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1883	Salary of Clerk.		1,800 00	1,800 00		
May 12, 1881	Traveling expenses.	\$200 65				
Mar. 9, 1883	Traveling expenses.	9 75				
Mar. 9, 1883	Traveling expenses.		1,199 00			
	Money refunded by W. F. White and J. E. Farnum		60	1,498 35	\$19 65	
Mar. 9, 1883	Stationery, fuel, and lights	82 65		160 75	39 25	
Mar. 9, 1883	Stationery, fuel, and lights.		117 35	39 25	160 75	
Mar. 9, 1883	Postage, expressage, and contingent expenses		200 00			
Mar. 9, 1883	Rent of office.		600 00	600 00		
Mar. 9, 1883	Rent of office.	350 00		50 00	300 00	13,148 35
	<i>For Railroad Commissioners.</i>					
Mar. 9, 1883	Salaries of Commissioners		\$12,000 00	\$12,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1883	Salary of Secretary.		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 9, 1883	Salary of Bailiff.		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 9, 1883	Fuel, lights, postage, etc.		1,250 00	394 05	\$855 95	
Mar. 9, 1883	Fuel, lights, postage, etc.			29 19	636 11	
Mar. 9, 1883	Pay of Stenographer	\$725 30		1,250 00	250 00	
Mar. 9, 1883	Pay of Stenographer	125 00		125 00		
Mar. 10, 1885	Pay of Stenographer for 34th fiscal year.		900 00			
Mar. 9, 1883	Rent of office.		1,200 00	786 50	413 50	
Mar. 9, 1883	Rent of office.	214 00		71 50	142 50	
April 1, 1878	Traveling expenses, transportation, Commissioner, 29th fiscal year.	8 33		8 33		19,164 57
	<i>For Expenses of the National Guard of California.</i>					
Mar. 9, 1883	Salary of Adjutant-General		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1883	Salary of Assistant Adjutant-General		1,800 00	1,800 00		



## EXPENDITURES FOR THIRTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriations, 36th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 36th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 36th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 36th Fiscal Year.
	Amount brought forward -----					\$1,067,005 66
	<i>Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>					
Mar. 3, 1883.	Salary of Commissioner .....	\$1,640 00		\$1,640 00		
Mar. 5, 1885	Salary of Commissioner .....		\$760 00	760 00		
Mar. 3, 1883	Salary of Deputy Commissioner .....	1,029 20		1,029 20		
Mar. 5, 1885	Salary of Deputy Commissioner .....					
Mar. 3, 1883	Rent of office.....		470 80	470 80		
Mar. 5, 1885	Rent of office.....		600 00	600 00		
Mar. 3, 1883	Stationery and contingent expenses.....	285 10	190 00	100 00	\$90 00	
Mar. 5, 1885	Stationery and contingent expenses.....		156 93	285 10		
	<i>State Board of Horticulture.</i>			156 93		5,042 03
Mar. 13, 1883.	Uses of State Board of Horticulture .....					
Feb. 15, 1885	Uses of State Board of Horticulture .....	\$4,407 26	\$10,000 00	\$5,244 13	\$9,223 13	5,244 13
	<i>State Board of Viticulture.</i>					
Mar. 9, 1883	Promotion of viticultural industries of the State .....		\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Promotion of viticultural industries of the State .....	\$5,813 31		4,087 30	\$1,726 01	14,087 30
	<i>State Board of Silk Culture.</i>					
Mar. 15, 1883	For uses of State Board of Silk Culture.....	\$1,978 04				
-----	For uses of State Board of Silk Culture (by canceled warrant) .....	3 05		\$1,980 25	\$0 84	1,980 25
	<i>Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.</i>					
Mar. 9, 1883.	Support .....					
Mar. 9, 1883.	Support .....	\$2,905 23	\$44,000 00	\$42,669 16	\$1,330 84	
Mar. 9, 1883.	For erection of a building for a bakery and cooking school for girls .....		5,000 00	2,904 93	30	50,574 09
	<i>For Adult Blind.</i>					
Mar. 5, 1885	Establishment and management of Industrial Home for Adult Blind .....			\$55 40		55 40
	<i>For Insane Asylums.</i>					
Mar. 9, 1883	Support of Insane Asylum at Stockton .....		\$180,000 00	\$180,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1883	Support of Insane Asylum at Stockton .....	\$7,941 28		7,941 28		
Mar. 10, 1885	Support of Insane Asylum at Stockton for 34th fiscal year.....		3,915 43	3,915 43		
Mar. 10, 1885	Support of Insane Asylum at Stockton for 35th fiscal year.....		6,214 65	6,214 65		



Mar. 13, 1883.	For erection of building at Stockton Insane Asylum.....	44,600 41		44,600 41		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Support of Insane Asylum at Napa.....		\$192,500 00	\$181,604 12	\$10,855 88	242,731 77
Mar. 10, 1885.	Support of Insane Asylum at Napa for 34th fiscal year.....		6,293 22	6,293 22	6,293 22	
	Canceled warrant.....		6,293 22	14,509 10	9,894 18	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Support of Insane Asylum at Napa.....	\$24,463 28		814 74	2,108 81	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Painting Asylum at Napa.....				654 16	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Fencing grounds at Napa.....	2,108 81		2,108 81	60 16	
Mar. 13, 1883.	Planting and improving grounds.....	714 32		654 16		
Mar. 13, 1883.	Protection from fire.....	2,337 95		2,337 95		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Transportation of insane.....		\$26,000 00	\$24,490 44	\$1,509 56	208,442 07
Mar. 9, 1883.	Transportation of insane.....	\$228 25		228 25		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Transportation of insane for 35th fiscal year.....		4,877 16	4,877 16		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Transportation of insane for 34th fiscal year.....		5,584 55	5,548 05	36 50	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Transportation of insane for 33d fiscal year.....		115 00	115 00		
	<i>For State Prisons.</i>					35,258 90
Mar. 9, 1883.	Support of State Prison at San Quentin.....		\$60,000 00	\$60,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1885.	Support of State Prison at San Quentin.....		75,000 00			
Mar. 9, 1885.	Support of State Prison at San Quentin.....		11,000 00			
Mar. 9, 1885.	Support of State Prison at San Quentin.....		70,000 00	153,813 24	\$2,186 76	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Support of State Prison at San Quentin for 34th fiscal year.....		68 67	68 67		
	For material and machinery.....	\$4 23		4 23		
Mar. 9, 1885.	Purchase of jute (Jute Revolving Fund).....			40,000 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Purchase of jute for 33d fiscal year.....		7,000 00	7,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Support of State Prison at Folsom.....		\$80,000 00			260,886 14
Mar. 9, 1885.	Support of State Prison at Folsom.....		30,000 00	\$100,856 08	\$9,143 92	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Support of State Prison at Folsom for 35th fiscal year.....		7,000 00			
	Support of State Prison at Folsom (canceled warrant).....		1 00	7,000 00	1 00	
May 12, 1881.	Support of State Prison at Folsom.....	\$6,208 48		59 25	6,209 23	
Mar. 13, 1883.	Erection of wall at Folsom Prison.....	2,636 82		1,183 32	1,453 50	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Transportation of prisoners.....		\$21,000 00	\$20,986 62	\$13 38	109,008 65
Mar. 10, 1885.	Transportation of prisoners for thirty-fourth fiscal year.....		2,840 30	2,833 30	7 00	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Transportation of prisoners for thirty-fifth fiscal year.....		4,340 42	4,333 22	7 20	
	<i>Lake Biigler Forestry Commission.</i>					28,153 14
Mar. 9, 1883.	Salary of Secretary.....		\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00		
Mar. 3, 1885.	For use of Board.....		5,000 00	125 00	\$4,875 00	1,625 00
	Amount carried forward.....					\$2,030,184 53

## EXPENDITURES FOR THIRTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriations, 36th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 36th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 36th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 36th Fiscal Year.
	Amount brought forward					\$2,030,184 53
	<i>Orphans.</i>					
Mar. 25, 1880.	Support of orphans, half orphans, and abandoned children, for six months, ending December 31, 1884.			\$104,336 68		
	For six months, ending June 30, 1885.			109,777 62		214,114 30
Mar. 15, 1883.	<i>Aged Persons.</i>					
	Support of aged persons in indigent circumstances			\$13,218 54		13,218 54
Mar. 7, 1883.	<i>Veteran's Home.</i>					
	Support of veterans.			\$6,259 30		6,259 30
Mar. 9, 1883.	<i>Aid to Agricultural Societies.</i>					
	State Agricultural Society.		\$7,500 00	\$7,500 00		
	<i>District Agricultural Societies.</i>					
Mar. 9, 1883.	No. 1.		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	No. 2.		1,500 00	1,500 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	No. 3.		1,500 00	1,500 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	No. 4.		1,500 00	1,500 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	No. 5.		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	No. 6.		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	No. 7.		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	No. 8.		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	No. 9.		800 00	800 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	No. 10.		800 00	800 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	No. 11.		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	No. 12.		800 00	800 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	No. 13.		1,500 00	1,500 00		23,900 00
Mar. 9, 1883.	<i>State Board of Education.</i>					
	Traveling expenses.		\$250 00	\$250 00		
	Traveling expenses.	\$217 00		40 50	\$176 50	290 50
Mar. 26, 1872.	<i>For State University.</i>					
	Support of State University (interest on bonds held in trust for University).			\$85,815 93		

Mar. 9, 1883.	Continuance of operations and instructions in Mechanical Arts College, etc., at State University		\$5,000 00	5,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Continuance of operations and instructions in Mechanical Arts College, etc., at State University	\$3,040 50		3,040 50		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Continuance of operations and instructions in Mining Arts College.		4,000 00	2,548 93	\$1,451 07	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Continuance of operations and instructions in Mining Arts College.	4,000 00		4,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Continuing special investigations and operations, Agricultural Department, University		7,500 00	7,500 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Continuing special investigations and operations, Agricultural Department, University, for 35th fiscal year					
Mar. 9, 1883.	For Physical Laboratory		359 79	359 79		
Mar. 9, 1883.	For Physical Laboratory		2,750 00	2,750 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	For Department of Engineering	214 26		214 26		
Mar. 9, 1883.	For Department of Engineering		2,500 00	1,146 75	1,353 25	
Mar. 9, 1883.	For continuing and completing work of Department of Viticulture.	2,500 00		2,500 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	For continuing and completing work of Department of Viticulture.	223 85	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	For continuing work of Agricultural Laboratory		900 00	900 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	For continuing work of Agricultural Laboratory	150 00		150 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Annual reimbursement of the University of California		4,785 00	4,785 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Furnishing Bacon Art and Library Building		1,250 00	1,250 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Furnishing Bacon Art and Library Building	46 65		46 65		
<i>For Normal Schools.</i>						
Mar. 9, 1883.	Support of State Normal School, at San José	\$463 64		\$97 25	\$366 39	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Support of State Normal School, at San José	366 39				
Mar. 9, 1883.	Support of State Normal School, at San José		\$40,000 00	40,014 26	352 13	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Furnishing State Normal School, at San José, for 33d fiscal year.		78 56			
	Furnishing State Normal School, at San José (by canceled warrant).		78 56	78 56	78 56	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Support of State Normal School, at Los Angeles		\$15,000 00	\$14,761 37	\$238 63	
	Support of State Normal School, at Los Angeles			158 00	796 84	
<i>For Support of Schools.</i>						
	Alameda			\$142,167 69		
	Alpine			753 41		
	Amador			21,235 41		
	Butte			31,445 19		
	Calaveras			17,536 89		
	Colusa			25,650 48		
	Contra Costa			26,620 02		
	Del Norte			3,714 06		
	El Dorado			17,047 38		
	Fresno			25,063 02		
Amount carried forward						\$2,466,308 27
						123,231 63
						40,190 07
						14,919 37

## EXPENDITURES FOR THIRTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriations, 36th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 36th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 36th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 36th Fiscal Year.
	Amount brought forward					\$2,406,308 27
	Humboldt			\$35,198 10		
	Inyo			4,303 46		
	Kern			9,504 87		
	Lake			12,908 13		
	Lassen			8,412 84		
	Los Angeles			109,417 14		
	Marin			17,296 02		
	Mariposa			7,925 40		
	Mendocino			28,259 49		
	Merced			11,188 80		
	Modoc			9,759 12		
	Mono			751 50		
	Monterey			27,536 88		
	Napa			26,348 07		
	Nevada			37,296 00		
	Placer			22,727 25		
	Plumas			14,982 36		
	Sacramento			77,575 68		
	San Benito			12,820 50		
	San Bernardino			26,752 11		
	San Diego			19,020 96		
	San Francisco			489,735 33		
	San Joaquin			45,415 65		
	San Luis Obispo			24,017 07		
	San Mateo			18,508 14		
	Santa Barbara			28,018 62		
	Santa Clara			75,322 38		
	Santa Cruz			32,315 43		
	Shasta			19,774 65		
	Sierra			8,585 85		
	Siskiyou			2,870 56		
	Solano			39,393 90		
	Sonoma			61,491 78		
	Stanislaus			31,216 65		
	Sutter			10,411 80		
	Tehama			20,512 80		
	Trinity			5,167 05		



Tulare.....				29,930 04		
Tuolumne.....				12,735 03		
Ventura.....				12,952 50		
Yolo.....				24,397 80		
Yuba.....				16,495 71		
Purchase of bonds for State School Fund from State School Land Fund				\$361,294 42		1,830,990 00
Purchase of certified check to purchase bond.....				\$4,500 00		361,294 42
Annulment of certificate of purchase of State school lands from sale of school lands.....				\$574 00		4,500 00
Restitution of money for lands sold not the property of the State, from sale of school lands.....				\$1,340 00		574 00
Restitution of interest for lands sold not the property of the State.....				\$678 33		1,340 00
<i>For State Capitol Building and Grounds.</i>						
Mar. 9, 1883. Pay of employes Capitol building and grounds.....			\$18,900 00	\$18,900 00		678 33
Mar. 9, 1883. Pay of employes Capitol building and grounds.....		\$62 50		62 50		
Mar. 9, 1883. Water for irrigation, purchase of hose, etc.....		266 41		45 90	\$220 51	
Mar. 9, 1883. Water for irrigation, purchase of hose, etc.....		220 51				
Mar. 9, 1883. Water for irrigation, purchase of hose, etc.....			1,500 00	1,716 30	4 21	
Mar. 10, 1885. Water for irrigation, purchase of hose, etc., for 32d fiscal year.....			219 14	219 14		
Mar. 9, 1883. Water for Capitol building.....		757 60	600 00	600 00		
Mar. 9, 1883. Repairs to Capitol building and furniture.....		742 60		15 00	742 60	
Mar. 9, 1883. Repairs to Capitol building and furniture.....			3,000 00	3,124 42	618 18	
May 12, 1881. Repairs to Capitol building and furniture.....		292 84		30 50	292 34	
Mar. 10, 1885. Repairs to Capitol building for 31st fiscal year.....			210 27	210 27		
Mar. 10, 1885. Repairs to Capitol building for 30th fiscal year.....			68 45	68 45		
Mar. 4, 1881. Improvement State Capitol grounds.....		5,183 06		2,926 70	2,256 36	
Mar. 9, 1883. Plumbing, repairing of roof, and ventilation of State Capitol.....		10,182 53		10,177 82	4 71	
Mar. 9, 1883. Stationery, fuel, lights for Legislature and State officers.....			12,500 00	9,190 59	3,309 41	
Mar. 9, 1883. Stationery, fuel, lights for Legislature and State officers.....		2,402 83		286 68	2,115 95	
<i>For Official Advertising.</i>						
Mar. 9, 1883. Official advertising.....			\$750 00	\$750 00		
Mar. 12, 1885. Official advertising.....			2,407 35	2,407 35		
Mar. 9, 1883. Official advertising.....			370 50	370 50		
Mar. 9, 1883. Official advertising.....		\$350 50		14 00	\$345 50	
Mar. 9, 1883. Official advertising.....		345 50		21 87	323 63	
Mar. 10, 1885. Official advertising for 32d fiscal year.....			328 43	278 43	50 00	
Amount carried forward.....						
						\$4,726,101 53
						47,574 27

## EXPENDITURES FOR THIRTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriations, 36th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 36th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 36th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 36th Fiscal Year.
	Amount brought forward					\$4,726,101 53
	<i>Rewards.</i>					
Mar. 9, 1883.	Payment of rewards offered by the Governor		\$2,000 00	\$500 00	\$1,500 00	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Payment of reward offered by the Governor, for 31st fiscal year.		100 00	100 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Arresting criminals without the limits of the State		2,000 00	1,902 50	97 50	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Arresting criminals without the limits of the State	\$18 21		18 21		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Arresting criminals without the limits of the State, for 34th fiscal year.		493 54	493 54		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Arrest and conviction of highway robbers		3,000 00	3,000 00		
Mar. 9, 1883.	Arrest and conviction of highway robbers	1,200 00		1,200 00		
	Violators of election laws			800 00		
						8,014 25
	<i>Bonds.</i>					
	Payment of interest on State Capital Bonds of 1870			\$17,500 00		
	Payment of interest on State Capital Bonds of 1872			17,500 00		
	Payment of interest on Civil Bonds of 1873			161,880 00		
	Payment of interest on Pacific Railroad Bonds			105,000 00		
						301,880 00
	Redemption of Indian War Bonds, from War Bond Fund			\$3,000 00		
						3,000 00
	Redemption of State Capital Bonds of 1870			\$250,000 00		
						250,000 00
	Purchase of bonds for Consolidated Perpetual Endowment Fund, State University			\$25,500 00		
						25,500 00
	<i>Railroad Taxes.</i>					
	County portion of railroad taxes			\$41,152 54		
						41,152 54
	<i>Presidential Electors.</i>					
Mar. 9, 1883.	Pay of Presidential Electors.		\$250 00	\$234 40	\$15 60	
						234 40
Mar. 13, 1883.	Relief of James Saultry (from Saultry Fund).			\$1,223 30		
	Estates of Deceased Persons' Fund			2,727 89		
	Reclamation Swamp Land District No. 59			303 09		
						2,727 89
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					303 09
Mar. 9, 1883.	Purchase of Supreme Court Reports		\$2,700 00	900 00	\$1,800 00	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Purchase of Supreme Court Reports for thirty-fourth fiscal year		1,200 00	1,200 00		
						2,100 00

Mar. 9, 1883.	Care of State burial grounds	-----	100 00	66 00	34 00	72 00
Mar. 9, 1883.	Care of State burial grounds	-----	34 00	6 00	28 00	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Purchase of ballot paper	-----	3,500 00			
Mar. 9, 1883.	Purchase of ballot paper	-----				
Feb. 10, 1885.	California Exposition at New Orleans	-----	3,500 00	7,000 00		7,000 00
Mar. 10, 1885.	Payment of claim of M. Miles, for work done at Folsom State Prison	-----	10,000 00	10,000 00		10,000 00
Mar. 9, 1883.	Rent of rooms for Hastings Law College	-----	34,419 40	34,419 40		34,419 40
Mar. 9, 1883.	Annual payment of interest to Hastings Law College	-----	2,400 00	1,700 00	700 00	1,700 00
May 12, 1881.	Annual payment of interest to Hastings Law College	-----	3,500 00	3,500 00		10,500 00
		-----	7,000 00	7,000 00		
	Total	-----				\$5,425,988 40

## RECAPITULATION

*Of Expenditures for Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1885.*

FOR WHAT PURPOSES EXPENDED.	Amount.
Legislative Department .....	\$129,638 95
Judicial Department .....	205,433 14
Executive Department .....	13,798 53
Secretary of State's office .....	12,847 35
Controller's office .....	12,667 64
Treasurer's office .....	9,783 38
Attorney-General's office .....	9,325 75
Surveyor-General's office .....	11,272 00
Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction .....	8,215 32
State Library .....	14,701 62
State Printing Office .....	77,488 93
State Board of Health .....	3,711 74
State Board of Equalization .....	18,506 86
Insurance Commissioner .....	6,690 82
Bank Commissioners .....	13,148 35
Railroad Commissioners .....	19,164 57
Expenses of the National Guard of California .....	73,137 60
State Engineer's Department .....	18,268 46
Commissioners of Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove .....	14,611 09
Fish Commissioners .....	8,698 34
Commissioner of Immigration .....	2,571 53
San Francisco harbor improvements .....	376,497 89
State Mining Bureau .....	6,825 80
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	5,042 03
State Board of Horticulture .....	5,244 13
State Board of Viticulture .....	14,087 30
State Board of Silk Culture .....	1,980 25
Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind .....	50,574 09
Adult blind .....	55 40
Insane Asylum at Stockton .....	242,731 77
Insane Asylum at Napa .....	208,442 07
Transportation of insane .....	35,258 90
State Prison at San Quentin .....	260,886 14
State Prison at Folsom .....	109,098 65
Transportation of prisoners .....	28,153 14
Lake Bigler Forestry Commission .....	1,625 00
Orphans, half orphans, and abandoned children .....	214,114 30
Aged persons in indigent circumstances .....	13,218 54
Veterans' Home .....	6,259 30
Agricultural societies .....	23,900 00
State Board of Education .....	290 50
State University .....	123,231 66
State Normal School, San José .....	40,190 07
State Normal School, Los Angeles .....	14,919 37
Support of Common Schools .....	1,839,990 09
Purchase of bonds for State School Fund .....	361,294 42
Purchase of certified check to purchase bonds .....	4,500 00
Annulment of certificate of purchase of State school lands .....	574 00
Restitution of principal and interest for lands sold not the property of the State .....	2,018 33
State Capitol building and grounds .....	47,574 27
Official advertising .....	3,842 15
Payment of rewards .....	8,014 25
Payment of annual interest on bonds .....	301,880 00
Redemption of bonds .....	253,000 00
Purchase of bonds for Consolidated Perpetual Endowment Fund, State University .....	25,500 00
County portion of railroad taxes .....	41,152 54
Pay of Presidential Electors .....	234 40
Relief of James Saultry .....	1,223 30
Estates of deceased persons .....	2,727 89
Reclamation Swamp Land District No. 59 .....	363 09
Miscellaneous purposes, as per preceding pages .....	65,791 40
Total .....	\$5,425,988 40



## STATEMENT No. 4.

## EXPENDITURES DURING THIRTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

Statement of the Amount of Appropriation, the Amount Expended, and the Total Expended during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1886.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriations, 37th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 37th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 37th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 37th Fiscal Year.
<i>Judicial Department.</i>						
Mar. 10, 1885	State's portion of salaries of Judges of Superior Courts.		\$117,500 00	\$115,833 30	\$1,666 70	
Mar. 10, 1885	Salaries of Justices of Supreme Court.		42,000 00	42,000 00		
	For Supreme Court Commissioners:					
Mar. 12, 1885	Salaries of Commissioners and Clerk.	\$39,680 00		21,400 00	18,280 00	
Mar. 10, 1885	Salary of Reporter of decisions of Supreme Court.		2,500 00	2,500 00		
Mar. 10, 1885	Salary of Clerk of Supreme Court.		3,000 00	2,958 30	41 70	
Mar. 10, 1885	Salaries of Deputy Clerks of Supreme Court.		9,000 00	9,000 00		
Mar. 10, 1885	Pay of Porter to Clerk of Supreme Court.		300 00	300 00		
Mar. 10, 1885	Salaries of Secretaries to Justices of Supreme Court.		3,200 00	3,200 00		
Mar. 10, 1885	Salary of Bailiff of Supreme Court.		2,400 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	
Mar. 10, 1885	Postage and contingent expenses of Clerk of Supreme Court.		250 00	110 00	140 00	
Mar. 10, 1885	Expenses of Supreme Court under Section 47, C. C. P.		250 00	245 10	4 90	
Mar. 10, 1883	Expenses of Supreme Court under Section 47, C. C. P.		16,400 00	15,453 13	946 87	
Mar. 9, 1883	Expenses of Supreme Court under Section 47, C. C. P.	1,796 45				
	Support of Supreme Court Library (from fees) out of Supreme Court Library Fund	1,797 10		3,211 83	383 72	
				2,314 85		\$219,726 51
<i>Executive Department.</i>						
Mar. 10, 1885	Salary of Governor.		\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00		
Mar. 10, 1885	Salary of Governor's Private Secretary.		3,000 00	3,000 00		
Mar. 10, 1885	Salary of Executive Secretary.		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Mar. 10, 1885	Pay of Porter.		600 00	600 00		
Mar. 10, 1885	Special Contingent Fund Governor's office (secret service).		2,500 00	2,500 00		
Mar. 9, 1883	Special Contingent Fund Governor's office (secret service).	\$623 50		500 00	\$123 50	
Mar. 10, 1885	Postage, expressage, and telegraphing.		500 00	471 16	28 84	
<i>For Secretary of State.</i>						
Mar. 10, 1885	Salary of Secretary of State.		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 10, 1885	Salary of Deputy Secretary of State.		2,400 00	2,400 00		
	Amount carried forward					\$234,797 67

15,071 16

## EXPENDITURES FOR THIRTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriations, 37th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 37th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 37th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 37th Fiscal Year.
<i>Amount brought forward</i>						
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Bookkeeper		\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00		\$234,797 67
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salaries of Clerks		3,200 00	3,200 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Pay of Porter		300 00	300 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Postage, expressage, and telegraphing		2,400 00	633 48	\$1,766 52	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Postage, expressage, and telegraphing	\$1,436 61		57 81	1,378 80	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Contingent expenses		100 00	78 65	21 35	11,689 94
<i>For State Controller.</i>						
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Controller.		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Deputy Controller		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Bookkeeper		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salaries of Clerks		4,800 00	4,800 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Pay of Porter		300 00	300 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Postage, expressage, and telegraphing	\$62 50	500 00	345 23	\$154 77	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Postage, expressage, and telegraphing	10 15		11 94	50 62	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Postage, expressage, and telegraphing (by canceled warrant)		\$100 00	62 50	37 50	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Contingent expenses	43 45		3 00	40 45	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Contingent expenses	56 55		12 00	44 55	12,944 82
Mar. 9, 1883.	Contingent expenses					
<i>For State Treasurer.</i>						
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Treasurer		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Deputy Treasurer		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Clerk		1,600 00	1,600 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salaries of Watchmen		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Pay of Porter		300 00	300 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Postage, expressage, and contingent expenses		150 00	127 29	\$22 71	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Postage, expressage, and contingent expenses	\$34 56		34 40	16	
<i>For Attorney-General.</i>						
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Attorney-General		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		9,861 69
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Deputy Attorney-General		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Pay of Porter		150 00	150 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Postage, expressage, telegraphing, and contingent expenses		100 00	14 55	\$85 45	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Traveling expenses		500 00	424 90	75 10	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Traveling expenses	\$172 95		37 00	135 95	

Mar. 10, 1885.	Costs and expenses of suits where the State is a party in interest.		1,000 00	1,000 00	7,026 45
<i>For Surveyor-General.</i>					
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Surveyor-General		\$3,000 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Deputy Surveyor-General		2,400 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salaries of Clerks		4,800 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Pay of Porter		300 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Postage and expressage		300 00		\$16 00
Mar. 9, 1883.	Postage and expressage	\$9 25		1 20	8 05
Mar. 10, 1885.	Contingent expenses		100 00	100 00	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Purchase of and copying maps		400 00	367 00	33 00
<i>For Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>					
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Superintendent		\$3,000 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Deputy Superintendent		1,800 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Clerk		1,600 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Pay of Porter		200 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Postage and expressage	\$721 50	800 00	239 50	\$560 50
Mar. 10, 1885.	Postage and expressage			67 55	653 95
Mar. 9, 1883.	Contingent expenses	55 38	100 00	76 10	23 90
Mar. 9, 1883.	Contingent expenses	14 19		2 80	52 58
Mar. 9, 1883.	Contingent expenses			1 95	12 24
Mar. 10, 1885.	Traveling expenses	92 10	1,000 00	978 28	21 72
Mar. 9, 1883.	Traveling expenses			91 20	90
<i>State Library.</i>					
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Librarian		\$3,000 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salaries of Deputies		3,000 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Pay of Porter		900 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Postage and expressage		250 00		\$18 57
Mar. 9, 1883.	Postage and expressage	\$14 90		7 00	7 90
Mar. 10, 1885.	Support of State Library from State Library Fund			14,398 19	
<i>National Guard.</i>					
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Adjutant-General		\$3,000 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Assistant Adjutant-General		1,800 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Pay of Porter		300 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Postage and expressage		150 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Care of State Armory, cleaning and transportation of arms		750 00		\$35 94
Mar. 9, 1883.	Care of State Armory, cleaning and transportation of arms	\$62 93		42 30	20 63
Mar. 10, 1885.	Armory rents and other expenses of National Guard of California		69,000 00	54,220 50	14,779 50
Mar. 9, 1883.	Armory rents and other expenses of National Guard of California	18,918 66		18,918 66	
Amount carried forward					\$317,716 77

8,057 38

22,106 62

11,252 20

## EXPENDITURES FOR THIRTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriations, 37th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 37th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 37th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 37th Fiscal Year.
Mar. 10, 1885.	Amount brought forward					\$317,716 77
	Expenses of encampment of the National Guard of California		\$20,000 00	\$19,992 50	\$7 50	99,138 02
	<i>State Printing Office.</i>					
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Superintendent		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Support of State Printing Office		145,000 00	72,489 39	\$72,510 61	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Support of State Printing Office	\$8,141 34				
Mar. 9, 1883.	Contingent expenses, unexpended balance.	381 51		8,511 03	1 92	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Printing State school text-books.		150,000 00	92,455 92	57,544 08	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Compiling State school text-books.		20,000 00	5,526 35	14,907 00	
	<i>State Engineer's Department.</i>					181,982 69
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of State Engineer.		\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Secretary		1,600 00	1,600 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	For completion of State maps and a correct outline map of each county in the State		5,000 00	4,982 25	\$17 75	
Mar. 9, 1883	For completion of State maps and a correct outline map of each county in the State	\$794 08		793 37	71	
Mar. 10, 1885.	For publication of reports and maps of the irrigation and drainage surveys		10,000 00	5,995 31	4,004 69	
	<i>State Board of Health.</i>					19,370 93
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Secretary		\$2,500 00	\$2,500 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Mileage and other expenses		1,250 00	1,007 12	\$242 88	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Mileage and other expenses	\$440 56		102 40	338 16	
	<i>State Board of Equalization.</i>					3,609 52
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salaries of members		\$12,000 00	\$12,000 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Clerk.		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Pay of Porter		200 00	200 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Expressage, telegraphing, and contingent expenses		200 00	78 90	\$121 10	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Expressage, telegraphing, and contingent expenses	\$199 59		115 90	83 69	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Traveling expenses		2,250 00	1,945 45	304 55	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Traveling expenses		350 75	345 90	4 85	
	<i>Railroad Commissioners.</i>					17,086 15
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salaries of Commissioners		\$12,000 00	\$12,000 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Secretary		2,400 00	2,400 00		





## EXPENDITURES FOR THIRTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriations, 37th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 37th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 37th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 37th Fiscal Year.
	Amount brought forward					\$734,186 17
	<i>For Wharves and Docks.</i>					
Feb. 28, 1876.	Improvement of wharves and docks in San Francisco.			\$290,041 13		
	Condemnation of land by the Commissioners.			4,537 00		294,578 13
	<i>State Mining Bureau.</i>					
Mar. 10, 1885.	Care, support, and maintenance		\$10,000 00	\$9,897 39	\$102 61	
April 16, 1880.	Establishment and maintenance (from Mining Bureau Fund).			1,405 72		11,303 11
	<i>Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>					
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Commissioner		\$2,400 00	\$2,400 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Salary of Deputy Commissioner		1,500 00	1,500 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Stationery and contingent expenses.		500 00	500 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Office rent.		600 00	500 00	\$100 00	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Office rent.	\$90 00		50 00	40 00	4,950 00
	<i>State Board of Horticulture.</i>					
Mar. 10, 1885.	Uses of State Board.		\$10,000 00	\$7,085 39	\$2,914 61	7,085 39
	<i>State Board of Viticulture.</i>					
Mar. 10, 1885.	Uses of State Board.		\$15,000 00	\$14,587 96	\$412 04	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Uses of State Board.	\$1,726 01		1,255 43	470 58	15,843 39
	<i>State Board of Silk Culture.</i>					
Mar. 10, 1885.	Uses of State Board.		\$5,000 00	\$3,593 57	\$1,406 43	3,593 57
	<i>Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.</i>					
Mar. 10, 1885.	Education and care of the deaf, dumb, and blind.		\$45,750 00	\$41,452 90	\$4,297 10	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Education and care of the deaf, dumb, and blind.	\$1,331 14		1,331 14		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Illustrative apparatus		1,000 00	385 63	604 37	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Water supply.		4,000 00	943 06	3,056 94	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Improvement of grounds.		5,000 00	3,791 44	1,208 56	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Gymnasium.			1,000 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Rebate on freight.		28 91	655 60	373 31	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Repairing and building fences		5,000 00	4,975 51	24 49	53,545 28



## EXPENDITURES FOR THIRTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriations, 37th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 37th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 37th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 37th Fiscal Year.
Mar. 15, 1883	Amount brought forward For the year ending June 30, 1885.			\$43,939 22		\$2,195,276 50
Mar. 7, 1883	<i>Veterans' Home.</i> Support of aged and indigent persons in the Veterans' Home			\$14,654 30		109,927 02
April 15, 1880.	<i>Agricultural Societies.</i> Aid to State Agricultural Society		\$15,000 00	\$15,000 00		14,654 30
-----	Aid to District Agricultural Society No. 1		2,000 00	2,000 00		
-----	Aid to District Agricultural Society No. 2		1,500 00	1,500 00		
-----	Aid to District Agricultural Society No. 3		1,500 00	1,500 00		
-----	Aid to District Agricultural Society No. 4		1,500 00	1,500 00		
-----	Aid to District Agricultural Society No. 5		1,200 00	1,200 00		
-----	Aid to District Agricultural Society No. 6		1,200 00	1,200 00		
-----	Aid to District Agricultural Society No. 7		1,200 00	1,200 00		
-----	Aid to District Agricultural Society No. 8		1,200 00	1,200 00		
-----	Aid to District Agricultural Society No. 9		800 00	800 00		
-----	Aid to District Agricultural Society No. 10		800 00	800 00		
-----	Aid to District Agricultural Society No. 11		1,200 00	1,200 00		
-----	Aid to District Agricultural Society No. 12		800 00	800 00		
-----	Aid to District Agricultural Society No. 17		3,000 00	3,000 00		
-----	Aid to District Agricultural Society No. 17.		1,500 00	1,500 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	<i>State Board of Education.</i> Traveling expenses		\$350 00	\$295 50	\$54 50	34,400 00
Mar. 26, 1872	<i>State University.</i> Support of State University (from University Fund)			\$83,018 14		295 50
Mar. 10, 1885.	Continuance of operations and instructions in Mechanical Arts College.		\$6,000 00	4,585 33	\$1,414 67	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Continuance of operations and instructions in Mining Arts College.		5,000 00	2,739 56	2,260 44	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Continuing special investigations and operations Agricultural Department					
Mar. 10, 1885.	Continuing and completing work Department of Viticulture		11,750 00	9,430 04	2,319 96	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Continuing operations and instructions Mining Arts College.	\$1,451 07	5,000 00	1,467 77	3,532 23	
Mar. 9, 1883.	Department of Engineering			1,451 07		
Mar. 10, 1885.	For Observatory for College of Civil Engineering	1,353 25	1,250 00	753 37	496 63	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Department of Geology and Natural History		2,500 00	2,500 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.			9,250 00	8,109 97	1,140 03	



Mar. 10, 1885.	Library State University	10,000 00	1,973 84	8,026 16
Mar. 10, 1885	Water supply and improvement of grounds	51,456 00	23,957 50	27,498 50
Mar. 10, 1885.	Annual reimbursement	4,785 00	4,785 00	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Construction of sewer	15,000 00	15,000 00	
<i>State Normal Schools.</i>				
Mar. 10, 1885.	Support of State Normal School at San José	\$38,000 00	\$32,130 12	\$5,869 88
Mar. 9, 1883.	Support of State Normal School at San José		62 20	280 93
Mar. 10, 1885.	Cases for museum	500 00	363 45	136 55
Mar. 10, 1885.	Water supply	4,000 00	3,999 37	63
Mar. 10, 1885.	Painting and repairing Normal School at San José	1,500 00	1,500 00	
Mar. 10, 1885.	For Library	500 00	499 95	5
<i>State Normal School at Los Angeles.</i>				
Mar. 10, 1885.	Support of State Normal School at Los Angeles	\$10,000 00	\$13,453 33	\$2,546 67
Mar. 9, 1883.	Support of State Normal School at Los Angeles		685 30	350 17
Mar. 10, 1885.	Additional furniture for State Normal School at Los Angeles	1,000 00	641 17	358 83
Mar. 10, 1885.	Additional cases for museum	1,000 00	999 08	92
Mar. 10, 1885.	Payment of Gardener	600 00	232 30	367 70
Mar. 10, 1885.	Purchase of books	1,000 00	808 72	131 28
Mar. 10, 1885.	Improvement of grounds	10,000 00	1,962 45	8,047 55
<i>For Support of Common Schools.</i>				
	Alameda County		\$146,233 08	
	Alpine County		685 27	
	Amador County		21,493 08	
	Butte County		30,867 48	
	Calaveras County		17,818 92	
	Colusa County		23,874 48	
	Contra Costa County		26,853 12	
	Del Norte County		4,021 92	
	El Dorado County		17,130 96	
	Fresno County		28,280 52	
	Humboldt County		37,913 40	
	Inyo County		720 27	
	Kern County		9,555 84	
	Lake County		13,608 00	
	Lassen County		12,198 55	
	Los Angeles County		115,048 08	
	Marin County		17,720 64	
	Mariposa County		7,287 84	
	Mendocino County		28,818 72	
	Merced County		11,944 80	
<i>Amount carried forward</i>				
				\$2,573,065 60

161,124 84

38,555 00

18,832 35

## EXPENDITURES FOR THIRTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriations, 37th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 37th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 37th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 37th Fiscal Year.
	Amount brought forward					\$2,573,065 00
	Modoc County			\$10,258 92		
	Mono County			3,570 80		
	Monterey County			29,083 32		
	Napa County			26,349 28		
	Nevada County			35,335 44		
	Placer County			23,173 48		
	Plumas County			7,703 64		
	Sacramento County			77,437 08		
	San Benito County			12,874 68		
	San Bernardino County			28,735 56		
	San Diego County			23,655 24		
	San Francisco County			521,640 00		
	San Joaquin County			40,229 40		
	San Luis Obispo County			24,071 04		
	San Mateo County			17,607 24		
	Santa Barbara County			28,675 08		
	Santa Clara County			76,144 22		
	Santa Cruz County			33,589 08		
	Shasta County			20,923 08		
	Sierra County			8,285 76		
	Siskiyou County			25,954 04		
	Solano County			39,107 88		
	Sonoma County			61,470 56		
	Stanislaus County			17,796 24		
	Sutter County			10,274 04		
	Tehama County			20,041 56		
	Trinity County			5,223 96		
	Tulare County			32,946 48		
	Tuolumne County			12,058 20		
	Ventura County			2,628 91		
	Yolo County			24,358 32		
	Yuba County			16,178 40		
	<i>State Capitol Building and Grounds.</i>					
Mar. 10, 1885	Pay of employes		\$18,900 00	\$18,900 00		
Mar. 10, 1885	Repairs to Capitol building and furniture		2,500 00	2,499 96	\$0 04	
Mar. 10, 1885	Water for Capitol building		600 00	600 00		
						1,894,487 80



## EXPENDITURES FOR THIRTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriations, 37th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 37th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 37th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 37th Fiscal Year.
Mar. 10, 1885.	Amount brought forward					\$5,750,022 87
Mar. 9, 1883.	Payment of rent for Hastings Law College.		\$1,200 00	\$500 00	\$700 00	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Payment of rent for Hastings Law College.	\$700 00		200 00	500 00	
Mar. 10, 1885.	Payment of claim of Taggart, Boardman & Palmer.		1,600 00	1,600 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Payment of claim of P. J. O'Connor.		4,180 00	4,180 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Estates of deceased persons.			1,132 00		
Mar. 10, 1885.	Contingent expenses of the Senate.			128 00		
	Annulment of certificate of purchase of State school lands, interest.			79 30		
	Restitution of interest for lands sold not the property of the State.			1,306 62		
	Annulment of certificate of purchase of State school lands, principal.			158 60		
	Restitution of principal for lands sold not the property of the State.			1,349 16		
	Total expenditures					37,590 09
						\$5,787,612 96



## RECAPITULATION

*Of Expenditures for the Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1886.*

FOR WHAT PURPOSE EXPENDED.	Amount.
Judicial Department.....	\$219,726 51
Executive Department.....	15,071 16
Secretary of State's office.....	11,669 94
Controller's office.....	12,944 82
Treasurer's office.....	9,861 69
Attorney-General's office.....	7,026 45
Surveyor-General's office.....	11,252 20
Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	8,057 38
State Library.....	22,106 62
Expenses of the National Guard of California.....	99,138 02
State Printing Office.....	181,982 69
State Engineer's Department.....	19,370 93
State Board of Health.....	3,609 52
State Board of Equalization.....	17,086 15
Railroad Commissioners.....	17,083 84
Bank Commissioners.....	12,832 50
Insurance Commissioner.....	6,212 00
Commissioners of Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove.....	19,651 50
Fish Commissioners.....	17,131 52
Immigration Commissioner.....	19,242 07
Penological Commissioners.....	1,433 26
Forestry Commissioners.....	1,695 40
San Francisco Harbor improvements.....	294,578 13
State Mining Bureau.....	11,303 11
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	4,950 00
State Board of Horticulture.....	7,085 39
State Board of Viticulture.....	15,843 39
State Board of Silk Culture.....	3,593 57
Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.....	53,545 28
Adult Blind.....	32,727 27
Asylums for Insane—	
Insane Asylum at Stockton.....	203,931 71
Insane Asylum at Napa.....	201,189 50
Hospital for Chronic Insane.....	60,970 44
Feeble-Minded Children.....	37,139 44
Transportation of insane.....	26,454 30
State Prisons—	
State Prison at San Quentin.....	151,157 87
State Prison at Folsom.....	104,695 52
Transportation of prisoners.....	22,513 38
Orphan Asylums.....	229,412 03
Aged and Indigent Persons.....	109,927 02
Veterans' Home.....	14,654 30
Agricultural Societies.....	34,400 00
State Board of Education.....	295 50
State University.....	161,124 84
State Normal School at San José.....	38,555 09
State Normal School at Los Angeles.....	18,832 35
Support of Common Schools.....	1,894,487 80
State Capitol building and grounds.....	50,027 70
Official advertising.....	432 85
Payment of rewards.....	5,097 50
Redemption of bonds held in trust for State University.....	634,615 27
Payment of annual interest on bonds.....	179,380 00
Relief of James Saultry.....	1,223 30
Payment of county portion of railroad taxes.....	411,654 35
Contingent expenses in collecting railroad taxes.....	38 50
Miscellaneous purposes, as per preceding page.....	37,590 09
Total.....	\$5,787,612 96

## STATEMENT No. 5.

*Annual Statement of State Controller, showing the conditions of the several Funds at the close of the Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1885.*

FUNDS.	Debit. (Overdrawn.)	Credit. (Balance on Hand.)	Warrants Outstanding.	Balance in State Treasury.
General Fund.....	\$582,415 28		\$668,397 57	\$85,982 29
School Fund.....		\$211,620 35	49,072 86	260,693 21
Interest and Sinking Fund.....		15,290 28	348,440 00	363,730 28
State Drainage Construction Fund.....	97 08		104 00	6 92
Construction Drainage District No. 1 Fund.....		11,323 03	1,115 89	12,438 92
Railway Tax Fund.....			4,150 38	4,150 38
Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....		371 05		371 05
State School Land Fund.....		314,702 15		314,702 15
University Fund.....		755 47		755 47
State Library Fund.....		15,587 53		15,587 53
Leprosy Fund.....		18,523 67		18,523 67
Supreme Court Library Fund.....		499 07	704 50	1,203 57
Interest and Sinking Fund, Levee District No. 5.....		8 26		8 26
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....		65,342 01	8,088 98	73,430 99
Yosemite Fund.....		2,456 76		2,456 76
War Bond Fund.....		5,382 03		5,382 03
Adult Blind Fund.....	55 40		55 40	
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....		66,661 26		66,661 26
Election Reward Fund.....		1,102 86		1,102 86
Revolving Jute Fund.....	40,000 00		40,000 00	
Swamp Land District No. 1 Fund.....		142 49		142 49
Swamp Land District No. 2 Fund.....		883 30		883 30
Swamp Land District No. 17 Fund.....		8 00		8 00
Swamp Land District No. 18 Fund.....		691 52		691 52
Swamp Land District No. 41 Fund.....		44		44
Swamp Land District No. 45 Fund.....		9 85		9 85
Swamp Land District No. 46 Fund.....		5 24		5 24
Swamp Land District No. 49 Fund.....		18 70		18 70
Swamp Land District No. 51 Fund.....		34 08		34 08
Swamp Land District No. 59 Fund.....		27 29		27 29
Total amount in State Treasury, exclusive of coupon accounts.....	\$622,567 76	\$731,446 69	\$1,120,129 58	\$1,229,008 51

## RECAPITULATION.

Controller's credit balance.....	\$731,446 69
Less debit balance (funds overdrawn).....	622,567 76
Balance.....	\$108,878 93
Warrants outstanding.....	1,120,129 58
Total cash in State Treasury, June 30, 1885.....	\$1,229,008 51
Decrease in State Treasury during fiscal year.....	\$104,566 67
Amount in coupon account.....	3,830 00
The amount herein shown in General Fund (and also in State Treasury) is too great, on account of the payment of outstanding warrants on State Drainage Construction Fund, by State Treasurer, amounting to.....	3,306 72

## STATEMENT No. 6.

*Annual Statement of State Controller, showing the condition of the several Funds at the close of the Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1886.*

FUNDS.	Debit. (Overdrawn.)	Credit. (Bal- ance on hand.)	Warrants Outstanding.	Balance in State Treasury.
General Fund .....	\$62,864 10		\$128,418 33	\$65,554 23
School Fund .....		\$336,111 61	21,992 12	358,103 73
Interest and Sinking Fund .....		139,329 53	89,690 00	229,019 53
State School Land Fund .....		94,580 31	50 00	94,630 31
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund .....		22,557 48	153 30	22,710 78
University Fund .....		53 72		53 72
Consolidated Perpetual Endowment Fund .....			3,000 00	3,000 00
Mining Bureau Fund .....		2,127 97		2,127 97
State Library Fund .....		14,153 74		14,153 74
Supreme Court Library Fund .....		234 29		234 29
War Bond Fund .....		5,382 03		5,382 03
Yosemite Valley Fund .....		6,776 25		6,776 25
Adult Blind Fund .....		12,291 41		12,291 41
Revolving Jute Fund .....		32,200 00	7,800 00	40,000 00
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund .....		78,739 58		78,739 58
Interest and Sinking Fund, Levee Dis- trict No. 5 .....		8 26		8 26
Election Reward Fund .....		1,030 92		1,030 92
Railway Tax Fund .....		94,097 58	57,216 23	151,313 31
Railway Tax Contingent Fund .....		926 24		926 24
State Drainage Construction Fund .....		6,501 55	104 00	6,605 55
Construction Fund, Drainage District No. 1 .....		11,325 05	1,067 24	12,392 29
Swamp Land District No. 1 Fund .....		142 49		142 49
Swamp Land District No. 2 Fund .....		883 30		883 30
Swamp Land District No. 17 Fund .....		8 00		8 00
Swamp Land District No. 18 Fund .....		804 06		804 06
Swamp Land District No. 41 Fund .....		44		44
Swamp Land District No. 45 Fund .....		9 85		9 85
Swamp Land District No. 46 Fund .....		5 24		5 24
Swamp Land District No. 49 Fund .....		18 70		18 70
Swamp Land District No. 51 Fund .....		34 08		34 08
Swamp Land District No. 59 Fund .....		27 29		27 29
Total amount in State Treasury, ex- clusive of coupon accounts .....	\$62,864 10	\$860,360 47	\$309,491 22	\$1,106,987 59

## RECAPITULATION.

Controller's credit balance .....	\$860,360 47
Less debit balance (funds overdrawn) .....	62,864 10
Balance .....	\$797,496 37
Warrants outstanding .....	309,491 22
Total cash in State Treasury, June 30, 1886 .....	<u>\$1,106,987 59</u>
Decrease of money in State Treasury during fiscal year .....	\$122,020 92
Amount in coupon account .....	2,650 00
The amount herein shown in the General Fund (and also in State Treasury) is too great, caused by the payment of outstanding warrants on State Drainage Construction Fund by Treasurer under Act of March 10, 1885...	3,306 72

## STATEMENT No. 7.

*Showing the Condition of the several Funds for the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Fiscal Years, ending June 30, 1885 and 1886, respectively.*

## GENERAL FUND.

June 30, 1885—To transfer to State School Land Fund-----	\$200,000 00	July 1, 1884—By balance-----	\$55,038 70
June 30, 1885—To transfer to San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund-----	50,000 00	June 30, 1885—By receipts 36th fiscal year-----	1,716,452 56
June 30, 1885—To transfer to Estates of Deceased Persons' Fund-----	30,000 00	June 30, 1885—By balance (overdrawn)-----	582,415 28
June 30, 1885—To warrants issued 36th fiscal year-----	2,073,905 54		
	<u>\$2,353,905 54</u>		<u>\$2,353,905 54</u>
July 1, 1885—To balance (overdrawn)-----	\$582,415 28	June 30, 1886—By receipts 37th fiscal year-----	\$2,787,844 07
June 30, 1886—To transfer to Adult Blind Fund-----	40,000 00	June 30, 1886—By balance (overdrawn)-----	62,864 10
June 30, 1886—To transfer to Revolving Jute Fund-----	40,000 00		
June 30, 1886—To warrants issued 37th fiscal year-----	2,188,292 89		
	<u>\$2,850,708 17</u>		<u>\$2,850,708 17</u>
July 1, 1886—To balance (overdrawn)-----	<u>\$62,864 10</u>		

## SCHOOL FUND.

June 30, 1885—To warrants issued 36th fiscal year-----	\$1,840,668 42	July 1, 1884—By balance-----	\$221,757 54
June 30, 1885—To balance-----	211,620 35	June 30, 1885—By receipts 36th fiscal year-----	1,830,531 23
	<u>\$2,052,288 77</u>		<u>\$2,052,288 77</u>
June 30, 1886—To warrants issued 37th fiscal year-----	\$1,895,945 17	July 1, 1885—By balance-----	\$211,620 35
June 30, 1886—To balance-----	336,111 61	June 30, 1886—By receipts 37th fiscal year-----	2,020,436 43
	<u>\$2,232,056 78</u>		<u>\$2,232,056 78</u>
		July 1, 1886—By balance-----	<u>\$336,111 61</u>



## INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

June 30, 1885—To warrants issued 36th fiscal year -----	\$551,880 00	July 1, 1884—By balance -----	\$270,443 47
June 30, 1885—To balance -----	15,240 28	June 30, 1885—By receipts 36th fiscal year -----	296,726 81
	\$567,170 28		\$567,170 28
June 30, 1886—To warrants issued 37th fiscal year -----	\$179,380 00	July 1, 1885—By balance -----	\$15,290 28
June 30, 1886—To balance -----	139,329 53	June 30, 1886—By receipts 37th fiscal year -----	303,419 25
	\$318,709 53		\$318,709 53
		July 1, 1886—By balance -----	\$139,329 53

## STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

June 30, 1885—To warrants issued 36th fiscal year -----	\$367,708 42	July 1, 1884—By balance -----	\$374,923 07
June 30, 1885—To transfer to School Fund -----	19 22	June 30, 1885—By transfer from General Fund -----	200,000 00
June 30, 1885—To balance -----	314,702 15	June 30, 1885—By receipts 36th fiscal year -----	107,505 72
	\$682,429 79		\$682,429 79
June 30, 1886—To warrants issued 37th fiscal year -----	\$614,111 58	July 1, 1885—By balance -----	\$314,702 15
June 30, 1886—To balance -----	94,580 31	June 30, 1886—By receipts 37th fiscal year -----	303,989 74
	\$708,691 89		\$708,691 89
		July 1, 1886—By balance -----	\$94,580 31



# STATE LIBRARY FUND.

June 30, 1885—To warrants issued 36th fiscal year -----	\$6,971 57	July 1, 1884—By balance.....	\$10,996 25
June 30, 1885—To balance -----	15,587 53	June 30, 1885—By receipts 36th fiscal year -----	11,562 75
	<u>\$22,559 10</u>		<u>\$22,559 10</u>
June 30, 1886—To warrants issued 37th fiscal year -----	\$14,398 19	July 1, 1885—By balance.....	\$15,587 53
June 30, 1886—To balance -----	14,153 74	June 30, 1886—By receipts 37th fiscal year -----	12,964 40
	<u>\$28,551 93</u>		<u>\$28,551 93</u>
		July 1, 1886—By balance.....	\$14,153 74

# SUPREME COURT LIBRARY FUND.

June 30, 1885—To warrants issued 36th fiscal year -----	\$1,732 00	July 1, 1884—By balance.....	\$411 27
June 30, 1885—To balance -----	499 07	June 30, 1885—By receipts 36th fiscal year -----	1,819 80
	<u>\$2,231 07</u>		<u>\$2,231 07</u>
June 30, 1886—To warrants issued 37th fiscal year -----	\$2,314 85	July 1, 1885—By balance.....	\$499 07
June 30, 1886—To balance -----	234 29	June 30, 1886—By receipts 37th fiscal year -----	2,050 07
	<u>\$2,549 14</u>		<u>\$2,549 14</u>
		July 1, 1886—By balance.....	\$234 29

# YOSEMITE FUND.

June 30, 1885—To balance -----	\$2,456 76	June 30, 1885—By receipts 36th fiscal year -----	\$2,456 76
June 30, 1886—To warrants issued 37th fiscal year -----	\$6,570 80	July 1, 1885—By balance.....	\$2,456 76
June 30, 1886—To balance -----	6,776 25	June 30, 1886—By receipts 37th fiscal year -----	10,890 29
	<u>\$13,347 05</u>		<u>\$13,347 05</u>
		July 1, 1886—By balance.....	\$6,776 25

## MINING BUREAU FUND.

June 30, 1885—To warrants issued 36th fiscal year .....	\$3,409 65	July 1, 1884—By balance.....	\$782 69
		June 30, 1885—By receipts 36th fiscal year .....	2,626 96
	\$3,409 65		\$3,409 65
June 30, 1886—To warrants issued 37th fiscal year .....	\$1,405 72	June 30, 1886—By receipts, 36th fiscal year .....	\$3,533 69
June 30, 1886—To balance .....	2,127 97		
	\$3,533 69	July 1, 1886—By balance.....	\$3,533 69
			\$2,127 97

## CONDEMNATION FUND.

June 30, 1886—To warrants issued 37th fiscal year .....	\$4,537 00	March 6, 1886—By receipt 37th fiscal year .....	\$4,537 00
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## LEPROSY FUND.

June 30, 1885—To warrants issued 36th fiscal year .....	\$2,571 53	July 1, 1884—By balance.....	\$20,236 90
June 30, 1885—To balance .....	18,523 67	June 30, 1885—By receipts 36th fiscal year .....	858 30
	\$21,095 20		\$21,095 20
June 30, 1886—To warrants issued 37th fiscal year .....	\$19,242 07	July 1, 1885—By balance.....	\$18,523 67
		June 30, 1886—By receipts 37th fiscal year .....	718 40
	\$19,242 07		\$19,242 07



# WAR BOND FUND.

June 30, 1885—To warrants issued 36th fiscal year -----	\$3,000 00	July 1, 1884—By balance.-----	\$8,382 03
June 30, 1885—To balance -----	5,382 03		
	\$8,382 03		\$8,382 03
	\$5,382 03	July 1, 1885—By balance.-----	\$5,382 03
June 30, 1886—To balance -----		July 1, 1886—By balance.-----	\$5,382 03

# RAILWAY TAX FUND.

June 30, 1885—To warrants issued 36th fiscal year -----	\$41,152 54	July 1, 1884—By balance.-----	\$1,857 10
		June 30, 1885—By receipts 36th fiscal year -----	38,776 67
		June 30, 1885—By amount drawn and returned -----	518 77
	\$41,152 54		\$41,152 54
June 30, 1886—To warrants issued 37th fiscal year -----	\$411,654 35	June 30, 1886—By receipts 37th fiscal year -----	\$505,751 43
June 30, 1886—To balance -----	94,097 08		
	\$505,751 43	July 1, 1886—By balance.-----	\$505,751 43
			\$94,097 08

# RAILWAY TAX CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1885—To balance.-----	\$371 05	June 30, 1885—By receipts 36th fiscal year -----	\$371 05
June 30, 1886—To warrants issued 37th fiscal year -----	\$38 50	July 1, 1885—By balance.-----	\$371 05
June 30, 1886—To balance -----	926 24	June 30, 1886—By receipts 37th fiscal year -----	593 69
	\$964 74		\$964 74
		July 1, 1886—By balance.-----	\$926 24

## JAMES SAULTRY FUND.

June 30, 1885—To warrants issued 36th fiscal year .....	\$1,223 30	June 30, 1885—By receipts 36th fiscal year .....	\$1,223 30
June 30, 1886—To warrants issued 37th fiscal year .....	\$1,223 30	June 30, 1886—By receipts 37th fiscal year .....	\$1,223 30

## ADULT BLIND FUND.

June 30, 1885—To warrants issued during 36th fiscal year .....	\$55 40	July 1, 1885—By balance (overdrawn) .....	\$55 40
July 1, 1885—To balance (overdrawn) .....	\$55 40	June 30, 1886—By receipts 37th fiscal year .....	\$5,074 08
June 30, 1886—To warrants issued 37th fiscal year .....	32,727 27	January 30, 1885—By transfer from General Fund .....	40,000 00
June 30, 1886—To balance .....	12,291 41		
	\$45,074 08		\$45,074 08
		July 1, 1886—By balance .....	\$12,291 41

## REVOLVING JUTE FUND.

June 30, 1885—To warrants issued during 36th fiscal year .....	\$40,000 00	June 30, 1885—By balance (overdrawn) .....	\$40,000 00
July 1, 1885—To balance (overdrawn) .....	\$40,000 00	June 30, 1886—By transfer from General Fund .....	\$40,000 00
June 30, 1886—To warrants issued during 37th fiscal year .....	19,480 00	June 30, 1886—By receipts 37th fiscal year .....	51,680 00
June 30, 1886—To balance .....	32,200 00		
	\$91,680 00		\$91,680 00
		July 1, 1886—By balance .....	\$32,200 00

## ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS FUND.

June 30, 1885—To warrants issued 36th fiscal year .....	\$2,727 89	July 1, 1884—By balance.....	\$26,542 56
June 30, 1885—To balance.....	66,661 26	June 30, 1885—By transfer from General Fund.....	30,000 00
		June 30, 1885—By receipts 36th fiscal year .....	12,846 59
	\$69,389 15		\$69,389 15
June 30, 1886—To warrants issued 37th fiscal year .....	\$11,132 00	July 1, 1885—By balance.....	\$66,661 26
June 30, 1886—To balance .....	78,739 58	June 30, 1886—By receipts 37th fiscal year .....	13,210 32
	\$79,871 58		\$79,871 58
		July 1, 1886—By balance.....	\$78,739 58

## STATE PRISON BUILDING FUND.

January 29, 1885—To warrant issued 36th fiscal year.....	\$4 23	July 1, 1884—By balance.....	\$4 23
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## INTEREST AND SINKING FUND, LEVEE DISTRICT No. 5.

June 30, 1885—To balance .....	\$8 26	July 1, 1884—By balance.....	\$8 26
June 30, 1886—To balance .....	\$8 26	July 1, 1885—By balance.....	\$8 26
		July 1, 1886—By balance.....	\$8 26

# STATE DRAINAGE CONSTRUCTION FUND.

July 1, 1884—To balance (overdrawn)-----	\$3,536 88	June 30, 1885—By receipts 36th fiscal year March 31, 1885—By payments from General Fund, under Act of March 10, 1885-----	\$133 08 3,306 72 97 08
	\$3,536 88	June 30, 1885—By balance-----	\$3,536 88
July 1, 1885—To balance (overdrawn)-----	\$97 08		
June 30, 1886—To balance-----	6,501 55	June 30, 1886—By receipts 37th fiscal year-----	\$6,508 63
	\$6,598 63		\$6,598 63
		July 1, 1886—By balance *-----	\$6,501 55

\* NOTE.—Embraced within this apparent balance to the credit of the fund, is the above item of \$3,306 72, paid by the Treasurer from the General Fund, upon warrants drawn against this fund.

## ELECTION REWARD FUND.

June 30, 1885—To warrants issued 36th fiscal year-----	\$800 00	July 1, 1884—By balance-----	\$1,378 02
June 30, 1885—To balance-----	1,102 86	June 30, 1885—By receipts 36th fiscal year-----	524 84
	\$1,902 86		\$1,902 86
June 30, 1886—To warrants issued 37th fiscal year-----	\$100 00	July 1, 1885—By balance-----	\$1,102 86
June 30, 1886—To balance-----	1,030 92	June 30, 1886—By receipts 37th fiscal year-----	28 06
	\$1,130 92		\$1,130 92
		July 1, 1886—By balance-----	\$1,030 92



## SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 1 FUND.

June 30, 1885—To balance.....	\$142 49	July 1, 1884—By balance.....	\$142 49
June 30, 1886—To balance.....	\$142 49	July 1, 1885—By balance.....	\$142 49
		July 1, 1886—By balance.....	\$142 49

7<sup>2</sup>

## SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 2 FUND.

June 30, 1885—To balance.....	\$883 30	July 1, 1884—By balance.....	\$883 30
June 30, 1886—To balance.....	\$883 30	July 1, 1885—By balance.....	\$883 30
		July 1, 1886—By balance.....	\$883 30

## SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 17 FUND.

June 30, 1885..To balance.....	\$8 00	July 1, 1884—By balance.....	\$8 00
June 30, 1886—To balance.....	\$8 00	July 1, 1885—By balance.....	\$8 00
		July 1, 1886—By balance.....	\$8 00

## SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 18 FUND.

June 30, 1885—To balance .....	\$691 52	July 1, 1884—By balance.....	\$691 52
June 30, 1886—To balance .....	\$804 06	July 1, 1885—By balance.....	\$691 52
		June 30, 1886—By receipts 37th fiscal year.....	112 54
			\$804 06
		July 1, 1886—By balance.....	\$804 06

## SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 41 FUND.

June 30, 1885—To balance.....	\$0 44	July 1, 1884—By balance.....	\$0 44
June 30, 1886—To balance.....	\$0 44	July 1, 1885—By balance.....	\$0 44
		July 1, 1886—By balance.....	\$0 44

## SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 45 FUND.

June 30, 1885—To balance.....	\$9 85	July 1, 1884—By balance.....	\$9 85
June 30, 1886—To balance.....	\$9 85	July 1, 1885—By balance.....	\$9 85
		July 1, 1886—By balance.....	\$9 85

## SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 46 FUND.

June 30, 1885—To balance.....	\$5 24	July 1, 1884—By balance.....	\$5 24
June 30, 1886—To balance.....	\$5 24	July 1, 1885—By balance.....	\$5 24
		July 1, 1886—By balance.....	\$5 24

## SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 49 FUND.

June 30, 1885—To balance.....	\$18 70	July 1, 1884—By balance.....	\$18 70
June 30, 1886—To balance.....	\$18 70	July 1, 1885—By balance.....	\$18 70
		July 1, 1886—By balance.....	\$18 70

## SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 51 FUND.

June 30, 1885—To balance.....	\$34 08	July 1, 1884—By balance.....	\$34 08
June 30, 1886—To balance.....	\$34 08	July 1, 1885—By balance.....	\$34 08
		July 1, 1886—By balance.....	\$34 08

## SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 59 FUND.

June 30, 1885—To warrants issued 36th fiscal year.....	\$363 09	July 1, 1884—By balance.....	\$390 38
June 30, 1885—To balance.....	27 29		
	\$398 38		\$390 38
June 30, 1886—To balance.....	\$27 29	July 1, 1885—By balance.....	\$27 29
		July 1, 1886—By balance.....	\$27 29

## CONSTRUCTION DRAINAGE DISTRICT No. 1 FUND.

June 30, 1885—To balance.....	\$11,323 03	July 1, 1884—By balance.....	\$11,322 88
		June 30, 1885—By receipts 36th fiscal year .....	15
	\$11,323 03		\$11,323 03
June 30, 1886—To balance.....	\$11,325 05	July 1, 1885—By balance.....	\$11,323 03
		June 30, 1886—By receipts 37th fiscal year .....	2 02
	\$11,325 05		\$11,325 05
		July 1, 1886—By balance.....	\$11,325 05

## STATEMENT No. 8.

*Amount received for School Purposes from Property Tax, Poll Tax, and from Interest on State School Lands, from the several Counties of the State, and from other sources, for the Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1885, and total distributed to the several Counties for the same time.*

COUNTIES.	Property Tax.	Poll Tax.	Interest on Lands.	Total Amount Received.	Amount Apportioned.
Alameda	\$102,367 77	\$14,443 20	\$44 36	\$116,855 33	\$142,167 69
Alpine	400 85	215 90	715 56	715 56	21,235 41
Amador	6,328 23	2,518 15	586 99	9,433 37	31,945 19
Butte	28,369 28	8,681 20	759 65	37,810 13	17,536 89
Calaveras	5,066 31	1,888 40	946 36	8,541 07	25,650 48
Colusa	34,465 62	5,916 85	291 59	40,674 06	26,020 02
Contra Costa	22,101 10	4,543 02	101 78	26,745 90	3,714 06
Del Norte	1,646 66	1,139 00	164 40	2,950 06	33,886 26
El Dorado	4,953 72	3,543 35	760 73	9,257 80	25,066 02
Fresno	22,665 20	7,110 00	4,111 06	33,886 26	35,198 10
Humboldt	16,249 86	7,528 90	1,715 16	25,493 92	4,071 48
Inyo	1,816 98	1,225 25	159 07	3,201 30	9,564 87
Kern	10,127 35	3,387 70	1,068 21	14,583 26	12,968 13
Lake	5,446 13	1,787 30	596 88	7,830 31	6,379 17
Lassen	3,108 93	1,058 65	347 63	4,515 21	109,417 14
Los Angeles	55,835 08	7,300 65	163 46	63,299 19	17,296 02
Marin	17,594 03	3,775 70		21,369 73	4,412 62
Mariposa	2,700 77	1,440 65	271 20	4,412 62	7,325 40
Mendocino	15,435 30	6,888 15	1,737 83	23,121 28	28,259 49
Merced	17,338 60	3,349 45	1,467 33	22,155 38	11,188 80
Motoc	4,121 38	1,694 15	375 57	6,191 10	9,759 12
Mono	2,499 07	1,039 55	90 09	3,628 71	3,690 75
Monterey	17,569 42	2,864 55	1,074 32	21,448 29	27,536 88
Napa	19,501 01	5,400 85	294 10	25,195 96	26,348 07
Nevada	10,160 90	6,920 05	357 02	17,437 97	37,296 00
Placer	16,943 62	5,351 89	365 66	22,661 17	22,727 25
Plumas	3,713 73	2,904 45	444 84	7,063 02	8,104 11
Sacramento	47,632 76	15,940 05	149 97	63,722 78	77,575 68
San Benito	9,218 84	1,820 10	497 18	11,536 12	12,820 50
San Bernardino	12,326 45	5,721 05	4,615 67	22,664 17	25,752 11
San Diego	9,570 47	2,271 70	833 28	12,675 45	19,090 96
San Francisco	439,322 77	69,712 85		509,035 62	489,735 33
San Joaquin	65,861 21	8,065 20	830 30	74,697 40	45,415 65
San Luis Obispo	15,310 67	3,168 75	1,065 79	20,145 21	24,017 07
San Mateo	18,709 75	2,670 70	234 75	21,615 20	18,508 14
Santa Barbara	15,342 01	3,435 85	2,214 20	20,992 06	28,018 62
Santa Clara	62,087 70	12,189 25	133 58	74,410 53	75,322 38
Santa Cruz	13,157 06	4,656 45	271 79	18,085 30	32,315 43
Shasta	5,984 08	8,442 10	583 81	15,009 99	19,774 65
Sierra	2,804 24	3,003 90	268 30	6,076 44	8,585 85
Siskiyou	912 97	2,129 25	163 37	3,205 59	14,483 28



Solano	28,871 94	6,582 40	162 36	35,616 70	39,393 90
Sonoma	41,979 64	9,899 40	325 10	52,134 14	61,491 78
Stanislaus	32,523 23	6,225 85	826 46	39,575 54	17,655 15
Sutter	14,197 75	3,522 75	1 38	17,721 88	10,411 80
Tehama	13,691 84	3,133 10	450 01	17,274 95	20,512 80
Trinity	1,973 88	1,795 20	186 26	3,955 34	5,167 05
Tulare	14,868 10	2,823 05	505 91	18,207 06	29,930 04
Tuolumne	4,026 62	1,101 60	375 49	5,503 71	12,735 03
Ventura	8,436 45	1,663 10	209 37	10,308 92	12,452 59
Yolo	28,319 98	4,941 50	54 37	33,315 85	24,397 80
Yuba	9,880 44	2,551 70	276 37	12,708 51	16,495 71
Totals	\$1,360,007 75	\$300,733 81	\$34,140 86	\$1,694,882 42	\$1,831,171 44
Total amount apportioned					\$1,631,171 44
Less amount not drawn during the thirty-sixth fiscal year					23,487 10
Balance					\$1,807,684 34
Amount apportioned in thirty-fifth, but paid in thirty-sixth fiscal year					32,305 75
Restitution of interest—land sold not property of the State					678 33
Total disbursements					\$1,840,668 42
Total amount received from counties				\$1,694,882 42	
Total amount received from taxes on railroads				7,328 70	
Interest on bonds held in trust for support of common schools				128,320 11	
Total receipts				\$1,830,531 23	
Balance unapportioned from the thirty-fifth fiscal year				180,451 79	
Balance apportioned, but not drawn, in thirty-fifth fiscal year				32,305 75	
Total				\$2,052,288 77	
Disbursements during the thirty-sixth fiscal year				1,840,668 42	
Balance				\$211,620 35	
Less undrawn amounts apportioned to Alpine, Inyo, Lassen, Mono, and Siskiyou Counties				23,487 10	
Leaving subject to the next semi-annual apportionment				\$188,133 25	

## STATEMENT No. 9.

*Amount received for School Purposes from Property Tax, Poll Tax, and from Interest on State School Lands from the several Counties in the State, and from other sources, for the Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1886, and total distributed to the several Counties for the same time.*

COUNTIES.	Property Tax.	Poll Tax.	Interest on Lands.	Total Amount Received.	Amount Apportioned.
Alameda.....	\$103,580 18	\$14,931 95	\$43 00	\$118,555 13	\$146,233 08
Alpine.....	442 32	249 50	104 68	796 50	748 44
Amador.....	5,962 98	2,123 00	339 08	8,425 06	21,493 08
Butte.....	25,595 39	6,559 80	32,449 15	32,449 15	30,867 48
Calaveras.....	4,858 66	1,712 40	477 76	7,048 82	17,818 92
Colusa.....	36,230 45	5,536 55	182 44	41,949 44	23,874 48
Contra Costa.....	24,574 82	4,267 47	69 56	28,911 85	26,853 12
Del Norte.....	1,944 31	1,062 50	263 73	3,210 54	4,021 92
El Dorado.....	5,054 51	3,458 75	823 28	9,336 54	17,130 96
Fresno.....	29,879 52	4,846 30	2,245 33	36,971 15	28,289 52
Humboldt.....	18,417 23	6,549 25	26,136 64	1,170 16	37,913 40
Inyo.....	1,733 65	1,058 35	200 25	2,991 65	3,606 12
Kern.....	9,339 77	2,672 00	2,918 92	15,189 79	9,555 84
Lake.....	5,283 85	1,961 10	698 02	7,942 97	13,098 00
Lassen.....	3,136 18	1,065 70	1,579 61	5,775 49	7,083 72
Los Angeles.....	76,376 51	17,770 55	1,816 79	95,963 85	115,048 08
Marin.....	17,948 27	3,100 80	21,049 07	21,049 07	17,720 64
Mariposa.....	2,673 35	1,344 25	314 95	4,332 55	7,287 84
Mendocino.....	14,877 40	4,514 95	1,912 54	21,304 89	28,818 72
Merced.....	18,639 13	2,514 55	552 25	21,105 93	11,944 80
Moder.....	4,026 22	1,612 35	1,272 48	6,911 05	10,258 92
Mono.....	1,490 40	822 80	70 24	2,383 44	3,061 80
Monterey.....	17,906 65	3,206 50	2,987 71	24,100 86	29,083 32
Napa.....	23,828 36	4,635 20	366 80	28,830 36	26,369 28
Nevada.....	8,705 99	5,393 45	14,381 52	35,335 44	35,335 44
Placer.....	11,552 17	5,069 37	16,751 94	31,671 51	22,173 48
Plumas.....	3,476 72	1,612 45	430 40	5,519 57	7,703 64
Sacramento.....	45,550 20	14,576 65	401 43	60,528 28	77,437 08
San Benito.....	8,661 10	1,077 10	134 98	9,773 18	12,874 68
San Bernardino.....	16,656 07	4,477 35	1,080 47	22,213 89	28,735 56
San Diego.....	11,311 20	3,380 50	1,498 58	16,190 28	23,655 24
San Francisco.....	426,894 83	70,597 10	497,491 93	497,491 93	521,640 00
San Joaquin.....	60,373 84	10,735 25	1,060 78	72,169 87	46,229 40
San Luis Obispo.....	15,154 98	2,719 65	3,080 37	20,955 00	24,071 04
San Mateo.....	15,436 95	3,037 90	1,338 10	19,812 95	24,071 04
Santa Barbara.....	16,064 16	2,983 85	353 17	19,401 18	28,675 08
Santa Clara.....	65,337 04	12,579 40	237 73	78,154 17	76,144 32
Santa Cruz.....	13,523 56	4,443 70	203 12	18,170 38	33,589 08
Shasta.....	6,054 61	3,459 90	687 57	10,202 08	20,926 08
Sierra.....	2,573 34	2,901 90	165 89	5,641 13	8,285 76
Siskiyou.....	12,571 54	5,315 05	2,079 01	19,965 60	14,341 32

Solano.....	28,406 05	5,434 05	84 59	33,924 69	39,107 88
Sonoma.....	47,216 90	9,875 85	211 74	57,304 58	61,470 36
Stanislaus.....	29,888 19	3,464 15	780 00	34,132 34	17,796 24
Sutter.....	14,739 32	2,271 50	39 20	17,050 02	10,974 04
Tehama.....	13,783 89	3,133 05	2,905 24	19,822 18	20,041 56
Trinity.....	1,800 14	1,657 50	156 18	3,613 82	5,223 96
Tulare.....	25,600 27	8,805 55	2,815 09	37,220 91	32,946 48
Tuolumne.....	4,018 92	1,407 25	232 62	5,258 79	12,058 20
Ventura.....	7,643 82	1,780 75	76 19	9,500 76	13,161 96
Yolo.....	29,267 09	5,235 40	37 51	34,540 00	24,358 32
Yuba.....	9,374 44	2,317 10	46 15	11,737 69	16,178 40
Totals.....	\$1,404,690 93	\$296,919 29	\$42,108 87	\$1,743,719 09	\$1,890,733 32
Total amount apportioned.....					\$1,890,733 32
Less amount not drawn in 37th fiscal year.....					16,468 10
Balance.....					\$1,874,265 22
Amount apportioned in 36th fiscal year, but paid in 37th.....					20,222 38
Restitution of interest on lands sold, not property of State.....					1,365 62
Costs of annulment of certificates of purchase.....					79 30
Expressage on bonds purchased for School Fund.....					11 45
Total disbursements.....					\$1,895,945 17
Total amount received from counties.....				\$1,743,719 09	
Total amount received from interest on bonds.....				144,747 75	
From annulment of certificates of purchase.....				12 25	
From sales of Geological Survey Reports.....				59 50	
Total amount received from taxes on railroads.....				9,228 14	
From E. C. Marshall, Attorney-General, partial payment of delinquent railway taxes.....				122,669 70	
Total receipts.....				\$2,020,436 43	
Balance unapportioned from 36th fiscal year.....				188,133 25	
Balance apportioned in 36th fiscal year, but not drawn.....				23,487 10	
Total.....				\$2,232,056 78	
Disbursements, 36th fiscal year.....				1,895,945 17	
Balance.....				\$336,111 61	
Less undrawn amounts apportioned to Alpine, Inyo, Mono, and Ventura Counties, for the 37th fiscal year, and Inyo County for the 36th fiscal year.....				19,732 62	
Leaving subject to next semi-annual apportionment.....				\$316,378 99	

## STATEMENT No. 10.

*Assessed Value of Railroads, as fixed by the State Board of Equalization for the Year 1884, and Amount of Tax Levied for State and County purposes for said Year.*

NAMES OF RAILROADS AND OF COUNTIES RECEIVING APPROPRIATION.	Number of Miles of each Railroad operated in the State.	Number of Miles of each Railroad in each County.	Assessed Value per Mile.	Total Assessed Valuation.	Amount Appropriated to each County.	Amount of Tax for State Purposes.	Amount of Tax for County Purposes.
<i>Amador Branch Railroad.</i>	27.00					\$793 26	
Amador		8.00	\$6,500 00	\$175,500 00	\$52,000 00		\$700 96
Sacramento		19.00			123,500 00		923 78
<i>California Northern Railroad.</i>	26.50					429 40	
Butte		14.50	3,584 90	95,000 00	51,981 00		518 77
Yuba		12.00			43,019 00		553 08
<i>California Pacific Railroad.</i>	112.50						
Napa		41.00	24,000 00	2,000,000 00	728,889 00		
Sacramento		.50			8,889 00		
Solano		40.00			711,111 00		
Yolo		31.00			551,111 00		
<i>California Southern Railroad.</i>	129.75					678 00	
San Bernardino		18.89	1,156 06	150,000 00	21,838 00		217 94
San Diego		110.86			128,162 00		1,578 96
<i>Central Pacific Railroad.</i>	626.42					108,480 00	
Alameda		83.52	38,312 95	24,000,000 00	3,199,898 00		19,002 82
Butte		45.00			1,724,083 00		17,145 05
Fresno		61.06			2,339,389 00		19,838 01
Merced		36.75			1,408,001 00		11,939 81
Nevada		30.25			1,158,957 00		22,576 67
Placer		112.75			4,319,785 00		38,791 66
Sacramento		41.00			1,570,831 00		11,606 14
San Francisco		4.00			153,282 00		1,724 08
San Joaquin		56.75			2,174,200 00		8,556 02
Santa Clara		8.50			325,600 00		2,295 39
Shasta		43.00			1,647,457 00		29,621 27
Sierra		2.15			82,373 00		1,686 99
Stanislaus		22.63			867,022 00		5,184 79



Sutter	10.00				383,129 00		2,099 54
Tehama	40.54				1,553,207 00		27,050 91
Tulare	12.65				484,059 00		4,594 56
Yuba	15.87				608,027 00		7,762 87
<i>Northern Railway</i>	148.40					10,396 00	
Alameda	6.85		15,498 65	2,300,000 00	106,166 00		570 16
Colusa	62.81				973,470 00		8,255 02
Contra Costa	23.75				368,093 00		2,569 29
Solano	16.95				262,702 00		2,051 03
Tehama	17.29				267,972 00		4,684 15
Yolo	20.75				321,597 00		2,154 56
<i>Santa Cruz Railroad</i>	21.16		7,088 84	150,000 00		678 00	
Monterey	1.16				8,223 00		65 61
Santa Cruz	20.00				141,777 00		1,935 91
<i>Sacramento and Placerville Railroad</i>	48.50		6,000 00	291,000 00		1,315 32	
El Dorado	18.75				112,500 00		1,741 50
Sacramento	29.75				178,500 00		1,312 68
<i>San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad</i>	92.50		14,054 05	1,300,000 00		5,876 00	
Marin	16.85				236,811 00		2,226 41
Sonoma	75.65				1,063,189 00		6,304 43
<i>San Pablo and Tulare Railroad</i>	46.00		20,652 17	950,000 00		4,294 00	
Alameda	1.40				28,913 00		187 35
Contra Costa	36.10				745,543 00		5,203 89
San Joaquin	8.50				175,544 00		698 66
<i>Southern Pacific Railroad</i>	957.02		17,763 47	17,000,000 00		76,840 00	
Fresno	17.43				309,617 00		2,625 55
Kern	153.47				2,726,160 00		32,659 39
Los Angeles	142.48				2,530,000 00		16,012 00
Monterey	49.28				875,384 00		6,985 56
San Benito	17.65				313,525 27		3,258 27
San Bernardino	261.47				4,644,616 00		46,353 26
San Diego	158.85				2,821,728 00		34,703 68
San Francisco	7.36				130,739 00		1,470 81
San Mateo	25.10				445,863 00		4,895 57
Santa Clara	59.30				1,053,374 00		7,001 20
Santa Cruz	2.15				38,192 00		533 92
Tulare	62.48				1,109,862 00		10,521 49

STATEMENT No. 10—Continued.

NAMES OF RAILROADS AND OF COUNTIES RECEIVING APPORTIONMENT.	Number of Miles of each Railroad operated in the State.	Number of Miles of each Railroad in each County.	Assessed Value per Mile.	Total Assessed Valuation.	Amount Apportioned to each County.	Amount of Tax for State Purposes.	Amount of Tax for County Purposes.
<i>Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad</i>							
Calaveras	44.63	66	\$9,522 74	\$425,000 00	\$6,285 00	\$1,921 00	\$37 29
San Joaquin		32.81			312,441 00		1,224 20
Stanislaus		11.16			106,274 00		635 51
<i>Yuba Valley and Clear Lake Railroad.</i>							
Solano	29.75	17.00	6,386 55	190,000 00	108,571 00	858 80	866 39
Yolo		12.95			81,429 00		568 37
<i>Carson and Colorado Railroad</i>							
Inyo	107.62	74.25	1,997 76	215,000 00	148,334 00	971 80	4,150 38
Mono		33.37			66,666 00		2,298 64
<i>Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad</i>							
Nevada	22.50	18.78	5,111 11	115,000 00	95,987 00	519 80	1,849 79
Placer		3.72			19,013 00		170 73
<i>South Pacific Coast Railroad</i>							
Alameda	45.30	6.20	11,037 52	500,000 00	68,433 00	2,200 00	443 44
Santa Clara		27.40			302,428 00		2,232 49
Santa Cruz		11.70			129,139 00		1,805 36
<i>North Pacific Coast Railroad</i>							
Marin	76.25	57.75	5,573 77	425,000 00	321,885 00	1,921 00	3,033 07
Sonoma		18.50			103,115 00		616 62
<i>Pacific Coast Railway</i>							
San Luis Obispo	63.90	39.50	5,320 81	340,000 00	210,172 00	1,536 80	2,287 89
Santa Barbara		24.40			129,828 00		1,544 95
<i>San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad</i>							
Calaveras	30.30	50	4,125 41	125,000 00	2,063 00	565 00	31 93
San Joaquin		29.80			129,337 00		489 28
Totals	2,656.00	2,656.00		\$50,746,500 00	\$50,746,500 00	\$229,374 18	\$486,749 48

## STATEMENT No. 11.

*Assessed Value of Railroads, as fixed by the State Board of Equalization, for the year 1885, and amount of Tax levied for State and county purposes for said year.*

NAMES OF RAILROADS AND OF COUNTIES RECEIVING APPORTIONMENT.	Number of Miles of each Railroad operated in the State.	Number of Miles of each Railroad in each County.	Assessed Value per Mile.	Total Assessed Valuation.	Amount Appor- tioned to each County.	Amount of Tax for State Purposes.	Amount of Tax for County Purposes.
<i>Amador Branch Railroad</i>	27.00					\$881 28	
Amador		8.00	\$6,000	\$162,000 00	\$48,000 00		\$554 88
Sacramento		19.00			114,000 00		1,032 84
<i>California Pacific Railroad</i>	112.50					10,880 00	
Napa		41.00			728,889 00		8,932 19
Sacramento		.50			8,889 00		62 76
Solano		40.00			711,111 00		5,376 00
Yolo		31.00			551,111 00		3,578 26
<i>California Southern Railroad</i>	129.75					2,448 00	
San Bernardino		18.89	3,468 20	450,000 00	65,514 00		547 70
San Diego		110.86			384,486 00		4,921 55
<i>Central Pacific Railroad</i>	640.68					119,680	
Alameda		83.52		22,000,000 00	2,807,953 00		23,654 47
Butte		45.00			1,545,233 00		15,481 52
Fresno		61.06			2,096,710 00		24,237 97
Merced		36.75			1,261,940 00		15,849 97
Nevada		30.25			1,038,740 00		20,317 75
Placer		112.75			3,871,668 00		54,048 49
Sacramento		41.00			1,407,879 00		12,583 69
San Francisco		2.46			84,473 00		886 04
San Joaquin		56.75			1,948,711 00		10,727 14
Santa Clara		8.50			291,877 00		1,802 25
Shasta		58.80			2,019,105 00		34,445 93
Sierra		2.15			73,828 00		1,665 55
Stanislaus		22.63			777,081 00		5,186 10
Sutter		10.00			343,385 00		2,080 91
Tehama		40.54			1,392,083 00		20,176 00
Tulare		12.65			434,382 00		4,152 69
Yuba		15.87			544,952 00		8,037 00

## STATEMENT No. 11—Continued.

NAMES OF RAILROADS AND OF COUNTIES RECEIVING APPORTIONMENT.	Number of Miles of each Railroad operated in the State.	Number of Miles of each Railroad in each County.	Assessed Value per Mile.	Total Assessed Valuation.	Amount Apportioned to each County.	Amount of Tax for each County.	Amount of Tax for County Purposes.
<i>Northern California Railroad</i> .....	26.50	-----	\$3,773 58	\$100,000 00	-----	\$544 00	-----
Butte .....	-----	14.50	-----	-----	\$54,717 00	-----	\$550 45
Yuba .....	-----	12.00	-----	-----	45,283 00	-----	673 65
<i>Northern Railway</i> .....	148.40	-----	15,498 65	2,300,000 00	-----	12,512 00	-----
Alameda .....	-----	6.85	-----	-----	106,106 00	-----	785 18
Colusa .....	-----	62.81	-----	-----	973,470 00	-----	7,846 16
Contra Costa .....	-----	23.75	-----	-----	368,093 00	-----	2,359 25
Solano .....	-----	16.95	-----	-----	262,702 00	-----	1,986 02
Tehama .....	-----	17.29	-----	-----	267,972 00	-----	3,901 67
Yolo .....	-----	20.75	-----	-----	321,897 00	-----	2,109 67
<i>Pajaro and Santa Cruz Railroad</i> .....	26.16	-----	5,733 94	150,000 00	-----	816 00	-----
Monterey .....	-----	1.16	-----	-----	6,651 00	-----	70 23
Santa Cruz .....	-----	25.00	-----	-----	143,349 00	-----	1,830 68
<i>Sacramento and Placerville Railroad</i> .....	48.50	-----	6,500 00	315,250 00	-----	1,714 96	-----
El Dorado .....	-----	18.75	-----	-----	121,875 00	-----	1,677 00
Sacramento .....	-----	29.75	-----	-----	193,375 00	-----	1,719 47
<i>San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad</i> .....	92.50	-----	14,054 05	1,300,000 00	-----	7,972 00	-----
Marin .....	-----	16.85	-----	-----	236,811 00	-----	2,008 95
Sonoma .....	-----	75.65	-----	-----	1,063,189 00	-----	7,984 28
<i>San Pablo and Tulare Railroad</i> .....	46.00	-----	19,565 21	900,000 00	-----	4,896 00	-----
Alameda .....	-----	1.40	-----	-----	27,392 00	-----	248 17
Contra Costa .....	-----	36.10	-----	-----	706,304 00	-----	4,633 35
San Joaquin .....	-----	8.50	-----	-----	166,304 00	-----	924 65
<i>Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad</i> .....	44.63	-----	\$8,962 58	\$400,000 00	-----	2,176 00	-----
Calaveras .....	-----	.66	-----	-----	5,915 00	-----	103 86
San Joaquin .....	-----	32.81	-----	-----	294,032 00	-----	1,612 61
Stanislaus .....	-----	11.16	-----	-----	100,023 00	-----	676 15
<i>Southern Pacific Railroad</i> .....	957.02	-----	17,763 74	17,000,000 00	-----	92,480 00	-----
Fresno .....	-----	17.43	-----	-----	309,617 00	-----	3,579 17
Kern .....	-----	153.47	-----	-----	2,726,160 00	-----	32,877 49



Los Angeles	142.48			2,530,940 00			32,654 38
Monterey	49.28			875,384 00			9,244 05
San Benito	17.65			313,525 00			2,813 89
San Bernardino	261.47			4,044,616 00			38,828 99
San Diego	158.85			2,821,738 00			33,183 52
San Francisco	7.36			130,739 00			1,371 32
San Mateo	25.10			445,863 00			4,485 38
Santa Clara	59.30			1,053,374 00			6,661 88
Santa Cruz	2.15			38,192 00			498 78
Tulare	62.48			1,109,862 00			10,610 28
<i>Yaca Valley and Clear Lake Railroad</i>	28.55		6,654 99	190,000 00		1,033 60	
Solano	16.50			109,807 00			830 15
Yolo	12.05			80,193 00			526 05
<i>Carson and Colorado Railroad</i>	107.62		1,997 76	215,000 00		1,169 60	
Inyo	74.25			148,334 00			4,013 91
Mono	33.37			66,666 00			3,970 62
<i>Nevada and California Railroad</i>	9.00		1,500 00	13,500 00		73 44	
Lassen	6.00			9,000 00			149 04
Sierra	3.00			4,500 00			101 52
<i>Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad</i>	22.50		5,111 11	115,000 00		625 60	
Nevada	18.78			95,987 00			1,857 46
Placer	3.72			19,013 00			205 42
<i>North Pacific Coast Railroad</i>	70.25		5,551 60	390,000 00		2,121 60	
Marin	51.75			287,295 00			2,441 33
Sonoma	18.50			102,705 00			776 45
<i>Pacific Coast Railway</i>	63.90		5,320 81	340,000 00		1,849 60	
San Luis Obispo	39.50			210,172 00			1,990 88
Santa Barbara	24.40			129,828 00			1,241 15
<i>San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad</i>	35.70		4,061 62	145,000 00		788 80	
Calaveras	5.90			23,964 00			420 80
San Joaquin	29.80			121,036 00			672 96
<i>South Pacific Coast Railroad</i>	45.30		12,141 28	550,000 00		2,992 00	
Alameda	6.20			75,276 00			682 00
Santa Clara	27.40			332,671 00			2,153 18
Santa Cruz	11.70			142,053 00			1,855 21
Totals	2,982.46			\$49,035,750 00		\$266,754 48	\$524,428 37

## STATEMENT No. 12.

*State and County Taxes for the Year 1884, paid on Railroads Assessed by the State Board of Equalization for said Year.*

NAMES OF RAILROADS AND OF COUNTIES FOR WHICH TAXES WERE PAID.	Total Assessment.	Amount Appropriated to each County.	Amount of Tax Paid for State Purposes.	Amount of Tax Paid for County Purposes.	Total Amount of Tax Paid.	When Paid.
<i>Anador Branch Railroad</i>						
Anador .....	\$175,500 00	\$52,000 00	\$793 26	\$700 96		
Sacramento .....		123,500 00		923 78	\$2,418 00	Dec. 27, 1884.
<i>California Northern Railroad</i>						
Butte .....	95,000 00	51,981 00	429 40	518 77		
Yuba .....		43,019 00		553 08	1,501 25	Dec. 20, 1884.
<i>California Southern Railroad</i>						
San Bernardino .....	150,000 00	21,838 00	678 00	217 94		
San Diego .....		128,162 00		1,578 96	2,474 90	Dec. 29, 1884.
<i>Sacramento and Placerville Railroad</i>						
El Dorado .....	201,000 00	112,500 00	1,315 32	1,741 50		
Sacramento .....		178,500 00		1,312 68	4,369 50	Dec. 27, 1884.
<i>San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad</i>						
Marin .....	1,300,000 00	236,841 00	5,876 00	2,226 41		
Sonoma .....		1,063,189 00		6,304 43	14,406 84	Dec. 26, 1884.
<i>Santa Cruz Railroad</i>						
Monterey .....	150,000 00	8,223 00	678 00	65 61		
Santa Cruz .....		141,777 00		1,935 91	2,679 52	Dec. 27, 1884.
<i>Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad</i>						
Calaveras .....	425,000 00	6,285 00	1,921 00	97 29		
San Joaquin .....		312,441 00		1,224 20		
Stanislaus .....		100,274 00		635 51	3,878 00	Dec. 27, 1884.
<i>Vaca Valley and Clear Lake Railroad</i>						
Solano .....	190,000 00	108,571 00	858 80	846 39		
Yolo .....		81,429 00		568 37	2,293 56	Dec. 27, 1884.
<i>Carson and Colorado Railroad</i>						
Inyo .....	215,000 00	148,331 00	971 80	4,150 38		

Mono	66,606 00	519 80	2,208 64	7,420 82	Jan. 10, 1885.
<i>Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad</i>	115,000 00	519 80	2,208 64	7,420 82	Jan. 10, 1885.
Nevada	95,987 00	519 80	1,849 79	7,420 82	Jan. 10, 1885.
Placer	19,013 00	519 80	170 73	2,540 32	Dec. 27, 1884.
<i>North Pacific Coast Railroad</i>	425,000 00	1,921 00	3,033 07	5,570 69	July 30, 1885.
Marin	321,885 00	1,921 00	616 62	5,570 69	July 30, 1885.
Sonoma	103,115 00	1,921 00	2,287 89	5,309 64	Dec. 27, 1884.
<i>Pacific Coast Railway</i>	340,000 00	1,536 80	1,544 95	5,309 64	Dec. 27, 1884.
San Luis Obispo	210,172 00	1,536 80	31 93	1,086 21	Dec. 26, 1884.
Santa Barbara	129,828 00	1,536 80	489 28	1,086 21	Dec. 26, 1884.
<i>San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad</i>	125,000 00	565 00	31 93	6,741 29	Dec. 11, 1884.
Calaveras	2,063 00	565 00	443 44	6,741 29	Dec. 11, 1884.
San Joaquin	122,937 00	565 00	2,232 49	6,741 29	Dec. 11, 1884.
<i>South Pacific Coast Railroad</i>	500,000 00	2,230 00	1,805 36	6,741 29	Dec. 11, 1884.
Alameda	68,433 00	2,230 00	443 44	6,741 29	Dec. 11, 1884.
Santa Clara	302,428 00	2,230 00	2,232 49	6,741 29	Dec. 11, 1884.
Santa Cruz	129,139 00	2,230 00	1,805 36	6,741 29	Dec. 11, 1884.
Amount paid into the State Treasury on account of taxes for 1884, by E. C. Marshall, Attorney-General (see Statement No. 17).	\$4,496,500 00	\$20,324 18	\$42,426 36	\$62,750 54	
Totals		104,124 30	225,396 33	329,520 63	
		\$124,448 48	\$267,822 69	\$392,271 17	

## STATEMENT No. 13.

*State and County Taxes for the Year 1885, paid on Railroads Assessed by the State Board of Equalization for said Year.*

NAMES OF RAILROADS AND OF COUNTIES FOR WHICH TAXES WERE PAID.	Total Assessment.	Amount Apportioned to each County.	Amount of Tax Paid for State Purposes.	Amount of Tax Paid for County Purposes.	Total Amount of Tax Paid.	When Paid.
<i>Amador Branch Railroad.</i>						
Amador.....	\$102,000 00	\$48,000 00	\$881 28	\$554 88		
Sacramento.....		114,000 00		1,032 84	\$2,469 00	December 10, 1885.
<i>California Southern Railroad.</i>						
San Bernardino.....	450,000 00	65,514 00	2,448 00	547 70		
San Diego.....		384,486 00		4,521 55	7,517 25	December 24, 1885.
<i>Northern California Railroad.</i>						
Butte.....	100,000 00	54,717 00	544 00	550 45		
Yuba.....		45,283 00		673 65	1,768 10	December 24, 1885.
<i>Pajaro and Santa Cruz Railroad.</i>						
Monterey.....	150,000 00	6,651 00	816 00	70 23		
Santa Cruz.....		143,349 00		1,830 68	2,716 91	December 10, 1885.
<i>Sacramento and Placerville Railroad.</i>						
El Dorado.....	315,250 00	121,875 00	1,714 96	1,677 00		
Sacramento.....		193,375 00		1,719 47	5,111 43	December 10, 1885.
<i>San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad.</i>						
Marin.....	1,300,000 00	236,811 00	7,072 00	2,008 95		
Sonoma.....		1,063,189 00		7,984 28	17,065 23	December 23, 1885.
<i>Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad.</i>						
Calaveras.....	400,000 00	5,915 00	2,176 00	103 86		
San Joaquin.....		294,002 00		1,612 61		
Stanislaus.....		100,023 00		676 15	4,568 62	December 10, 1885.
<i>Yaca Valley and Clear Lake Railroad.</i>						
Solano.....	190,000 00	100,807 00	1,033 60	830 15		
Yolo.....		80,193 00		526 06	2,389 81	December 10, 1885.
<i>Carson and Colorado Railroad.</i>						
Inyo.....	215,000 00	148,334 00	1,169 60	4,013 91		
Mono.....		66,666 00		3,970 62	9,154 13	December 22, 1885.



<i>Nevada and California Railroad</i> -----		13,500 00	-----	73 44	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lassen	-----	-----	9,000 00	-----	-----	149 04	-----	-----
Sierra	-----	-----	4,500 00	-----	-----	101 52	324 00	December 26, 1885.
<i>Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad</i> -----		115,000 00	-----	625 60	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nevada	-----	-----	95,987 00	-----	-----	1,857 46	-----	-----
Placer	-----	-----	19,013 00	-----	-----	265 42	2,748 48	December 23, 1885.
<i>Pacific Coast Railway</i> -----		340,000 00	-----	1,849 60	-----	-----	-----	-----
San Luis Obispo	-----	-----	210,172 00	-----	-----	1,990 88	-----	-----
Santa Barbara	-----	-----	129,828 00	-----	-----	1,241 15	5,081 63	December 24, 1885.
<i>San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad</i> -----		145,000 00	-----	788 80	-----	-----	-----	-----
Calaveras	-----	-----	23,934 00	-----	-----	420 80	-----	-----
San Joaquin	-----	-----	121,036 00	-----	-----	672 95	1,882 56	December 22, 1885.
<i>South Pacific Coast Railroad</i> -----		550,000 00	-----	2,992 00	-----	-----	-----	-----
Alameda	-----	-----	75,276 00	-----	-----	682 00	-----	-----
Santa Clara	-----	-----	332,671 00	-----	-----	2,153 18	-----	-----
Santa Cruz	-----	-----	142,053 00	-----	-----	1,855 21	7,682 39	December 10, 1885.
Totals	-----	\$4,445,750 00	\$4,445,750 00	\$24,184 88	\$46,294 66	\$70,479 54	-----	-----

## STATEMENT No. 14.

Showing the amount of Taxes for State and County Purposes, Delinquent on Railroads assessed by the State Board of Equalization. Tax of 1884.

Names of Railroads and of Counties through which they run.	Value of Property Delinquent for Taxes.	Amount Delinquent in each County.	Amount of Tax levied for State purposes.	Amount of Tax levied for County purposes.	Amount of Tax for State Purposes, received from E. C. Marshall, Attorney-General.	Amount of Tax for County Purposes, received from E. C. Marshall, Attorney-General.	Balance Due of Tax levied for State purposes.	Balance Due of Tax levied for County purposes.
<i>California Pacific Railroad.</i>	\$2,000,000 00	\$728,889 00	\$9,040 00	\$9,294 89	\$4,610 40	\$4,740 40	\$4,429 60	\$4,554 49
Napa		8,889 00		53 15		20 31		32 84
Sacramento		711,111 00		5,613 20		2,862 74		2,750 46
Solano		551,111 00		3,800 46		1,938 24		1,862 22
Yolo								
<i>Central Pacific Railroad.</i>	24,000,000 00		108,480 00		52,833 60		55,646 40	
Alameda		3,199,898 00		19,002 82		9,691 44		9,311 38
Butte		1,724,083 00		17,145 05		8,743 98		8,401 07
Fresno		2,339,389 00		19,838 01		10,117 38		9,720 63
Merced		1,408,001 00		11,939 84		6,089 31		5,850 53
Nevada		1,158,997 00		22,576 67		11,514 10		11,062 57
Placer		4,319,785 00		38,791 66		19,783 75		19,007 91
Sacramento		1,570,831 00		11,005 14		4,717 45		6,888 69
San Francisco		153,252 00		1,724 08		879 28		844 80
San Joaquin		2,174,260 00		8,556 02		4,192 45		4,192 45
Santa Clara		325,640 00		2,295 39		1,170 65		1,124 74
Shasta		1,647,457 00		20,621 27		15,106 85		14,514 42
Sierra		82,373 00		1,086 99		860 37		826 62
Stanislaus		867,022 00		5,184 79		2,644 24		2,540 55
Sutter		383,129 00		2,069 54		1,070 77		1,028 77
Tehama		1,533,297 00		27,050 91		13,795 97		13,254 94
Tulare		484,659 00		4,394 56		2,251 33		2,251 33
Yuba		608,027 00		7,762 87		3,939 06		3,803 81
<i>Northern Railway</i>	2,300,000 00		10,396 00		5,301 96		5,094 04	
Alameda		106,166 00		570 16		290 79		279 37
Colusa		973,470 00		8,255 02		4,044 96		4,044 96
Contra Costa		368,093 00		2,569 29		1,310 34		1,258 95
Solano		292,702 00		2,051 03		1,046 03		1,005 00
Tehama		267,372 00		4,684 15		2,388 92		2,295 23
Yolo		321,597 00		2,154 56		1,098 83		1,055 73

<i>San Pablo and Tulare Railroad</i>		950,000 00	4,204 00	2,189 91	2,104 03	91 80
Alameda.....	28,913 00	-----	187 35	-----	95 55	-----
Contra Costa.....	745,513 00	-----	5,203 89	-----	2,653 99	2,549 90
San Joaquin.....	175,544 00	-----	698 66	-----	356 32	342 34
<i>Southern Pacific Railroad</i>		17,000,000 00	76,840 00	39,188 40	37,651 60	-----
Fresno.....	309,617 00	-----	2,625 55	-----	1,339 04	1,286 51
Kern.....	2,726,100 00	-----	32,659 39	-----	16,656 29	16,003 10
Los Angeles.....	2,530,940 00	-----	16,012 00	-----	8,181 42	7,800 58
Monterey.....	875,384 00	-----	6,985 56	-----	3,562 63	3,422 93
San Benito.....	313,525 00	-----	3,258 27	-----	1,661 71	1,596 56
San Bernardino.....	4,644,616 00	-----	46,353 26	-----	23,640 16	22,713 10
San Diego.....	2,821,728 00	-----	34,763 68	-----	17,729 47	17,034 21
San Francisco.....	130,739 00	-----	1,470 81	-----	750 11	730 70
San Mateo.....	445,863 00	-----	4,895 57	-----	2,496 73	2,308 84
Santa Clara.....	1,653,374 00	-----	7,601 20	-----	3,876 61	3,724 39
Santa Cruz.....	38,192 00	-----	533 92	-----	272 29	261 63
Tulare.....	1,109,862 00	-----	10,521 49	-----	5,365 95	5,155 54
Totals.....	\$46,250,000 00	\$46,250,000 00	\$209,050 00	\$101,124 30	\$225,396 33	\$104,925 70
						\$218,926 79

## STATEMENT No. 15.

Showing the amount of Taxes for State and County purposes Delinquent on Railroads assessed by the State Board of Equalization. Tax of 1885.

NAMES OF RAILROADS AND COUNTIES THROUGH WHICH THEY RUN.	Value of Property Delinquent for Taxes.	Amount Delinquent in each County.	Amount of Delinquent Tax for State purposes.	Amount of Delinquent Tax for County purposes.
<i>California Pacific Railr'd.</i>	\$2,000,000 00		\$10,880 00	
Napa .....		\$728,889 00		\$8,962 19
Sacramento .....		8,889 00		62 76
Solano .....		711,111 00		5,376 00
Yolo .....		551,111 00		3,578 26
<i>Central Pacific Railroad</i>	22,000,000 00		119,680 00	
Alameda .....		2,867,953 00		23,654 47
Butte .....		1,545,233 00		15,481 52
Fresno .....		2,096,710 00		24,237 97
Merced .....		1,261,940 00		15,849 97
Nevada .....		1,038,740 00		20,317 75
Placer .....		3,871,668 00		54,048 49
Sacramento .....		1,407,879 00		12,583 69
San Francisco .....		84,473 00		886 04
San Joaquin .....		1,948,711 00		10,727 14
Santa Clara .....		291,877 00		1,802 25
Shasta .....		2,019,105 00		34,445 93
Sierra .....		73,828 00		1,665 55
Stanislaus .....		777,081 00		5,186 10
Sutter .....		343,385 00		2,080 91
Tehama .....		1,392,083 00		20,176 00
Tulare .....		434,382 00		4,152 69
Yuba .....		544,952 00		8,037 00
<i>Northern Railway</i>	2,300,000 00		12,512 00	
Alameda .....		106,166 00		785 18
Colusa .....		973,470 00		7,846 16
Contra Costa .....		368,093 00		2,359 25
Solano .....		262,702 00		1,986 02
Tehama .....		267,972 00		3,901 67
Yolo .....		321,597 00		2,109 67
<i>San Pablo and Tulare R. R.</i>	900,000 00		4,896 00	
Alameda .....		27,392 00		248 17
Contra Costa .....		706,304 00		4,633 35
San Joaquin .....		166,304 00		924 65
<i>Southern Pacific Railroad</i>	17,000,000 00		92,480 00	
Fresno .....		309,617 00		3,579 17
Kern .....		2,726,160 00		32,877 49
Los Angeles .....		2,530,940 00		32,654 38
Monterey .....		875,384 00		9,244 05
San Benito .....		313,525 00		2,813 89
San Bernardino .....		4,644,616 00		38,828 99
San Diego .....		2,821,728 00		33,183 52
San Francisco .....		130,739 00		1,371 32
San Mateo .....		445,863 00		4,485 38
Santa Clara .....		1,053,374 00		6,661 88
Santa Cruz .....		38,192 00		498 78
Tulare .....		1,109,862 00		10,610 28
<i>N. Pacific Coast Railroad</i>	390,000 00		2,121 60	
Marin .....		287,295 00		2,441 33
Sonoma .....		102,705 00		776 45
Totals .....	\$44,590,000 00	\$44,590,000 00	\$242,569 60	\$478,133 71



## STATEMENT No. 16.

*Payments on Delinquent Railroad Taxes of 1883, Paid into State Treasury by Hon. E. C. Marshall, Attorney-General.*

NAMES OF RAILROADS FOR WHICH PAYMENT WAS MADE.	Amount Paid into Circuit Court.	Amount Deducted as Expressage on Coin to Sacramento.	Amount placed to Credit of State and Counties.
<i>California Pacific—</i>			
For State .....	\$5,367 60	\$2 68	\$5,364 92
For Napa .....	3,858 11	1 93	3,856 18
For Sacramento .....	31 34	01	31 33
For Solano .....	4,120 32	2 06	4,118 26
For Yolo .....	2,203 19	1 10	2,202 09
Totals .....	\$15,580 56	\$7 78	\$15,572 78
<i>Northern Railway—</i>			
For State .....	\$5,964 00	\$2 98	\$5,961 02
For Alameda .....	340 27	17	340 10
For Colusa .....	4,840 26	2 42	4,837 84
For Contra Costa .....	2,022 27	1 01	2,021 26
For Solano .....	1,470 67	73	1,469 94
For Tehama .....	1,472 21	73	1,471 48
For Yolo .....	1,263 45	63	1,262 82
Totals .....	\$17,373 13	\$8 67	\$17,364 46
<i>San Pablo and Tulare—</i>			
For State .....	\$2,087 40	\$1 04	\$2,086 36
For Alameda .....	96 25	04	96 21
For Contra Costa .....	3,470 79	1 74	3,469 05
For San Joaquin .....	390 37	20	390 17
Totals .....	\$6,044 82	\$3 02	\$6,041 79
<i>Stockton and Copperopolis—</i>			
For State .....	\$1,192 80	\$0 60	\$1,192 20
For Calaveras .....	71 08	04	71 04
For San Joaquin .....	887 48	44	887 04
For Stanislaus .....	301 86	15	301 71
Totals .....	\$2,453 22	\$1 23	\$2,451 99
<i>Southern Pacific—</i>			
For State .....	\$38,766 00	\$19 38	\$38,746 62
For Fresno .....	2,092 82	1 05	2,091 77
For Kern .....	15,851 07	7 93	15,843 14
For Los Angeles .....	11,409 62	5 70	11,403 92
For Monterey .....	4,869 14	2 44	4,866 70
For San Benito .....	1,902 02	95	1,901 07
For San Bernardino .....	16,682 02	8 34	16,673 68
For San Diego .....	19,295 36	9 65	19,285 71
For San Francisco .....	791 16	40	790 76
For San Mateo .....	2,592 45	1 30	2,591 15
For Santa Clara .....	4,902 13	2 45	4,899 68
For Santa Cruz .....	250 95	13	250 82
For Tulare .....	6,401 57	3 20	6,398 37
Totals .....	\$125,806 31	\$62 92	\$125,743 39
<i>Central Pacific—</i>			
For State .....	\$53,676 00	\$26 84	\$53,649 16
For Alameda .....	10,264 86	5 13	10,259 73
For Butte .....	8,094 36	4 04	8,090 32
For Fresno .....	14,268 21	7 17	14,261 04
For Merced .....	6,610 39	3 31	6,607 08
For Nevada .....	8,696 25	4 35	8,691 90
For Placer .....	21,291 86	10 65	21,281 21
For Sacramento .....	5,837 01	2 93	5,834 08
For San Francisco .....	860 82	43	860 39
For San Joaquin .....	5,119 20	2 56	5,116 64
For Santa Clara .....	1,377 51	69	1,376 82

## STATEMENT No. 16—Continued.

NAMES OF RAILROADS FOR WHICH PAYMENT WAS MADE.	Amount Paid into Circuit Court.	Amount Deducted as Expressage on Coin to Sacramento.	Amount placed to Cred- it of State and Counties.
For Shasta.....	\$9,281 80	\$4 65	\$9,277 15
For Sierra .....	887 97	45	887 52
For Stanislaus .....	2,041 36	1 01	2,040 35
For Sutter .....	1,798 74	90	1,797 84
For Tehama .....	7,655 63	3 82	7,651 81
For Tulare.....	2,615 70	1 30	2,614 40
For Yuba.....	5,741 43	2 87	5,738 56
Totals.....	\$166,129 10	\$88 10	\$166,036 00

## STATEMENT No. 17.

*Payments on Delinquent Railroad Taxes of 1884, Paid into the State Treasury by Hon. E. C. Marshall, Attorney-General.*

NAMES OF RAILROADS FOR WHICH PAYMENT WAS MADE.	Amount Paid into Circuit Court.	Amount Deducted as Expressage on Coin to Sacramento.	Amount placed to Credit of State and Counties.
<i>California Pacific—</i>			
For State .....	\$4,610 40	\$2 31	\$4,608 09
For Napa .....	4,740 40	2 37	4,738 03
For Sacramento .....	20 31	01	20 30
For Solano .....	2,862 74	1 43	2,861 31
For Yolo .....	1,938 24	96	1,937 28
Totals .....	\$14,172 09	\$7 08	\$14,165 01
<i>Northern Railway—</i>			
For State .....	\$5,301 96	\$2 65	\$5,299 31
For Alameda .....	290 79	14	290 65
For Colusa .....	4,210 06	2 15	4,207 91
For Contra Costa .....	1,310 34	65	1,309 69
For Solano .....	1,046 03	52	1,045 51
For Tehama .....	2,388 92	1 19	2,387 73
For Yolo .....	1,098 83	55	1,098 28
Totals .....	\$15,646 93	\$7 85	\$15,639 08
<i>San Pablo and Tulare—</i>			
For State .....	\$2,189 94	\$1 09	\$2,188 85
For Alameda .....	95 55	04	95 51
For Contra Costa .....	2,653 99	1 33	2,652 66
For San Joaquin .....	356 32	18	356 14
Totals .....	\$5,295 80	\$2 64	\$5,293 16
<i>Southern Pacific—</i>			
For State .....	\$39,188 40	\$19 59	\$39,168 81
For Fresno .....	1,339 04	07	1,338 37
For Kern .....	16,656 29	8 33	16,647 96
For Los Angeles .....	8,181 42	4 09	8,177 33
For Monterey .....	3,562 63	1 78	3,560 85
For San Benito .....	1,661 71	83	1,660 88
For San Bernardino .....	23,640 16	11 82	23,628 34
For San Diego .....	17,729 47	8 86	17,720 61
For San Mateo .....	2,496 73	1 25	2,495 48
For Santa Clara .....	3,876 61	1 94	3,874 67
For Santa Cruz .....	272 29	14	272 15
For Tulare .....	5,365 95	2 68	5,363 27
For San Francisco .....	750 11	38	749 73
Totals .....	\$124,720 81	\$62 36	\$124,658 45
<i>Central Pacific—</i>			
For State .....	\$52,833 60	\$26 41	\$52,807 19
For Alameda .....	9,691 44	4 84	9,686 60
For Butte .....	8,743 98	4 37	8,739 61
For Fresno .....	10,117 38	5 06	10,112 32
For Merced .....	6,089 31	3 05	6,086 26
For Nevada .....	11,514 10	5 75	11,508 35
For Placer .....	19,783 75	9 89	19,773 86
For Sacramento .....	4,717 45	2 36	4,715 09
For San Francisco .....	879 28	44	878 84
For San Joaquin .....	4,363 57	2 18	4,361 39
For Santa Clara .....	1,170 65	58	1,170 07
For Shasta .....	15,106 85	7 55	15,099 30
For Sierra .....	860 37	43	859 94
For Stanislaus .....	2,644 24	1 31	2,642 93
For Sutter .....	1,070 77	57	1,070 20
For Tehama .....	13,795 97	6 89	13,789 08
For Tulare .....	2,343 23	1 17	2,342 06
For Yuba .....	3,959 06	1 98	3,957 08
Totals .....	\$169,685 00	\$84 83	\$169,600 17

## STATEMENT NO. 18.

*Amounts Charged to Tax Collectors for the Year 1884 (being Exclusion of the Taxes due upon Railroads Assessed by the State Board of Equalization).*

COUNTIES.	Value of Real Estate and Improvements.	Value of Personal Property and Amount of Money.	Total Value of Property, Exclusive of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Amount of Taxes for State Purposes.	Amount of Taxes for County Purposes.	Total Amount of Tax charged to Tax Collectors.
Alameda	\$51,325,975 00	\$6,105,585 00	\$57,431,561 00	\$259,590 66	\$247,293 39	\$506,884 05
Alpine	225,731 00	80,961 00	306,692 00	1,386 20	7,200 86	8,587 06
Anaador	2,780,800 00	789,229 00	3,570,029 00	16,136 53	48,119 73	64,256 26
Butte	12,315,527 00	2,941,824 00	15,257,351 00	69,068 82	152,567 76	221,636 58
Calaveras	2,195,915 00	965,471 00	3,161,386 00	14,289 46	48,938 26	63,227 72
Colusa	16,326,729 00	3,004,117 00	19,330,846 00	87,375 47	161,815 80	249,191 27
Contra Costa	10,235,750 00	2,051,524 00	12,287,274 00	55,538 48	85,765 17	141,303 65
Del Norte	719,950 00	347,143 00	1,067,093 00	4,823 25	19,186 33	24,009 58
El Dorado	1,983,748 00	925,916 00	2,909,664 00	13,142 64	58,153 28	71,295 92
Fresno	9,425,677 00	2,667,696 00	12,093,373 00	54,662 05	102,551 80	157,213 85
Humboldt	7,610,752 00	2,794,771 00	10,405,523 00	47,032 96	171,483 02	218,515 98
Inyo	663,670 00	450,960 00	1,114,630 00	5,038 13	31,187 35	36,225 48
Kern	3,908,426 00	2,008,292 00	5,916,718 00	26,743 57	70,882 29	97,625 86
Lake	2,410,711 00	822,964 00	3,232,775 00	14,612 14	43,254 53	57,866 67
Lassen	932,881 00	880,059 00	1,833,540 00	8,287 47	32,049 81	40,337 28
Los Angeles	28,037,543 00	6,013,483 00	34,051,026 00	53,910 63	207,165 20	361,075 83
Marin	8,288,881 00	1,585,775 00	9,874,656 00	44,633 45	90,739 50	135,372 95
Mariposa	1,032,290 00	601,196 00	1,633,486 00	7,383 35	24,306 27	31,689 62
Mendocino	6,133,348 00	2,632,521 00	8,765,869 00	39,617 23	96,238 32	135,855 55
Merced	8,021,849 00	1,591,941 00	9,613,790 00	43,454 33	81,524 94	124,979 27
Modoc	1,148,702 00	1,314,050 00	2,462,752 00	11,134 35	31,974 31	43,108 66
Mono	1,160,022 00	415,308 00	1,575,330 00	7,138 10	53,869 25	61,007 35
Monterey	7,884,705 00	2,370,101 00	10,254,806 00	46,351 73	81,833 35	128,185 08
Napa	8,396,245 00	2,427,814 00	11,024,059 00	49,828 75	135,420 92	185,249 67
Nevada	4,298,771 00	1,354,045 00	5,652,816 00	25,553 44	103,466 32	129,019 76
Placer	4,569,970 00	1,716,729 00	6,286,699 00	28,415 88	56,454 55	84,870 43
Plumas	1,469,999 00	530,003 00	2,000,002 00	9,042 72	42,172 69	51,215 41
Sacramento	20,973,005 00	5,681,540 00	26,654,545 00	120,481 26	159,397 76	279,879 02
San Benito	4,087,914 00	1,226,279 00	5,314,193 00	24,020 14	54,019 71	78,039 85
San Bernardino	5,521,329 00	1,440,541 00	6,961,870 00	31,471 05	65,917 79	97,388 84
San Diego	4,538,161 00	1,262,155 00	5,800,316 00	26,217 43	71,459 80	97,677 32
San Francisco	180,633,087 00	64,240,218 00	244,873,305 00	1,106,827 33	2,514,482 35	3,621,309 68
San Joaquin	31,355,083 00	5,877,582 00	37,232,665 00	108,291 65	136,803 42	305,155 07



San Luis Obispo.....	6,250,854 00	2,483,741 00	8,734,595 00	39,480 36	95,905 85	135,386 21
San Mateo.....	7,713,732 00	1,518,141 00	9,231,876 00	41,728 08	101,305 99	143,094 07
Santa Barbara.....	6,781,691 00	1,965,393 00	8,747,084 00	39,536 05	71,724 69	111,260 74
Santa Clara.....	29,750,874 00	5,198,746 00	34,949,620 00	157,972 28	226,404 55	384,376 83
Santa Cruz.....	6,184,705 00	1,289,940 00	7,474,645 00	33,783 42	98,341 64	132,125 06
Shasta.....	2,155,669 00	1,351,463 00	3,507,132 00	15,852 24	63,058 23	78,910 47
Sierra.....	1,241,184 00	407,528 00	1,648,712 00	7,452 18	33,765 62	41,217 80
Siskiyou.....	2,262,069 00	1,675,958 00	3,937,967 00	17,799 63	47,176 92	64,976 55
Solano.....	13,497,624 00	2,716,571 00	16,214,195 00	73,288 16	129,001 18	202,289 34
Sonoma.....	19,107,577 00	4,538,230 00	23,645,807 00	103,879 05	134,350 14	241,229 19
Stanislaus.....	14,533,040 00	3,141,638 00	17,674,678 00	79,889 54	105,694 58	185,584 12
Sutter.....	6,680,936 00	1,281,491 00	7,971,427 00	36,030 85	43,683 42	79,714 27
Tehama.....	6,261,371 00	1,661,591 00	7,922,962 00	35,811 79	135,608 12	171,419 91
Trinity.....	742,693 00	429,186 00	1,171,879 00	5,296 89	26,929 78	32,226 67
Tulare.....	7,280,583 00	1,903,896 00	9,244,479 00	41,785 04	87,637 66	129,422 70
Tuolumne.....	1,728,163 00	650,538 00	2,378,701 00	10,751 71	34,550 95	45,302 67
Ventura.....	3,642,036 00	1,245,760 00	4,887,796 00	22,092 84	53,243 22	75,336 06
Yolo.....	13,570,465 00	2,491,363 00	16,061,828 00	72,599 46	108,484 86	181,084 32
Yuba.....	3,985,610 00	1,486,160 00	5,471,770 00	24,732 40	68,357 95	93,080 36
Totals.....	\$601,243,572 00	\$166,614,631 00	\$770,858,203 00	\$3,484,292 62	\$6,939,898 85	\$10,424,191 47

## STATEMENT No. 19.

*Amounts Charged to Tax Collectors for the Year 1885 (being Exclusive of the Taxes due upon Railroads Assessed by the State Board of Equalization).*

COUNTIES.	Value of Real Estate and Improvements.	Value of Personal Property and Amount of Money.	Total Value of Property, exclusive of Railroads, Assessed by the State Board of Equalization.	Amount of Taxes for State Purposes.	Amount of Taxes for County Purposes.	Total Amount of Taxes charged to Tax Collectors.
Alameda	\$54,663,003 00	\$6,648,525 00	\$61,311,528 00	\$333,534 71	\$371,547 86	\$705,082 57
Alpine	224,807 00	78,671 00	303,478 00	1,650 92	7,453 42	9,104 34
Amador	3,064,998 00	730,910 00	3,795,908 00	20,648 78	43,878 67	64,527 45
Butte	12,841,575 00	2,884,746 00	15,726,321 00	84,136 78	150,769 13	234,846 13
Calaveras	20,440,442 00	846,230 00	3,056,672 00	16,628 29	53,675 17	70,303 46
Colusa	17,623,750 00	3,937,036 00	21,560,786 00	117,290 68	171,677 22	288,967 90
Contra Costa	11,092,259 00	3,610,087 00	14,702,346 00	79,980 77	94,777 53	174,758 30
Del Norte	820,658 00	363,937 00	1,184,595 00	6,444 25	26,132 40	32,576 65
El Dorado	2,069,290 00	941,555 00	3,040,875 00	16,542 36	41,842 44	58,384 80
Fresno	11,446,621 00	2,983,866 00	14,430,487 00	78,501 85	166,816 43	245,318 28
Humboldt	7,747,774 00	2,466,078 00	10,213,852 00	55,363 35	148,713 69	204,277 04
Inyo	653,923 00	452,553 00	1,106,476 00	6,019 23	29,941 24	35,960 47
Kern	3,750,775 00	2,106,150 00	5,856,925 00	31,861 67	70,634 52	102,496 19
Lake	2,546,815 00	702,573 00	3,249,388 00	17,676 67	46,661 21	64,337 88
Lassen	1,073,330 00	893,126 00	1,966,456 00	10,692 94	32,550 62	43,243 56
Los Angeles	32,483,648 00	6,919,177 00	39,402,825 00	214,350 85	471,917 33	686,268 18
Marin	8,582,619 00	1,643,342 00	10,225,961 00	55,629 22	85,433 72	141,062 94
Mariposa	1,112,200 00	561,233 00	1,673,433 00	9,103 46	24,867 23	33,970 69
Mendocino	6,613,068 00	2,447,802 00	8,910,870 00	48,747 14	116,327 26	165,074 40
Merced	8,821,233 00	2,031,801 00	10,853,034 00	59,040 11	136,314 11	195,354 61
Mono	1,248,829 00	1,281,881 00	2,530,710 00	13,767 06	36,847 14	50,614 20
Modoc	613,688 00	301,036 00	914,724 00	4,976 26	54,482 75	59,459 01
Monterey	8,067,790 00	2,405,963 00	10,473,753 00	56,977 23	110,602 86	167,580 09
Napa	9,729,949 00	2,894,922 00	12,624,871 00	68,979 30	148,528 85	217,508 15
Nevada	4,008,760 00	1,249,825 00	5,258,585 00	28,006 70	96,233 77	124,840 47
Placer	4,953,565 00	1,737,356 00	6,750,941 00	36,725 13	94,243 14	130,968 27
Piutes	1,566,575 00	622,872 00	2,189,445 00	11,910 58	45,014 99	56,925 57
Sacramento	21,205,520 00	5,557,250 00	26,762,770 00	145,589 47	188,945 16	334,534 63
San Benito	3,986,895 00	1,355,410 00	5,322,305 00	28,950 98	46,314 69	75,265 67
San Bernardino	5,701,239 00	1,453,222 00	7,154,461 00	38,947 57	55,660 91	94,608 48
San Diego	5,567,834 00	1,503,990 00	7,071,824 00	38,470 72	83,164 65	121,635 37
San Francisco	192,843,592 00	61,482,317 00	254,325,909 00	1,383,533 21	2,387,395 50	3,770,928 71
San Joaquin	29,526,472 00	6,008,311 00	35,594,783 00	193,635 62	183,644 21	377,279 83
San Luis Obispo	7,147,146 00	2,362,335 00	9,509,482 00	51,731 07	87,562 43	139,293 50

San Mateo.....	7,265,565 00	2,784,535 00	10,050,100 00	54,572 54	101,104 00	155,776 55
Santa Barbara.....	7,820,925 00	1,823,158 00	9,644,083 00	52,469 28	68,094 34	120,563 62
Santa Clara.....	33,117,129 00	5,472,124 00	38,619,253 00	210,088 74	218,853 00	428,911 74
Santa Cruz.....	6,465,420 00	1,343,765 00	7,809,185 00	42,479 04	94,683 65	137,162 69
Shasta.....	2,514,358 00	1,230,103 00	3,744,461 00	20,369 87	63,880 50	84,250 37
Sierra.....	1,207,015 00	414,917 00	1,621,932 00	8,823 31	36,530 79	45,414 10
Siskiyou.....	2,352,394 00	1,715,307 00	4,067,701 00	22,128 29	51,030 33	73,218 62
Solano.....	14,001,918 00	2,878,858 00	16,880,776 00	91,826 39	127,611 66	219,438 05
Sonoma.....	21,917,750 00	4,877,088 00	26,794,838 00	145,763 92	197,163 16	342,927 08
Stanislaus.....	12,337,659 00	3,331,936 00	15,676,241 00	85,278 74	100,685 94	185,934 68
Sutter.....	6,503,889 00	1,458,939 00	7,962,858 00	43,317 95	48,254 92	91,572 87
Tehama.....	6,443,410 00	1,552,898 00	7,996,308 00	43,489 92	112,337 05	156,136 97
Trinity.....	682,980 00	424,635 00	1,107,615 00	6,025 43	27,203 02	33,228 45
Tulare.....	7,970,134 00	2,468,857 00	10,438,991 00	56,788 13	99,795 78	156,584 91
Tuolumne.....	1,783,638 00	652,654 00	2,436,222 00	13,253 59	35,917 78	49,201 37
Ventura.....	3,536,194 00	1,038,014 00	4,574,208 00	24,883 69	54,335 30	79,818 49
Yolo.....	14,038,929 00	2,729,476 00	16,768,405 00	91,220 12	105,805 07	198,025 19
Yuba.....	4,139,365 00	1,565,785 00	5,705,150 00	31,036 01	81,740 37	112,776 38
Totals.....	\$641,444,394 00	\$170,299,279 00	\$810,743,673 00	\$4,410,428 67	\$7,537,951 58	\$11,918,380 25

## STATEMENT No. 20.

*Amounts of State Tax Levied, Amounts Collected, and Amounts Delinquent in the several Counties for and on account of Property Tax (Tax of 1884), on the thirtieth day of June, 1886.*

COUNTIES.	Amounts Levied.	Amounts Collected.	Amounts Delinquent.
Alameda .....	\$259,590 66	\$259,376 56	\$214 10
Alpine .....	1,386 20	1,252 50	133 70
Amador .....	16,136 53	15,858 58	277 95
Butte* .....	69,098 82	69,382 80	-----
Calaveras .....	14,289 46	13,625 85	663 61
Colusa* .....	87,375 47	87,376 50	-----
Contra Costa* .....	55,538 48	55,781 14	-----
Del Norte .....	4,823 25	4,454 67	368 58
El Dorado .....	13,142 64	13,133 80	8 84
Fresno .....	54,662 05	53,532 10	1,129 95
Humboldt .....	47,032 96	46,457 58	575 38
Inyo .....	5,038 13	4,923 42	114 71
Kern .....	26,743 57	26,462 91	280 66
Lake .....	14,612 14	14,272 46	339 68
Lassen .....	8,287 47	8,042 04	245 43
Los Angeles .....	153,910 63	152,352 82	1,557 81
Marin* .....	44,633 45	44,874 55	-----
Mariposa .....	7,383 35	7,215 09	168 26
Mendocino .....	39,617 23	39,531 31	85 92
Merced .....	43,454 33	43,276 71	177 62
Modoc .....	11,134 35	10,476 59	657 76
Mono .....	7,188 10	6,775 52	362 58
Monterey .....	46,351 73	45,998 26	353 47
Napa .....	49,828 75	49,689 67	139 08
Nevada .....	25,553 44	25,548 38	5 06
Placer .....	28,415 88	27,893 53	522 35
Plumas .....	9,042 72	8,682 94	359 78
Sacramento* .....	120,481 26	120,652 01	-----
San Benito .....	24,020 14	23,882 37	137 77
San Bernardino .....	31,471 05	30,905 59	565 46
San Diego .....	26,217 43	25,481 23	736 20
San Francisco .....	1,103,827 33	1,087,209 36	19,617 97
San Joaquin* .....	168,291 65	168,738 20	-----
San Luis Obispo .....	39,480 36	39,057 96	422 40
San Mateo .....	41,728 08	41,548 17	179 91
Santa Barbara .....	35,536 05	39,098 62	437 43
Santa Clara .....	157,972 28	157,592 82	379 46
Santa Cruz .....	33,783 42	33,775 92	7 50
Shasta .....	15,852 24	15,602 88	249 36
Sierra .....	7,452 18	7,217 12	235 06
Siskiyou .....	17,799 63	17,492 09	307 54
Solano .....	73,288 16	72,885 33	402 83
Sonoma .....	106,879 05	105,513 03	365 99
Stanislaus .....	79,889 54	79,734 70	154 84
Sutter .....	36,030 85	35,957 02	73 83
Tehama .....	35,811 79	35,700 17	111 62
Trinity .....	5,293 89	5,241 88	55 01
Tulare .....	41,785 04	41,137 91	647 13
Tuolumne .....	10,751 71	10,451 14	300 57
Ventura .....	22,092 84	21,872 76	220 08
Yolo* .....	72,599 46	74,492 44	-----
Yuba .....	24,732 40	24,673 03	59 37
Totals .....	\$3,484,292 62	\$3,453,162 06	\$34,409 61

\* It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the Counties of Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Marin, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Yolo, have each collected more property tax than was originally due. I account for it by reason of the excess collected by the Assessor, and that in some instances property tax of other years has been reported as property tax of this year.



## STATEMENT No. 21.

*Amounts of State Tax Levied, Amounts Collected, and Amounts Delinquent in the several Counties for and on account of Property Tax (Tax of 1885), on the thirtieth day of June, 1886.*

COUNTIES.	Amount Levied.	Amount Collected.	Amount Delinquent.
Alameda .....	\$333,534 71	\$331,524 52	\$2,010 19
Alpine .....	1,650 92	1,384 48	266 44
Amador .....	20,648 78	19,264 12	1,384 66
Butte .....	84,136 78	83,344 58	792 20
Calaveras .....	16,628 29	15,794 34	833 95
Colusa .....	117,290 68	116,509 41	781 27
Contra Costa .....	79,980 77	77,747 42	2,233 35
Del Norte .....	6,444 25	6,418 96	25 29
El Dorado .....	16,542 36	16,497 97	44 39
Fresno .....	78,501 85	75,593 27	2,908 58
Humboldt .....	55,563 35	52,965 19	2,598 16
Inyo .....	6,019 23	5,920 72	98 51
Kern .....	31,861 67	30,904 54	957 13
Lake .....	17,676 67	17,295 32	381 35
Lassen .....	10,692 94	10,260 05	432 89
Los Angeles .....	214,350 85	212,214 36	2,136 49
Marin .....	55,629 22	55,514 30	114 92
Mariposa .....	9,103 46	8,789 63	313 83
Mendocino .....	48,747 14	48,136 98	610 16
Merced .....	59,040 50	58,345 30	695 20
Modoc .....	13,767 06	13,114 58	652 48
Mono .....	4,976 26	4,625 42	350 84
Monterey .....	56,977 23	56,244 02	733 21
Napa .....	68,679 30	68,351 61	327 69
Nevada .....	28,606 70	28,220 40	386 30
Placer .....	36,725 13	36,216 04	509 09
Plumas .....	11,910 58	11,344 46	566 12
Sacramento .....	145,589 47	145,294 57	294 90
San Benito .....	28,950 98	27,757 63	1,193 35
San Bernardino .....	38,947 57	37,724 32	1,223 25
San Diego .....	38,470 72	33,956 19	4,514 53
San Francisco .....	1,383,533 21	1,321,789 06	61,744 15
San Joaquin .....	193,635 62	193,164 29	471 33
San Luis Obispo .....	51,731 07	51,093 45	637 62
San Mateo .....	54,672 55	53,060 01	1,612 54
Santa Barbara .....	52,463 81	51,765 84	697 97
Santa Clara .....	210,088 74	208,973 87	1,114 87
Santa Cruz .....	42,479 04	42,192 17	286 87
Shasta .....	20,369 87	19,783 10	586 77
Sierra .....	8,823 31	8,315 74	507 57
Siskiyou .....	22,128 29	21,682 79	445 50
Solano .....	91,826 39	91,179 09	647 30
Sonoma .....	145,763 92	144,961 47	802 45
Stanislaus .....	85,242 59	85,238 01	4 58
Sutter .....	43,317 95	43,161 49	156 46
Tehama .....	43,499 92	43,478 78	21 14
Trinity .....	6,025 43	5,698 39	327 04
Tulare .....	56,788 13	54,984 36	1,803 77
Tuolumne .....	13,253 59	12,575 38	678 21
Ventura .....	24,883 69	24,451 44	432 25
Yolo .....	91,220 12	90,924 42	295 70
Yuba .....	31,036 01	30,344 53	691 48
Totals .....	\$4,410,428 67	\$4,306,092 38	\$104,336 29

## STATEMENT No. 22.

*Delinquent Taxes Charged Tax Collector for the Year 1884 (being exclusive of the Delinquent Taxes due upon Railroads Assessed by the State Board of Equalization).*

COUNTIES.	Value of Real Estate and Improvements Delinquent for Taxes.	Value of Personal Property, including Money, Delinquent for Taxes.	Delinquent Tax on Real Estate for State purposes.	Delinquent Tax on Personal Property, including Money, Delinquent for Taxes.	Total Delinquent Tax for State purposes.
Alameda .....	\$2,185,167 00	\$241,150 00	\$9,876 95	\$1,090 00	\$10,966 95
Alpine .....	58,650 00	6,893 00	265 10	31 16	296 26
Amador .....	171,844 00	42,854 00	854 21	213 00	1,067 21
Butte .....	347,689 00	82,440 00	1,571 54	372 62	1,944 16
Calaveras .....	247,293 00	58,582 00	1,341 32	317 56	1,658 88
Colusa .....	442,661 00	126,832 00	2,000 83	573 28	2,574 11
Contra Costa .....	409,719 00	132,696 00	1,851 93	599 79	2,451 72
Del Norte .....	18,856 00	9,257 00	85 23	41 84	127 07
El Dorado .....	225,757 00	67,805 00	1,020 42	306 48	1,326 90
Fresno .....	1,007,951 00	251,409 00	4,555 94	1,136 37	5,692 31
Humboldt .....	1,121,936 00	205,911 00	5,071 15	497 46	5,568 61
Inyo .....	102,879 00	41,335 00	465 02	186 83	651 85
Kern .....	145,719 00	49,184 00	658 65	222 31	880 96
Lake .....	217,947 00	66,516 00	985 12	300 65	1,285 77
Lassen .....	133,220 00	129,649 00	602 15	586 01	1,188 16
Los Angeles .....	2,205,520 00	520,919 00	9,968 95	2,354 55	12,323 50
Marin .....	151,597 00	27,795 00	685 21	125 63	810 84
Mariposa .....	131,968 00	56,950 00	596 49	257 41	853 90
Mendocino .....	232,054 00	48,365 00	1,048 88	218 60	1,267 48
Merced .....	352,885 00	46,405 00	1,565 04	209 75	1,804 79
Modoc .....	152,798 00	139,364 00	490 64	629 92	1,320 56
Mono .....	121,397 00	27,673 00	548 72	125 07	673 79
Monterey .....	289,312 00	142,584 00	1,307 69	644 47	1,952 16
Napa .....	230,717 00	91,105 00	1,042 84	413 83	1,456 67
Nevada .....	411,912 00	74,455 00	1,861 84	336 53	2,263 11
Placer .....	239,182 00	78,939 00	1,081 10	356 79	1,437 89
Plumas .....	235,472 00	50,921 00	1,064 33	230 17	1,294 50
Sacramento .....	842,735 00	166,340 00	3,809 16	751 85	4,561 01
San Benito .....	99,836 00	29,337 00	357 02	619 40	376 42
San Bernardino .....	537,483 00	49,422 00	2,428 42	222 49	2,652 81
San Diego .....	432,276 00	101,704 00	1,953 89	459 70	2,413 59
San Francisco .....	5,728,755 00	7,084,280 00	25,893 96	32,020 95	57,914 91
San Joaquin .....	1,001,772 00	257,912 00	4,528 01	1,165 76	5,693 77
San Luis Obispo .....	318,000 00	142,035 00	1,437 36	641 99	2,079 35
San Mateo .....	376,028 00	94,007 00	1,699 64	424 91	2,124 55
Santa Barbara .....	247,813 00	48,280 00	1,120 42	218 19	1,338 61
Santa Clara .....	1,014,351 00	169,584 00	4,584 87	766 52	5,351 39
Santa Cruz .....	234,675 00	109,091 00	1,060 73	493 09	1,553 82
Shasta .....	251,350 00	157,298 00	1,136 10	710 99	1,847 09
Sierra .....	164,248 00	32,618 00	742 40	147 43	889 83
Siskiyou .....	108,366 00	66,793 00	489 81	301 91	791 72
Solano .....	231,611 00	89,427 00	1,046 88	404 21	1,451 09
Sonoma .....	845,977 00	249,391 00	3,823 82	1,127 25	4,951 07
Stanislaus .....	630,067 00	531,864 00	2,677 78	2,260 42	4,938 20
Sutter .....	42,958 00	13,527 00	194 17	61 14	225 31
Tehama .....	141,226 00	74,628 00	638 34	330 12	968 46
Trinity .....	51,324 00	12,614 00	231 98	57 02	289 00
Tulare .....	556,146 00	187,050 00	2,513 78	845 46	3,359 24
Tuolumne .....	135,390 00	19,313 00	611 95	87 29	699 24
Ventura .....	43,263 00	80,635 00	195 54	394 47	560 01
Yolo .....	497,376 00	122,171 00	2,248 14	555 78	2,803 92
Yuba .....	74,430 00	62,140 00	336 42	280 87	617 29
Totals .....	\$26,199,558 00	\$12,769,452 00	\$118,457 88	\$59,097 29	\$175,555 17

## STATEMENT No. 23.

*Delinquent Taxes Charged Tax Collectors for the Year 1885 (being exclusive of the Delinquent Taxes due upon Railroads Assessed by the State Board of Equalization).*

COUNTIES.	Value of Real Estate and Improvements Delinquent for Taxes.	Value of Personal Property, including Money, Delinquent for Taxes.	Delinquent Tax on Real Estate for State purposes.	Delinquent Tax on Personal Property, including Money, Delinquent for Taxes.	Total Delinquent Tax for State purposes.
Alameda .....	\$2,172,037 00	\$423,390 00	\$11,815 88	\$2,303 24	\$14,119 12
Alpine .....	41,216 00	6,056 00	224 21	32 94	257 15
Amador .....	207,054 00	38,180 00	1,126 32	207 69	1,334 01
Butte .....	363,624 00	98,865 00	1,978 11	537 82	2,515 93
Calaveras .....	286,929 00	64,475 00	1,560 89	350 74	1,911 63
Colusa .....	338,978 00	523,347 00	1,844 04	701 08	2,545 12
Contra Costa .....	407,051 00	154,092 00	2,214 36	838 25	3,052 61
Del Norte .....	25,860 00	16,963 00	140 68	100 13	240 81
El Dorado .....	224,285 00	56,880 00	1,220 11	309 43	1,529 54
Fresno .....	1,047,643 00	381,017 00	5,699 18	2,072 73	7,771 91
Humboldt .....	330,767 00	101,264 00	1,799 37	550 88	2,350 25
Inyo .....	76,973 00	29,143 00	418 73	158 54	577 27
Kern .....	153,048 00	43,838 00	832 58	238 48	1,071 06
Lake .....	189,304 00	126,868 00	1,029 81	690 16	1,719 97
Lassen .....	147,732 00	76,917 00	803 66	418 42	1,222 08
Los Angeles .....	2,203,466 00	1,270,538 00	11,986 49	3,138 34	15,124 83
Marin .....	208,307 00	46,294 00	1,133 19	251 83	1,385 02
Mariposa .....	123,241 00	32,660 00	670 43	177 67	848 10
Mendocino .....	342,867 00	151,301 00	1,865 19	823 06	2,688 25
Merced .....	144,849 00	301,834 00	787 97	585 82	1,373 79
Modoc .....	162,644 00	131,167 00	884 78	713 55	1,598 33
Mono .....	48,465 00	25,119 00	263 65	136 64	400 29
Monterey .....	193,934 00	235,882 00	1,055 00	1,283 20	2,338 20
Napa .....	576,716 00	220,382 00	3,137 16	1,198 87	4,336 03
Nevada .....	240,206 00	64,055 00	1,306 72	241 49	1,548 21
Placer .....	366,043 00	115,323 00	1,991 26	627 36	2,618 62
Plumas .....	217,130 00	66,524 00	1,181 19	361 88	1,543 07
Sacramento .....	376,635 00	62,640 00	2,048 89	340 76	2,389 65
San Benito .....	95,230 00	49,210 00	504 83	267 64	772 47
San Bernardino .....	317,288 00	60,570 00	1,726 05	329 50	2,055 55
San Diego .....	681,454 00	131,081 00	7,130 80	3,707 10	10,837 90
San Francisco .....	5,476,917 00	7,750,121 00	29,794 43	42,160 66	71,955 09
San Joaquin .....	955,171 00	541,452 00	5,196 10	925 14	6,121 24
San Luis Obispo .....	241,834 00	125,906 00	1,315 56	684 93	2,000 49
San Mateo .....	203,775 00	33,340 00	1,108 53	181 37	1,289 90
Santa Barbara .....	132,567 00	48,795 00	721 55	215 44	936 99
Santa Clara .....	526,813 00	103,699 00	2,865 86	564 12	3,429 98
Santa Cruz .....	133,830 00	37,735 00	728 03	205 27	933 30
Shasta .....	310,388 00	169,331 00	1,688 51	921 16	2,609 67
Sierra .....	135,400 00	45,090 00	736 57	245 29	981 86
Siskiyou .....	122,744 00	129,238 00	677 73	488 93	1,166 66
Solano .....	221,797 00	52,947 00	1,206 57	280 03	1,486 60
Sonoma .....	518,399 00	271,727 00	2,820 09	1,478 20	4,298 29
Stanislaus .....	374 443 00	432,265 00	2,036 96	402 12	2,439 08
Sutter .....	31,843 00	46,933 00	173 23	145 79	319 02
Tehama .....	141,471 00	68,046 00	769 60	370 17	1,139 77
Trinity .....	36,076 00	23,169 00	196 26	125 71	321 97
Tulare .....	707,271 00	383,016 00	3,847 55	1,262 68	5,110 23
Tuolumne .....	99,671 00	21,805 00	542 21	118 61	660 82
Ventura .....	44,679 00	55,924 00	212 62	218 72	431 34
Yolo .....	269,026 00	131,863 00	1,463 50	717 33	2,180 83
Yuba .....	88,590 00	44,354 00	481 93	241 30	723 23
Totals .....	\$23,083,681 00	\$15,602,571 00	\$128,964 92	\$75,648 21	\$204,613 13

STATEMENT No. 24.  
Financial Condition of the several Counties of the State for the Year 1884.

COUNTIES.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt.	Rate of Interest.	Cash in hands of Treasurers applicable to Payment of such Debt.	Value of Property Owned by Counties.	Total Assessed Value of Property Exclusive of Railroads.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100 Valuation.		
							State.	County.	Total.
Alameda	\$306,000 00	\$5,635 00	5, 8	\$4,978 00	\$520,000 00	\$57,431,561 00	\$0 45.2	{ \$0 44.8	\$0 90
Alpine	37,284 50	37,284 50	7	337 94	2,250 00	303,692 00	45.2	{ 64.8	1 10
Amador	11,962 66	11,962 66	7	385 66	41,000 00	3,570,029 00	45.2	{ 2 34.8	2 80
Butte	82,000 50	6,048 05	7, 10	4,020 18	60,000 00	15,287,351 00	45.2	{ 1 34.8	1 80
Calaveras	76,200 00	3,517 00	8	10,730 00	21,500 00	3,161,386 00	55.2	{ 67.8	1 13
Colusa	10,500 00		10	65,115 41	102,000 00	19,330,856 00	45.2	{ 99.8	1 45
Contra Costa	36,000 00	12,232 98	6	6,689 80	35,000 00	12,287,274 00	45.2	{ 1 54.8	1 00
Del Norte							45.2	{ 84.8	1 30
El Dorado	74,500 00	226 93	10	12,158 02	25,000 00	1,067,093 00	45.2	{ 49.8	1 15
Fresno	26,500 00		7, 8, 10	4,993 10	65,500 00	2,907,634 00	45.2	{ 79.8	2 25
Humboldt	125,000 00	11,394 34	9	1,439 24	30,000 00	12,093,373 00	45.2	{ 1 54.8	2 00
Inyo						10,405,523 00	45.2	{ 84.8	1 30
Kern	40,000 00	10,437 71	5, 7	1,585 36	33,600 00	1,114,630 00	45.2	{ 1 64.8	2 10
Lake						5,916,718 00	45.2	{ 2 79.8	3 25
Lassen						3,232,775 00	45.2	{ 1 19.8	1 65
Los Angeles	652,000 00	9,022 61	10	277 11	11,600 00	1,833,540 00	45.2	{ 1 33.8	1 79
Marin	314,000 00	2,688 54	6, 7	70,002 41	160,000 00	34,051,026 00	45.2	{ 1 74.8	2 20
Mariposa		1,126 61	5, 7	27,208 92	108,500 00	9,874,656 00	45.2	{ 36.8	1 02
Mendocino	167,000 00	15,396 45	7, 8, 9	5,208 48	22,000 00	1,633,486 00	45.2	{ 63.8	1 09
Merced				15,644 76	60,700 00	8,765,869 00	45.2	{ 72.8	1 18
Modoc		1,505 76	7	285 86	6,500 00	2,463,352 00	45.2	{ 94.8	1 40
Mono	57,000 00		7, 10	322 71	46,850 00	1,575,330 00	45.2	{ 1 48.8	1 94
Monterey	83,000 00		7		68,000 00	10,254,806 00	45.2	{ 1 09.8	1 55
Napa	335,000 00	2,436 22	4, 6, 7	20,104 61	78,400 00	11,024,059 00	45.2	{ 84.8	1 30
Nevada	45,700 00	1,285 46	7	31,058 59	94,850 00	5,653,416 00	45.2	{ 1 32.8	1 78
Placer		53,170 98		7,223 70	26,000 00	6,283,699 00	45.2	{ 3 44.8	3 90
							45.2	{ 79.8	1 25
							45.2	{ 1 04.8	1 50
							45.2	{ 1 29.8	1 75
							45.2	{ 1 54.8	2 00
							45.2	{ 1 94.8	2 40
							45.2	{ 89.8	1 30



Plumas	50,000 00	6	-----	-----	21,000 00	2,000,602 00	45.2	2 10.8	2 56
Sacramento	680,800 00	6, 8	-----	9,181 12	275,000 00	26,653,145 00	45.2	59.8	1 05
San Benito	11,000 00	10	-----	1,167 41	13,000 00	5,314,793 00	44.2	1 04.8	1 50
San Bernardino	19,987 15	7	-----	509 00	80,000 00	6,961,870 00	45.2	{ 84.8	1 30
San Diego	117,000 00	6, 7	85,735 00	2,716 18	67,900 00	5,800,316 00	45.2	{ 90.8	1 45
San Francisco	2,553,000 00	6, 7	-----	745,337 00	16,850,000 00	244,873,305 00	45.2	{ 1 23.2	1 68.4
San Joaquin	-----	-----	-----	120,574 76	169,500 00	37,232,665 00	45.2	{ 1 12.5	1 57.7
San Luis Obispo	155,500 00	5, 8, 10	4,830 00	1,054 73	70,500 00	8,734,595 00	45.2	{ 26.9	72.1
San Mateo	90,000 00	6, 10	21,555 23	1,672 45	52,000 00	9,231,876 00	45.2	{ 39.8	85
Santa Barbara	40,000 00	7, 10	5,123 21	1,732 66	77,500 00	8,747,084 00	45.2	{ 1 09.8	1 55
Santa Clara	399,565 00	5, 7, 8	59,524 64	8,375 15	420,000 00	34,919,020 00	45.2	{ 1 09.8	1 27.2
Santa Cruz	193,362 00	6, 7, 10	17,234 42	1,714 28	54,000 00	7,474,645 00	45.2	{ 46.8	92
Shasta	69,000 00	7	35,913 72	2,983 93	56,500 00	3,507,132 00	45.2	{ 74.8	1 20
Sierra	27,000 00	7	1,331 13	127 92	12,000 00	1,648,712 00	45.2	{ 1 12.8	1 58
Slaskyou	69,863 00	6	-----	2,085 00	21,000 00	3,937,917 00	45.2	{ 1 39.8	1 85
Solano	158,135 27	5, 7	-----	-----	63,250 00	16,214,195 00	45.2	{ 1 79.8	2 25
Sonoma	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	23,645,807 00	45.2	{ 2 04.8	2 50
Stanislaus	66,000 00	6, 8, 9	30,446 31	2,330 69	142,500 00	17,674,678 00	45.2	{ 1 19.8	1 65
Sutter	11,000 00	6	-----	-----	54,000 00	7,971,427 00	45.2	{ 66.4	1 11.6
Tehama	128,000 00	5, 8	16,588 26	1,175 00	51,500 00	7,922,962 00	45.2	{ 79.8	1 25
Trinity	-----	7	59,150 49	5,008 68	13,200 00	1,171,879 00	45.2	{ 44.8	1 90
Tulare	100,000 00	7, 10	1,073 95	93,774 82	93,000 00	9,244,479 00	45.2	{ 59.8	1 05
Tuolumne	-----	-----	-----	-----	29,000 00	2,378,701 00	45.2	{ 54.8	1 00
Ventura	24,000 00	-----	-----	3,024 79	26,000 00	4,887,796 00	45.2	{ 1 51.8	1 97
Yolo	102,000 00	7	16,076 40	12,557 06	30,000 00	16,061,828 00	45.2	{ 1 74.8	2 20
Yuba	141,000 00	6, 8	2,340 89	20,000 00	78,000 00	5,471,770 00	45.2	{ 2 29.8	2 75
Totals	\$5,674,672 92	-----	\$542,895 45	\$1,326,892 19	\$20,445,610 00	\$770,858,203 00	-----	{ 91.8	1 40
							-----	{ 1 14.8	1 60
							-----	{ 1 29.8	1 75

The Financial Statements of the following named counties were not transmitted to this office, viz.: Del Norte, Inyo, Lake, Merced, and Sonoma.



Plumas	74,000 00	5,155 28	6	25,000 00	3,457 32	2,189,445 00	54.4	2 05.6	2 60
Sacramento	681,800 00	---	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 6, 8	275,000 00	11,218 00	26,762,770 00	54.4	70.6	1 25
San Benito	6,500 00	---	6	12,000 00	74 66	5,322,305 00	54.4	96.6	1 45
San Bernardino	20,000 00	---	7	60,000 00	581 80	7,159,481 00	54.4	64.6	1 19
San Diego	117,000 00	---	6	70,800 00	1,949 33	7,071,824 00	54.4	83.6	1 38
San Francisco	2,398,668 90	102,698 86	6, 7	16,923,000 00	827,243 09	294,325,959 00	54.4	1 17.6	1 72
San Joaquin	---	---	---	109,500 00	82,362 52	35,594,783 00	54.4	1 04 $\frac{5}{8}$	94
San Luis Obispo	207,500 00	---	5, 6, 8, 10	57,000 00	52,000 00	9,509,482 00	54.4	55.6	1 10
San Mateo	90,000 00	---	6, 10	52,000 00	5,368 00	10,050,100 00	54.4	72.6	1 27
Santa Barbara	41,000 00	4,029 00	7, 10	81,500 00	494 99	9,644,083 00	54.4	95.6	1 50
Santa Clara	376,635 00	---	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4, 5, 6, 7	423,250 00	---	38,619,253 00	54.4	1 00.6	1 55
Santa Cruz	190,862 00	7,045 72	6, 7, 10	50,000 00	5,072 33	7,809,185 00	54.4	1 30.6	1 85
Shasta	69,000 00	33,904 05	7	17,500 00	2,133 93	3,744,461 00	54.4	1 70.6	2 25
Sierra	25,000 00	---	7	11,500 00	394 24	1,621,932 00	54.4	2 25.6	2 80
Siskiyou	64,800 00	---	6	21,000 00	---	4,037,701 00	54.4	1 25.6	1 80
Solano	134,935 37	17,676 98	5, 6, 7	64,550 00	55,975 38	16,880,776 00	54.4	75.6	1 30
Sonoma	300,000 00	---	5, 6	197,000 00	2,432 53	26,794,838 00	54.4	65.6	1 20
Stanislaus	61,500 00	23,362 36	6, 8, 9	76,500 00	5,024 33	15,693,595 00	54.4	75.6	1 30
Sutter	11,000 00	---	10	27,000 00	33,230 51	7,932,858 00	54.4	54.6	1 09
Tehama	128,000 00	14,224 33	5, 8	51,500 00	---	7,963,308 00	54.4	67.6	1 22
Trinity	---	59,177 84	7	11,000 00	4,361 56	1,107,615 00	54.4	00.6	1 15
Tulare	103,000 00	---	7, 10	97,000 00	44,815 64	10,438,991 00	54.4	1 18.6	1 73
Tuolumne	---	---	---	29,000 00	---	2,436,322 00	54.4	2 45.6	3 00
Ventura	28,000 00	---	5, 10	26,000 00	3,657 26	4,574,208 00	54.4	35.6	1 50
Yolo	93,500 00	236 96	5	30,000 00	570 00	16,708,405 00	54.4	1 15.6	1 70
Yuba	116,000 00	6,969 56	6	33,000 00	---	5,705,150 00	54.4	1 55.6	2 10
Totals	\$7,717,741 77	\$667,445 74	---	\$19,564,810 00	\$1,306,254 72	\$810,743,673 00	---	1 25.6	1 80
							54.4	46.0	1 00.4
							54.4	65.6	1 20
							54.4	1 28.6	1 83
							54.4	1 50.6	2 05

The Financial Statements for the following named counties were not transmitted to this office, viz.: Humboldt and Mendocino.

## STATEMENT No. 26.

*Commissions and Mileage for Assessing, Auditing, Collecting, and Paying in State Taxes for the Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year, commencing July 1, 1884, and ending June 30, 1885.*

COUNTIES.	Assessor's Commissions.	Auditor's Commissions.	Treasurer's Commissions and Mileage.	Tax Collector's Commissions.	Assessor's Commis- sions as Col- lector on Personal Property.	Total.
Alameda .....	\$2,161 04	\$2,112 41	\$4,528 77	\$3,171 02	\$224 84	\$12,198 08
Alpine .....	30 60	26 67	112 95	45 01	3 91	218 54
Amador .....	365 10	279 57	321 02	304 46	9 75	1,279 90
Butte .....	1,059 33	786 43	1,281 07	945 83	164 76	4,237 42
Calaveras .....	304 85	233 34	287 04	260 78	5 96	1,091 97
Colusa .....	1,211 34	912 49	1,598 03	-----	38 27	3,760 13
Contra Costa .....	904 78	657 36	1,052 00	822 05	186 52	3,622 71
Del Norte .....	101 21	84 09	175 91	134 17	1 58	496 96
El Dorado .....	274 50	221 06	255 27	437 19	5 38	1,193 40
Fresno .....	875 58	632 34	1,066 34	792 43	50 48	3,417 17
Humboldt .....	787 74	559 02	831 61	536 22	42 62	2,757 21
Inyo .....	99 26	83 98	274 44	105 72	10 06	573 46
Kern .....	521 10	386 04	621 10	409 41	59 83	1,997 48
Lake .....	303 87	242 24	391 10	282 64	10 42	1,230 27
Lassen .....	157 17	133 06	264 27	180 73	9 73	744 96
Los Angeles .....	1,531 99	1,322 06	2,595 98	1,867 83	173 84	7,491 70
Marin .....	824 37	590 67	824 96	664 51	88 21	2,992 72
Mariposa .....	143 97	122 18	232 78	189 20	7 64	695 77
Mendocino .....	774 26	527 56	838 26	585 51	30 43	2,756 02
Merced .....	752 29	530 38	769 64	645 12	113 08	2,810 51
Modoc .....	226 85	191 91	270 13	235 20	23 93	948 02
Mono .....	151 39	127 52	213 54	124 50	6 28	623 23
Monterey .....	822 17	588 88	1,122 75	701 91	56 18	3,291 89
Napa .....	869 03	627 44	902 34	700 07	2 56	3,101 44
Nevada .....	529 31	389 67	517 59	-----	34 45	1,471 02
Placer .....	538 35	395 87	467 96	459 20	4 69	1,866 07
Plumas .....	201 74	169 87	314 50	177 51	5 44	869 06
Sacramento .....	1,402 53	1,149 89	2,107 64	469 46	235 94	5,365 46
San Benito .....	503 71	376 61	542 12	427 97	29 97	1,880 38
San Bernardino .....	595 48	427 95	695 48	487 80	79 68	2,286 39
San Diego .....	537 35	393 87	637 35	229 67	25 89	1,824 13
San Francisco .....	27,461 49	6,595 55	8,359 73	7,116 37	-----	49,533 14
San Joaquin .....	1,673 38	1,490 11	2,953 54	2,248 78	147 23	8,513 04
San Luis Obispo .....	733 22	514 14	849 84	570 86	86 21	2,754 27
San Mateo .....	764 35	539 95	780 53	605 56	237 68	2,928 07
Santa Barbara .....	740 90	520 74	861 37	616 57	48 50	2,788 08
Santa Clara .....	1,623 79	1,424 88	2,925 03	-----	181 62	6,155 32
Santa Cruz .....	670 48	469 52	734 48	503 27	28 38	2,406 13
Shasta .....	318 11	250 94	380 18	261 50	14 97	1,225 70
Sierra .....	154 18	130 00	210 83	133 10	9 70	637 81
Siskiyou .....	55 31	47 13	141 48	57 73	30 74	352 39
Solano .....	1,073 85	807 26	1,319 58	832 14	85 53	4,118 36
Sonoma .....	1,315 69	1,045 71	1,959 87	609 83	74 47	5,005 57
Stanislaus .....	1,137 41	852 03	1,467 25	1,117 08	140 80	3,714 57
Sutter .....	718 55	502 21	667 83	667 26	7 01	2,562 86
Tehama .....	709 59	493 89	668 38	500 76	39 79	2,412 41
Trinity .....	118 37	100 18	175 58	136 43	2 00	532 56
Tulare .....	744 23	523 25	750 74	609 39	17 71	2,645 32
Tuolumne .....	240 17	201 05	290 14	232 66	1 70	935 72
Ventura .....	478 78	368 80	478 78	393 14	17 30	1,736 80
Yolo .....	1,082 92	806 33	1,273 86	1,049 40	47 28	4,259 79
Yuba .....	529 64	390 73	492 04	410 80	8 86	1,832 07
Totals .....	\$61,906 67	\$33,356 23	\$53,825 00	\$35,065 75	\$1,989 80	\$186,143 45



## STATEMENT No. 27.

*Commissions and Mileage for Assessing, Auditing, Collecting, and Paying in State Taxes for the Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year, commencing July 1, 1885, and ending June 30, 1886.*

COUNTIES.	Assessor's Commissions.	Auditor's Commissions.	Treasurer's Commissions and Mileage.	Tax Collector's Commissions.	Assessor's Commissions as Col- lector on Personal Property.	Total.
Alameda .....	\$2,991 21	\$2,819 91	\$6,999 31	\$4,819 95	\$209 20	\$17,839 58
Alpine .....	39 79	29 58	129 84	59 42	2 73	261 36
Amador .....	501 60	344 05	420 75	445 51	8 20	1,720 11
Butte .....	1,267 98	903 86	1,766 38	1,325 60	65 80	5,329 62
Calaveras .....	457 69	307 18	392 04	345 60	3 48	1,505 99
Colusa .....	1,283 32	851 28	1,731 57	-----	-----	3,866 17
Contra Costa .....	1,513 53	1,167 14	2,504 59	1,200 62	324 01	6,709 89
Del Norte .....	171 10	126 81	228 33	190 67	1 30	718 21
El Dorado .....	447 12	305 03	388 35	694 81	6 00	1,841 31
Fresno .....	1,301 68	1,051 25	2,125 18	1,252 27	41 14	5,771 52
Humboldt .....	1,043 79	718 37	1,351 22	841 56	42 09	3,997 03
Inyo .....	165 93	123 96	324 72	158 83	13 14	786 58
Kern .....	774 50	491 35	864 02	566 14	84 46	2,780 47
Lake .....	467 39	318 35	524 08	396 07	13 63	1,719 52
Lassen .....	300 24	224 36	371 58	279 23	8 53	1,183 94
Los Angeles .....	2,387 32	2,225 72	5,084 26	3,109 24	425 75	13,232 29
Marin .....	246 72	184 52	309 84	287 54	16 36	1,044 98
Mariposa .....	1,040 99	699 48	1,258 81	943 75	108 54	4,051 57
Mendocino .....	955 38	635 19	1,152 02	752 00	27 26	3,521 85
Merced .....	1,101 97	770 68	1,353 69	930 35	85 10	4,231 79
Modoc .....	365 97	256 03	374 48	334 51	16 24	1,347 23
Mono .....	131 26	96 69	198 44	102 94	6 10	535 43
Monterey .....	1,029 76	709 63	1,753 44	947 65	55 57	4,496 05
Napa .....	1,224 03	846 23	1,589 35	1,111 85	4 68	4,776 14
Nevada .....	718 08	453 19	674 88	-----	29 23	1,875 38
Placer .....	835 31	384 68	807 27	673 66	5 42	2,706 34
Plumas .....	326 07	242 18	353 34	269 28	6 50	1,197 37
Sacramento .....	1,695 02	1,383 14	2,985 07	827 01	314 70	7,204 94
San Benito .....	662 03	426 65	631 23	594 20	24 35	2,338 46
San Bernardino .....	1,015 10	851 39	1,280 52	757 29	76 95	3,981 25
San Diego .....	797 08	506 88	924 92	341 09	29 54	2,599 51
San Francisco .....	34,216 00	5,823 92	10,938 77	9,809 05	-----	60,787 74
San Joaquin .....	2,015 17	1,731 00	4,022 35	2,869 65	135 28	10,773 45
San Luis Obispo .....	1,000 96	675 36	1,273 11	897 62	79 48	3,926 53
San Mateo .....	1,041 06	707 54	1,213 72	845 24	25 04	3,832 60
Santa Barbara .....	987 12	620 85	1,263 87	952 84	49 75	3,874 43
Santa Clara .....	2,147 53	1,866 69	4,496 31	-----	159 07	8,669 62
Santa Cruz .....	985 59	595 32	1,055 44	816 41	34 06	3,486 82
Shasta .....	524 94	366 10	565 79	426 64	14 52	1,897 99
Sierra .....	241 96	179 10	276 67	208 29	10 51	916 53
Siskiyou .....	885 27	631 68	998 26	750 77	28 11	3,294 09
Solano .....	1,317 87	958 51	1,801 65	1,235 56	88 38	5,401 97
Sonoma .....	1,739 45	1,421 86	3,233 28	999 74	70 75	7,465 08
Stanislaus .....	1,425 70	1,021 37	2,032 96	1,509 28	86 69	6,076 00
Sutter .....	931 91	614 05	979 01	889 42	1 94	3,416 33
Tehama .....	891 55	586 03	1,049 36	804 72	27 37	3,359 03
Trinity .....	155 85	115 22	203 69	172 76	11	647 63
Tulare .....	1,294 87	923 01	1,802 32	976 18	74 95	5,071 33
Tuolumne .....	341 69	253 06	296 27	314 36	4 53	1,209 91
Ventura .....	595 09	393 04	595 09	495 09	19 87	2,098 18
Yolo .....	1,329 69	965 78	1,882 03	1,507 51	118 31	5,803 32
Yuba .....	718 16	455 14	641 03	559 15	8 88	2,382 36
Totals .....	\$82,046 41	\$41,349 39	\$81,474 50	\$51,598 92	\$3,093 60	\$259,562 82

NOTE.—The apparent increase in the commissions for this fiscal year is explained by the fact that, acting under the advice of the Attorney-General, no commissions were allowed the county officers in the settlements made in April and June for the previous fiscal year. Subsequently a test case, brought by Yolo County, was decided adversely to that advice, by the Supreme Court, and the commissions due on settlements for the thirty-sixth fiscal year were allowed during the thirty-seventh.

## STATEMENT No. 28.

*The Valuation of Real and Personal Property, and the Rate of Taxation on each One Hundred Dollars, from the Organization of the State Government to the Year 1886, inclusive.*

YEAR.	Total Assessed Value of Property in California.	Value of Personal Property.	Per Cent of Personal Property of Real Estate.	State Rate of Taxation.
1850.....	\$57,670,689 00	\$13,968,797 00	24.22	.50
1851.....	49,231,052 00	20,935,116 00	42.52	.65
1852.....	64,579,375 00	24,213,395 00	37.49	.65
1853.....	95,335,646 00	33,674,000 00	35.32	.60
1854.....	111,191,630 00	39,040,428 00	35.11	.60
1855.....	103,887,193 00	34,858,319 00	33.56	.60
1856.....	115,007,440 00	40,942,699 00	35.60	.70
1857.....	126,059,461 00	59,149,630 00	46.92	.70
1858.....	125,955,877 00	54,185,728 00	43.01	.60
1859.....	131,030,279 00	56,580,344 00	43.17	.60
1860.....	148,193,540 00	68,369,383 00	46.06	.60
1861.....	147,811,617 00	73,350,591 00	49.62	.60
1862.....	160,369,071 00	74,014,666 00	46.15	.77
1863.....	174,104,955 00	80,496,645 00	46.23	.92
1864.....	179,164,730 00	78,117,375 00	43.60	1.25
1865.....	183,534,312 00	79,782,436 00	43.47	1.15
1866.....	200,368,826 00	92,490,635 00	46.15	1.13
1867.....	212,205,339 00	100,105,600 00	47.17	1.13
1868.....	237,483,175 00	105,112,083 00	44.26	1.00
1869.....	260,563,879 00	104,723,592 00	40.19	.97
1870.....	277,538,134 00	108,001,588 00	38.90	.865
1871.....	267,868,126 00	86,174,230 00	32.17	.865
1872.....	637,232,823 00	219,942,323 00	30.40	.50
1873.....	528,747,043 00	118,425,520 00	22.20	.50
1874.....	611,495,197 00	210,779,127 00	34.46	.649
1875.....	618,083,315 00	199,243,292 00	32.07	.605
1876.....	595,073,177 00	140,431,866 00	25.27	.735
1877.....	586,953,022 00	128,780,824 00	21.77	.63
1878.....	584,578,036 00	118,304,451 00	20.23	.55
1879.....	549,220,968 00	112,325,850 00	20.45	.625
1880.....	666,399,985 00	174,514,906 00	26.18	.64
1881.....	659,835,762 00	160,058,309 00	24.24	.655
1882.....	608,642,036 00	134,048,419 00	22.02	.596
1883.....	765,729,430 00	167,338,644 00	21.85	.497
1884.....	821,078,767 00	166,394,997 00	20.26	.452
1885.....	859,512,384 00	172,760,681 00	27.90	.544
1886.....	816,446,700 00	151,937,132 00	24.64	.56

## STATEMENT No. 29.

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN ACCOUNT WITH ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

*Showing the Amounts Paid into the State Treasury by County Treasurers, Administrators, and Attorneys, from Estates of Deceased Persons, during the Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1885.*

Continued from Controller's Report for year ending June 30, 1884.

Date.	ESTATE OF.	From Whom Received.	Fund.	Amount.
1884—July 11-----	J. McBride-----	M. H. Hall, Treasurer Stanislaus County-----	Estates of Deceased Persons-----	\$19 80
July 11-----	C. W. Bailey-----	M. H. Hall, Treasurer Stanislaus County-----	Estates of Deceased Persons-----	12 98
July 11-----	E. Maize-----	M. H. Hall, Treasurer Stanislaus County-----	Estates of Deceased Persons-----	4 85
July 11-----	C. W. Dawson-----	M. H. Hall, Treasurer Stanislaus County-----	Estates of Deceased Persons-----	49 36
July 11-----	A. Smith-----	M. H. Hall, Treasurer Stanislaus County-----	Estates of Deceased Persons-----	74 65
July 26-----	Thomas Hughes-----	A. S. Greenlaw, Treasurer Sacramento County-----	Estates of Deceased Persons-----	320 95
November 13-----	Peter Nelson-----	Charles E. Street, Treasurer Tuolumne County-----	Estates of Deceased Persons-----	308 12
November 13-----	John Pohlman-----	Charles E. Street, Treasurer Tuolumne County-----	Estates of Deceased Persons-----	25 00
November 20-----	D. O. McDougal-----	J. T. Harrington, Attorney Colusa County-----	Estates of Deceased Persons-----	10,097 96
December 22-----	George Phifer-----	Wm. Jackson, Treasurer Shasta County-----	Estates of Deceased Persons-----	1,842 20
January 27-----	H. Freisch-----	A. P. Bernard, Treasurer Kern County-----	Estates of Deceased Persons-----	35 15
February 9-----	Louis Peterson-----	L. F. Cate, Treasurer Plumas County-----	Estates of Deceased Persons-----	55 56
Total-----				\$12,846 59

## STATEMENT No. 30.

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN ACCOUNT WITH ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

*Showing the Amounts Paid into the State Treasury by County Treasurers, Administrators, and Attorneys from Estates of Deceased Persons, during the Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1886.*

Continued from Controller's Report for year ending June 30, 1885.

Date.	ESTATE OF.	From Whom Received.	Fund.	Amount.
1885—July 13 -----	George Ackerman -----	C. H. Keagle, Treasurer San Joaquin County -----	Estates of Deceased Persons -----	\$1,124 58
July 24 -----	Peter Z. Peterson -----	J. A. Bauer, Treasurer San Francisco County -----	Estates of Deceased Persons -----	31 92
September 15 -----	Jane Green -----	Whitby & Finley, Attorneys, Stanislaus County -----	Estates of Deceased Persons -----	808 85
September 23 -----	Antone Toache -----	A. F. Jones, Attorney, Butte County -----	Estates of Deceased Persons -----	504 65
September 25 -----	J. W. Davis -----	A. F. Jones, Attorney, Butte County -----	Estates of Deceased Persons -----	98 30
October 7 -----	Frank Leonard -----	Reddick & Golinsky, Attorneys, Calaveras County -----	Estates of Deceased Persons -----	1,564 24
January 30 -----	Thomas Meade -----	M. D. Wood, Treasurer Merced County -----	Estates of Deceased Persons -----	319 07
February 2 -----	A. Montezine -----	T. R. Ryan, Treasurer Tehama County -----	Estates of Deceased Persons -----	293 45
February 3 -----	Thomas Meade -----	M. D. Wood, Treasurer Merced County -----	Estates of Deceased Persons -----	10 00
February 27 -----	John Anderson -----	J. M. Lesser, Attorney, Santa Cruz County -----	Estates of Deceased Persons -----	200 32
March 11 -----	Ann Beason -----	G. W. Hunter, District Attorney Humboldt County -----	Estates of Deceased Persons -----	2,736 47
March 11 -----	Joseph Goode -----	G. W. Hunter, District Attorney Humboldt County -----	Estates of Deceased Persons -----	1,928 19
April 17 -----	Ann Beason -----	H. S. Turner, County Treasurer Humboldt County -----	Estates of Deceased Persons -----	932 91
April 17 -----	Joseph Goode -----	H. S. Turner, County Treasurer Humboldt County -----	Estates of Deceased Persons -----	1,116 70
April 17 -----	William Carter -----	H. S. Turner, County Treasurer Humboldt County -----	Estates of Deceased Persons -----	1,453 98
April 22 -----	William C. Ball -----	G. E. Robinson, Treasurer Nevada County -----	Estates of Deceased Persons -----	52 18
Total -----				\$13,210 32



## STATEMENT No. 31.

*Estimate of Expenditures for the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Fiscal Years, ending June 30, 1888 and 1889.*

FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Legislative Department.</i>		
Per diem and mileage of Lieutenant-Governor and Senators.....	\$21,000 00	
Per diem and mileage of Assemblymen.....	40,700 00	
Pay of officers and clerks of the Senate.....	6,000 00	
Pay of officers and clerks of the Assembly.....	6,200 00	
Contingent expenses of the Senate.....	12,000 00	
Contingent expenses of the Assembly.....	18,000 00	
		\$103,900 00
<i>Judicial Department.</i>		
Salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court.....	\$84,000 00	
State portion of salaries of Judges of Superior Courts.....	235,000 00	
Salary of Clerk of the Supreme Court.....	6,000 00	
Salaries of Deputy Clerks of the Supreme Court.....	18,000 00	
Salary of Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Court.....	5,000 00	
Salaries of Secretaries to Justices of Supreme Court.....	6,400 00	
Salary of Bailiff and for performing the work of Porters of Supreme Court.....	2,400 00	
Pay of Porter for office of Clerk of Supreme Court.....	600 00	
Postage and contingent expenses of Supreme Court.....	300 00	
Postage and contingent expenses of Clerk of Supreme Court.....	500 00	
Expenses of Supreme Court under Section 47, Code of Civil Procedure.....	32,000 00	
Salaries of Supreme Court Commissioners.....	35,000 00	
Salary of Secretary to Supreme Court Commissioners.....	4,800 00	
		431,000 00
<i>For Governor's Office.</i>		
Salary of Governor.....	\$12,000 00	
Salary of Private Secretary.....	6,000 00	
Salary of Executive Secretary.....	4,000 00	
Pay of Porter.....	1,200 00	
Special Contingent Expenses (secret service).....	5,000 00	
Postage, expressage, telegraphing.....	1,000 00	
		29,200 00
<i>For Secretary of State's Office.</i>		
Salary of Secretary of State.....	\$6,000 00	
Salary of Deputy Secretary of State.....	4,800 00	
Salary of Bookkeeper.....	4,000 00	
Salaries of Clerks.....	7,400 00	
Pay of Porter.....	600 00	
Postage, expressage, and telegraphing.....	1,500 00	
Contingent expenses.....	200 00	
		24,500 00
<i>For Controller's Office.</i>		
Salary of Controller.....	\$6,000 00	
Salary of Deputy Controller.....	4,800 00	
Salary of Bookkeeper.....	4,000 00	
Salaries of Clerks.....	9,600 00	
Additional Clerks.....	6,400 00	
Pay of Porter.....	600 00	
Postage, expressage, and telegraphing.....	1,000 00	
Traveling and contingent expenses.....	1,500 00	
		33,900 00
<i>For Treasurer's Office.</i>		
Salary of Treasurer.....	\$6,000 00	
Salary of Deputy Treasurer.....	4,800 00	
Salary of Clerk.....	3,200 00	
Salaries of Watchmen.....	4,800 00	
Pay of Porter.....	600 00	
		19,400 00
Amount carried forward.....		\$641,900 00

## ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....		\$641,900 00
Postage, expressage, and contingent expenses.....	\$300 00	19,700 00
<i>For Attorney-General's Office.</i>		
Salary of Attorney-General.....	\$6,000 00	
Salary of Deputy Attorney-General.....	4,800 00	
Pay of Porter.....	600 00	
Postage, expressage, and contingent expenses.....	200 00	
Traveling expenses.....	1,000 00	
Costs and expenses of suits wherein State is a party in interest.....	6,000 00	18,600 00
<i>For Surveyor-General's Office.</i>		
Salary of Surveyor-General.....	\$6,000 00	
Salary of Deputy Surveyor-General.....	4,800 00	
Salary of Clerks in office of Surveyor-General and Register of State Land Office.....	9,600 00	
Pay of Porter.....	600 00	
Postage and expressage.....	600 00	
Contingent expenses.....	200 00	
Purchase of and copying maps.....	800 00	22,600 00
Traveling expenses of Surveyor-General and Attorney-General, when engaged in contests between the State and the United States, in relation to public lands.....		1,000 00
<i>For Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>		
Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	\$6,000 00	
Salary of Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	3,600 00	
Salary of Clerk.....	3,200 00	
Pay of Porter.....	600 00	
Postage and expressage.....	1,000 00	
Contingent expenses.....	200 00	
Traveling expenses.....	3,000 00	17,600 00
<i>For State Library.</i>		
Salary of State Librarian.....	\$6,000 00	
Salaries of two Deputies.....	7,200 00	
Pay of Porter.....	1,800 00	
Postage and expressage.....	400 00	15,400 00
<i>For Military Purposes.</i>		
Salary of Adjutant-General.....	\$6,000 00	
Salary of Assistant Adjutant-General.....	3,600 00	
Pay of Porter.....	600 00	
Postage and expressage.....	500 00	
Care of State Armory, cleaning and transportation of arms, and traveling and contingent expenses.....	1,500 00	
Armory rents and other expenses of the National Guard.....	140,000 00	152,200 00
<i>For Office of State Engineer.</i>		
Salary of State Engineer.....	\$12,000 00	
Salary of Secretary.....	4,800 00	16,800 00
<i>For State Printing Office.</i>		
Salary of Superintendent of State Printing Office.....	\$6,000 00	
Support of State Printing Office, including pay of employes.....	145,000 00	151,000 00
Amount carried forward.....		\$1,056,800 00

## ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....		\$1,056,800 00
<i>For School Text-Book Department.</i>		
Pay of employes.....	\$104,000 00	
For stock and materials.....	36,000 00	140,000 00
Compilation of text-books.....		20,000 00
<i>For State Board of Health.</i>		
Salary of Secretary of State Board of Health.....	\$5,000 00	
Mileage and contingent expenses.....	2,500 00	
To prevent introduction of contagious and infectious diseases.....	1,000 00	8,500 00
<i>For Office of Insurance Commissioner.</i>		
Salary of Insurance Commissioner.....	\$6,000 00	
Salary of Clerk.....	3,200 00	
Rent, printing, and contingent expenses.....	4,500 00	13,700 00
<i>For Board of Railroad Commissioners.</i>		
Salaries of Railroad Commissioners.....	\$24,000 00	
Salary of Secretary.....	4,800 00	
Salary of Bailiff.....	2,400 00	
Traveling expenses of Railroad Commissioners, and other persons in their employ, when traveling in the performance of their official duties.....	500 00	
Office rent.....	1,800 00	
Fuel, lights, postage, expressage, and other incidental expenses.....	1,000 00	34,500 00
<i>For State Board of Equalization.</i>		
Salaries of members of State Board of Equalization.....	\$24,000 00	
Salary of Clerk.....	4,800 00	
Pay of Porter.....	400 00	
Traveling expenses.....	5,500 00	
Postage, expressage, telegraphing, and contingent expenses.....	2,000 00	36,700 00
Pay of employes of State Capitol building and grounds.....		37,800 00
Salary of Guardian of Yosemite Valley.....		3,000 00
Traveling expenses of State Board of Education.....		700 00
Education and care of deaf, dumb, and blind.....		85,000 00
Adult Blind Home.....		30,000 00
<i>For Insane Asylums.</i>		
Support of Insane Asylum at Stockton.....	\$340,000 00	
Support of Insane Asylum at Napa.....	360,000 00	
Feeble-minded children.....	25,000 00	
Transportation of insane.....	60,000 00	785,000 00
<i>For State Prisons.</i>		
Support of State Prison at San Quentin.....	\$280,000 00	
Support of State Prison at Folsom.....	200,000 00	
Transportation of prisoners.....	55,000 00	535,000 00
<i>For State Normal Schools.</i>		
Support of State Normal School at San José.....	\$70,000 00	
Support of Branch State Normal School at Los Angeles.....	30,000 00	100,000 00
Amount carried forward.....		\$2,886,700 00

## ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....		\$2,886,700 00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Payment of rewards offered by Governor.....	\$5,000 00	
Rewards for arrest and conviction of highway robbers.....	5,000 00	
Arresting criminals without the limits of the State.....	6,000 00	
Water for irrigation, purchase of hose and implements to be used in State Capitol and upon the grounds.....	3,000 00	
Forestry Commission.....	2,500 00	
Mining Bureau.....	15,000 00	
Water to be used in State Capitol building.....	1,200 00	
Repairs of State Capitol building and furniture, and purchase of carpets.....	10,000 00	
Stationery, fuel, lights, for Legislature and State officers.....	15,000 00	
Purchase of ballot paper.....	4,000 00	
Official advertising.....	1,500 00	
Payment of interest on \$100,000 to Hastings College of Law.....	14,000 00	
Annual reimbursement of University of California.....	9,570 00	
Restoration and preservation of fish in the waters of the State.....	10,000 00	161,770 00
Aid of State Agricultural Society.....	\$15,000 00	
Aid of District Agricultural Society, No. 1.....	4,000 00	
Aid of District Agricultural Society, No. 2.....	3,000 00	
Aid of District Agricultural Society, No. 3.....	3,000 00	
Aid of District Agricultural Society, No. 4.....	3,000 00	
Aid of District Agricultural Society, No. 5.....	2,400 00	
Aid of District Agricultural Society, No. 6.....	2,400 00	
Aid of District Agricultural Society, No. 7.....	2,400 00	
Aid of District Agricultural Society, No. 8.....	2,400 00	
Aid of District Agricultural Society, No. 9.....	1,600 00	
Aid of District Agricultural Society, No. 10.....	1,600 00	
Aid of District Agricultural Society, No. 11.....	2,400 00	
Aid of District Agricultural Society, No. 12.....	1,600 00	
Aid of District Agricultural Society, No. 13.....	3,000 00	
Aid of District Agricultural Society, No. 14.....	1,500 00	
Aid of District Agricultural Society, No. 15.....	1,500 00	
Aid of District Agricultural Society, No. 16.....	1,500 00	
Aid of District Agricultural Society, No. 17.....	3,000 00	55,300 00
For orphans, half orphans, abandoned children, and foundlings.....	\$445,000 00	
Aged persons in indigent circumstances.....	85,000 00	
Inmates of Veterans' Home.....	30,000 00	560,000 00
<i>Office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>		
Salary of Commissioner.....	\$4,800 00	
Salary of Deputy.....	3,000 00	
Stationery and contingent expenses.....	1,000 00	
Office rent.....	1,200 00	10,000 00
<i>Office of the State Board of Horticulture.</i>		
For uses of the State Board of Horticulture.....		20,000 00
<i>Office of the Board of State Viticultural Commission.</i>		
For uses of the State Board of Viticulture.....		20,000 00
Care of State Burial Ground.....		200 00
Total General Fund estimates.....		\$3,633,970 00
Total School Fund estimates.....		3,500,000 00
Total Interest and Sinking Fund estimates (interest only).....		400,000 00
Total estimated cost of State government for the 39th and 40th fiscal years.....		\$7,553,970 00



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# EXHIBITS

SHOWING THE

## ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY

AND THE

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

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1885-6.

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## ALAMEDA COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
428,437	\$13,948,156	\$2,556,360	\$20,703,650	\$12,751,532	\$34,654,805	\$15,307,892	\$5,903,534	\$2,831,565	\$58,757,827	\$0 56	{ * \$0 69 0 44 }	{ \$1 25 1 00 }

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
County Building	-----	March 25, 1874	\$200,000	1874	\$180,000	4	8	} January and July of each year.
County Funding	-----	March 3, 1881	119,000	1883	89,000	4	6	
Total amount of Bonds outstanding								Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, principal	-----						\$249,000 00	
Floating Debt, interest	-----						4,430 00	
Total Debt	-----						100 00	
							\$273,530 00	\$4,209 32

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Blocks Nos. 42 and 43, City of Oakland, value	\$120,000
Improvements, Court House, Hall of Records, and County Jail, value	350,000
County Hospital and grounds, value	50,000
	\$520,000

\* Where two rates of taxation are given in the following tables, the difference is caused by the exemption of property situated in incorporated cities and towns from the tax levied for county road purposes.

† Twenty thousand dollars annually from 1885.

‡ 1894, or at option of the Board of Supervisors.

## ALPINE COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
31,199	\$141,604	\$58,890	\$2,378	\$8,532	\$143,982	\$67,472	\$73,252	-----	\$284,706	\$0 56	\$2 44	\$3 00

## \* INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
No bonded indebtedness.								
Total amount of Bonds outstanding -----								
Floating Debt, principal -----								
Floating Debt, interest -----								
Total Debt -----								
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.								
\$22,350 78								
13,886 82								
\$36,237 60								
\$475 12								

## Description and Value of Public Buildings.

County Jail	\$1,000 00
Vault	800 00
Safe	460 00
	\$2,260 00

\* No change for the year 1886.

## AMADOR COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Im- provements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Prop- erty, includ- ing Money.	Value of Railroads As- sessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
232,954	\$1,877,210	\$609,488	\$159,905	\$454,290	\$2,037,115	\$1,033,778	\$651,988	\$48,000	\$3,800,881	\$0 56	\$1 24	\$1 80

## \* INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
No bonded indebtedness.								
Total amount of Bonds outstanding								
Floating Debt, principal								
Floating Debt, interest								
Total Debt								
						\$15,147 36	Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.	
						8,722 31		
						\$23,869 67		\$13,828 29

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail	\$20,000 00
County Hospital	5,000 00
Sales, furniture, etc.	11,500 00
Total	\$36,500 00

\* No change for the year 1886.



## BUTTE COUNTY.

## Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
										State.	County. Total.
733.493	\$10,119,085	\$823,725	\$549,410	\$1,040,300	\$10,669,095	\$1,884,025	\$2,565,808	\$1,461,582	\$16,580,510	\$0 56	\$0 94 0 61.8 \$1 50 1 17.8

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Funded Debt Bonds * School Warrants.....	March 14, 1883. March 25, 1868.....		\$73,000 00 3,310 50	1885	\$73,000 00 3,310 50	1900	5 10	March and Sept. January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding.....								
Floating Debt, principal.....								Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, interest.....								
Total Debt.....							\$96,273 13	\$1,745 39

## Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and Jail.....	\$38,000 00
County Hospital.....	22,000 00
	<u>\$60,000 00</u>

\* One bond for \$1,000 redeemed prior to November, 1886.

## CALAVERAS COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Im- provements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Prop- erty, includ- ing Money.	Value of Railroads As- sessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
										State.	County. Total.
378,639	\$1,465,889	\$426,655	\$66,256	\$229,721	\$1,532,145	\$656,376	\$757,092	\$44,970	\$2,990,583	\$0 56	\$1 79 \$2 35

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT. Name by which Bonds are known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Funded Debt Bonds of 1868 *	March 25, 1868	\$115,000	1868	\$73,200	1893	8	Annually, January.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding							
Floating Debt, principal					\$73,200 00		Cash in the County
Floating Debt, interest					40,516 00		Treasury applicable to
					300 00		payment of indebted-
Total Debt					\$114,016 00		ness.
							\$1,872 00

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail	\$20,000
County Hospital	5,500
	\$25,500

\* One bond of \$1,000 redeemed January 1, 1886.

## COLUSA COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
1,138,880	\$15,664,875	\$886,340	\$322,518	\$639,885	\$15,987,393	\$1,586,225	\$3,437,061	\$1,142,770	\$22,153,449	\$0 56	\$0 79 0 44	\$1 35 1 00

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Road Bonds of 1868		March 6, 1868	\$50,000	1868	* \$7,000	1889	10	January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding							\$7,000	Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Total Debt							\$7,000	\$55,248 67

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail	\$50,000 00
Hall of Records	25,000 00
County Hospital	12,000 00
Total	\$87,000 00

\* Board of Supervisors transferred \$7,000 and redeemed these bonds January 1, 1886.

## CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Im- provements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Prop- erty, includ- ing Money.	Value of Railroads As- sessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
461.801	\$8,428,257	\$1,648,982	\$398,030	\$502,515	\$8,826,277	\$2,151,497	\$3,269,245	\$1,138,413	\$15,385,452	\$0 56	\$0 74 0 44	\$1 30 1 00

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

Name by which Bonds are known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Funded Debt Bonds of 1880 *	April 16, 1880	\$38,000	1880	\$29,000	1900	6	January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding							
Floating Debt, principal					\$29,000 00		Cash in the County
Floating Debt, interest					15,286 71		Treasury applicable to
					764 33		payment of indebted-
Total Debt					\$45,051 04		ness. \$12,976 64

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail	\$25,000
County Hospital	8,000
	\$33,000

\* Two bonds of \$1,000 each redeemed prior to November, 1886.



## DEL NORTE COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Im- provements on Real Estate.	Value of Per- sonal Prop- erty, includ- ing Money.	Value of Railroads As- sessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
										State.	County. Total.
120,065	\$533,585	\$218,423	\$44,090	\$124,825	\$577,675	\$343,248	\$315,253	-----	\$1,236,176	\$0 56	\$1 94 \$2 50

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.
Name by which Bonds are known.							
Funded Debt Bonds of 1884	-----	March 14, 1883	\$12,000 00	1884	\$12,000 00	1904	7
Total amount of Bonds outstanding	-----						
Floating Debt, principal	-----					\$12,000 00	
Floating Debt, interest	-----					11,400 00	
	-----					285 00	
Total Debt	-----					\$23,685 00	\$515 00

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail	\$19,000 00
Furniture, etc.	3,000 00
	\$22,000 00

Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.

## EL DORADO COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
										State.	County. Total.
318,169	\$1,178,045	\$587,390	\$110,100	\$314,510	\$1,288,145	\$901,900	\$929,530	\$115,979	\$3,235,554	\$0 56	\$1 24 \$1 80

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Sacramento and Placerville Railroad Aid Bonds*		March 28, 1863	\$200,000	1863-4	\$71,500	1876	10	January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding Floating Debt, principal						\$71,500 00 95 23		Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Total Debt						\$71,595 23		\$9,704 26

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail	\$20,000 00
County Hospital	6,000 00
Total	\$26,000 00

\* In litigation; the amount for which the county may be liable as yet undetermined.

# FRESNO COUNTY.

## Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town thereon.	Value of Improvements City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
									State.	County.
1,854,341	\$8,510,328	\$1,239,669	\$718,741	\$670,013	\$9,229,069	\$1,909,082	\$2,189,501	\$16,319,619	\$0 56	\$0 99
									\$0 56	\$1 55

## \* INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Court House and Jail Bonds†	-----	March 27, 1874.	\$60,000 00	1874	\$5,000 00	1894	10	January and July.
Court House and Hospital Improvement Bonds	-----	March 7, 1878.	15,000 00	1878	5,000 00	1898	8	January and July.
Road and Bridge Bonds	-----	March 22, 1878.	15,000 00	1878	15,000 00	1898	7	Annually, January.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding		-----					\$25,000	Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, principal	-----							
Floating Debt, interest	-----							
Total Debt.	-----						\$25,000	\$2,739 87

## Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House	-----	\$65,500
Furniture and Library	-----	12,000
County Hospital	-----	7,000
	-----	\$84,500

\*\$80,000 of bonds have been issued by the Board of Supervisors for bridge purposes, bearing 6 per cent interest, and redeemable at the option of the Board; interest payable the fifteenth of January and July of each year.  
† Redeemed prior to November, 1886.

# HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

## Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
1,168,235	\$5,465,959	\$391,848	\$791,842	\$1,023,970	\$6,257,801	\$1,715,818	\$2,219,517	-----	\$10,193,136	\$0 56	\$1 44	\$2 00

### \* INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

Name by which Bonds are known.	Date of Act under which Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
FUNDED DEBT.							
Wagon Road Bonds of 1875.....	February 28, 1874.....	\$60,000 00	1875	\$60,000 00	1894	9	Annually.
Wagon Road Bonds of 1876.....	February 12, 1876.....	45,000 00	1876	45,000 00	1896	9	Annually.
Wagon Road Bonds of 1877.....	March 28, 1876.....	10,000 00	1877	10,000 00	1896	9	Annually.
Wagon Road Bonds of 1878.....	February 12, 1876.....	10,000 00	1878	10,000 00	1896	9	Annually.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$125,000 00	-----	Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, principal.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Floating Debt, interest.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Debt.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$125,000 00	-----	-----

### Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and Plaza.....	\$21,000 00
County Hospital.....	6,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$30,000 00

\* This report received November, 1884. No later information in regard to debt has been furnished this office.





# KERN COUNTY.

## *Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
										State.	County. Total.
1,173,489	\$2,752,040	\$327,525	\$118,271	\$203,980	\$2,870,311	\$531,505	\$1,965,824	\$2,733,508	\$8,101,148	\$0 56	\$1 19 \$1 75

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Funded Debt Bonds *		April 16, 1880	\$35,000 00	1880	\$40,000 00	1900	7	January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding								
Floating Debt, principal							\$40,000 00	Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, interest							4,833 36	
							241 66	
Total Debt							\$45,075 02	\$446 16

## *Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail	\$30,600
County Hospital	3,000
	\$33,600

\* Bonds of the value of \$30,000 were redeemed prior to November, 1886.

## LAKE COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
250,469	\$1,605,716	\$457,235	\$84,257	\$166,625	\$1,689,973	\$623,860	\$567,766	-----	\$2,881,599	\$0 56	-----	Not reported.

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Funded Debt Bonds	-----	April 16, 1880.	\$50,800 00	1880	\$40,700 00	*	7	January and July.
Funded Debt Bonds	-----	April 16, 1880.	5,000 00	1882	5,000 00		7	October and April.
Funded Debt Bonds	-----	April 16, 1880.	5,000 00	1885	5,000 00		7	January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding	-----							Cash in the County
Floating Debt, principal	-----							Treasury applicable to
Floating Debt, interest	-----							payment of indebted-
	-----							ness.
Total Debt	-----							
							\$51,327 93	\$1,759 89

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Public Square	-----	\$23,000 00
Furniture, etc.	-----	3,000 00
	-----	\$26,000 00

\* 20 per cent, 5 years; 40 per cent, 9 years; 40 per cent, 20 years; 10 bonds, October, 1887; 10 bonds, October, 1891; 30 bonds, October, 1902; 10 bonds, January, 1890; 10 bonds, January, 1894; 30 bonds, January, 1906.

# LASSEN COUNTY.

## Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
202,808	\$688,246	\$278,405	\$42,485	\$94,460	\$730,731	\$372,865	\$1,003,446	\$9,000	\$2,116,042	\$0 56	\$1 64	\$2 20

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
No bonded indebtedness.								
Floating Debt, principal						\$2,529 83		Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, interest						5,338 90		
Total Debt						\$7,868 73		\$221 22

## Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and Jail	\$10,000 00
County Hospital	2,000 00
Total	\$12,000 00



## LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
									State.	County.
1,571,565	\$14,898,693	\$2,741,553	\$5,116,623	\$24,439,566	\$7,858,176	\$5,263,138	\$2,530,940	\$40,091,820	\$0 56	\$0 84 0 64
										\$1 40 1 20

## \* INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.			Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.									
Bridge Bonds			March 2, 1872	\$30,000	1872-3	\$30,000	1890	7	Annually, January.
Southern Pacific Railroad Aid Bonds			March 21, 1872	377,000	1873-4	377,000	1893-4	7	Annually, January.
Santa Ana Bridge Bonds			February 4, 1874	14,500	1875	14,500	1890	7	Annually, January.
Hospital Bonds			March 26, 1878	25,000	1878	25,000	1890	7	Annually, January.
Funded Debt Bonds of 1878			March 3, 1881	46,000	1881	46,000	1901	6	Annually, January and July.
Funded Debt Bonds of 1881			March 3, 1881	45,000	1882	45,000	1902	6	Annually, January and July.
Funded Debt Bonds of 1881			March 3, 1881	84,500	1884	84,500	1904	6	Annually, January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding									Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, principal							\$352,000 00	00	
Floating Debt, interest							112,029 13	13	
							1,820 00	00	
Total Debt							\$765,849 13	13	\$1,058 82

# MARIN COUNTY.

## Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
										State.	County.
314.510	\$5,533,560	\$815,230	\$1,162,301	\$941,050	\$6,695,861	\$1,756,280	\$1,401,736	\$476,424	\$10,330,301	\$0 56	\$0 84 0 64
											\$1 40 1 20

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.			Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.									
N. P. C. R. R. Aid Bonds.....	-----	-----	April 4, 1870.....	\$100,000 00	1876	\$100,000 00	1895	7	January and July.
Road and Bridge Bonds.....	-----	-----	March 7, 1874.....	30,000 00	1874	20,000 00	1894	7	January and July.
Funded Debt Bonds, first series*.....	-----	-----	March 25, 1881.....	40,000 00	1881	40,000 00	1904	5	Jan. 15 and July 15.
Funded Debt Bonds, second series.....	-----	-----	March 23, 1882.....	54,000 00	1882	54,000 00	1902	5	Jan. 15 and July 15.
Funded Debt Bonds of 1883.....	-----	-----	March 15, 1883.....	30,000 00	1883	30,000 00	1903	5	May 7 and Nov. 7.
San Rafael School Building Bonds.....	-----	-----	March 7, 1881.....	25,000 00	1885	25,000 00	1895	6	Annually, May 13.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding	-----	-----							
Floating Debt, principal.....	-----	-----					\$320,000 00	Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.	
Floating Debt, interest.....	-----	-----					796 54		
Total Debt.....	-----	-----					\$320,796 54		\$38,124 76

## Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and Jail.....	\$100,000 00
County Hospital.....	8,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$108,500 00

\* \$8,000 of these bonds were redeemed prior to November, 1880.

# MARIPOSA COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
										State.	County. Total.
306,528	\$782,132	\$207,594	\$15,110	\$67,980	\$797,242	\$335,574	\$487,257	-----	\$1,620,073	\$0 56	\$1 61 \$2 17

## \* INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
No bonded indebtedness.								
Total amount of Bonds outstanding								
No Floating Debt								Cash in the County Treasury.
Floating Debt, interest								
Total Debt								\$3,290 47

## Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and Jail	\$17,000 00
County Hospital	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$22,000 00

\* No change for the year 1886.

## MENDOCINO COUNTY.

## Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
1,014.938	\$4,793,046	\$1,049,282	\$232,754	\$536,554	\$5,028,800	\$1,585,836	\$2,036,492	-----	\$8,651,328	\$0 56	\$1 31	\$1 87

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Court House and Jail Bonds.	-----	January 18, 1872.	\$39,500 00	1872	\$39,500 00	1892	9	----- Semi-annually.
Road Bonds.	-----	February 20, 1872.	31,500 00	1872-3-4	31,500 00	1897	8	----- Annually.
Road Bonds of 1874.	-----	March 18, 1874.	13,000 00	1875	13,000 00	1894	8	----- Annually.
Road and Bridge Bonds.	-----	March 20, 1876.	32,000 00	1876-7-8	32,000 00	1896	8	----- Annually.
Funded Debt Bonds of 1881.	-----	Sections 4048-52, Political Code, Amendment of 1880; do. of '81.	18,000 00	1881	11,000 00	1891	7	----- Semi-annually.
Funded Debt Bonds of 1882.	-----	March 15, 1883.	36,000 00	1884	25,000 00	1894	7	----- Semi-annually.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding.	-----							
Funded Debt, principal.	-----					\$152,000 00		Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Funded Debt, interest.	-----					-----		
Total Debt.	-----					\$152,000 00		

## Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House, with Jail and fixtures.	-----	\$48,000 00
Public Park.	-----	5,000 00
Hospital, Farm, and Buildings.	-----	6,000 00
	-----	\$59,000 00



## MERCED COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
1,043.317	\$7,790,300	\$420,035	\$379,723	\$386,188	\$8,176,023	\$806,223	\$1,794,290	\$1,148,940	\$11,925,476	\$0 56	\$1 24	\$1 80

## \* INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Funded Debt Bonds of 1880	-----	April 16, 1880	\$21,800 00	1881	\$19,800 00	1902	5	January and July.
Funded Debt Bonds of 1883	-----	April 16, 1880	65,500 00	1883	57,000 00	1903	5	January and July.
Funded Debt Bonds of 1884	-----	March 14, 1883	67,500 00	1884	67,500 00	1904	6	January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding	-----							
Floating Debt, principal	-----					\$144,300 00		Cash in the County
Floating Debt, interest	-----					105,522 58		Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Total Debt	-----					\$250,072 58		\$768 40

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail	-----	\$91,150 00
County Hospital	-----	4,000 00
	-----	\$95,150 00

\* Bond account corrected to November, 1886.

# MODOC COUNTY.

## Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
231,170	\$702,275	\$398,058	\$33,977	\$128,815	\$736,252	\$526,873	\$1,199,277	-----	\$2,462,402	\$0 56	\$1 24	\$1 80

## \* INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
No bonded indebtedness.								
Total amount of Bonds outstanding								
Floating Debt, principal							\$818 83	Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, interest							40 00	
Total Debt							\$858 83	

## Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House, Jail, and Recorder's office	\$7,000 00
* No change for the year 1886.	

# MONO COUNTY.

## *Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
										State.	County. Total.
102,100	\$439,942	\$238,847	\$18,288	\$99,253	\$458,230	\$438,100	\$219,791	\$66,696	\$1,182,787	\$0 56	\$2 44 \$3 00

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Road Bonds *		March 20, 1878	\$20,000 00	1878	\$8,000 00	1888	10	Annually 1st Monday in March.
Funded Debt Bonds †		March 14, 1883	45,000 00	1884	40,000 00	1894	7	March 20—Sept. 20.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding							\$48,000 00	Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, principal								
Floating Debt, interest								
Total Debt							\$48,000 00	\$1,147 07

## *Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail ----- \$46,850 00

\* These bonds have all been redeemed prior to November, 1886.

† Of these bonds there were redeemed prior to November, 1886, \$5,000.

# MONTEREY COUNTY.

## Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
										State.	County. Total.
943,723	\$6,144,262	\$756,625	\$776,325	\$542,565	\$6,920,587	\$1,299,190	\$2,159,857	\$882,035	\$11,251,639	\$0 56	\$0 79 \$1 35

### \*INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

Name by which Bonds are known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Court House and Jail Bonds.	January 2, 1878.	\$60,000 00	1878	\$60,000 00	1903	7	January and July.
	March 30, 1878.	23,000 00	1878	23,000 00	1893	7	January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding							
Floating Debt, principal						\$83,000 00	Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of Indebtedness.
Floating Debt, interest							
Total Debt.						\$83,000 00	

### Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and Jail	\$72,000 00
County Hospital lands	5,000 00
Total	\$77,000 00

\* No change for the year 1886.



## NAPA COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
										State.	County. Total.
23,044	\$5,367,389	\$2,024,256	\$786,704	\$1,203,164	\$6,154,093	\$3,227,420	\$2,491,748	\$728,889	\$12,602,150	\$0 56	\$1 09 84 \$1 65 1 40

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Funded Debt (R. R. Bonds) Bonds*		April 16, 1880.		1880	\$166,000 00	1900	6	January and July.
Funded Debt (County Road Bonds) Bonds†		April 16, 1880.	\$228,000 00	1880	78,000 00	1890	4½	January and July.
Funded Debt (Court House) Bonds		—, 1885.	62,000 00	1885	62,000 00	1905	5	January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding								
Floating Debt, principal							\$300,000	Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, interest								
Total Debt							\$300,000	

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail	\$75,000 00
County Hospital and Infirmary	6,500 00
	\$81,500 00

\* \$40,000 of these bonds redeemed prior to November, 1886.

† \$15,000 of these bonds redeemed prior to November, 1886.

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
297.314	\$1,874,505	\$750,720	\$341,725	\$1,036,700	\$2,218,230	\$1,787,420	\$1,181,445	\$1,041,712	\$6,228,807	\$0 56	\$1 74 1 34	\$2 30 1 90

Name by which Bonds are known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.
FUNDED DEPT. Name by which Bonds are known.						
Funded Debt Bonds of 1883*	March 14, 1883.	\$50,000 00	1883	\$36,800 00	1894	7

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

\*Bonds of the value of \$16,800 were redeemed prior to November, 1886.

## PLACER COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Im- provements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Prop- erty, includ- ing Money.	Value of Railroads As- sessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
										State.	County. Total.
429,952	\$2,738,258	\$1,058,925	\$186,578	\$628,937	\$2,924,836	\$1,087,802	\$1,496,116	\$3,543,991	\$9,052,805	\$0 56	\$0 99 \$1 55

## \* INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.								
Name by which Bonds are known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.	
No bonded indebtedness.								
Total amount of Bonds outstanding							Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.	
Floating Debt, principal					\$60,000 00			
Floating Debt, interest					1,500 00			
Total Debt					\$61,500 00			\$13,583 40

## Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and Jail	\$14,000 00
County Hospital	12,000 00
Total	\$26,000 00

\* No change for the year 1886.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

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Name by which Bonds are known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Interest, when Payable, per cent.
<b>FUNDED DEBT.</b>						
Name by which Bonds are known.						

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and Jail.....	\$20,000 00
County Hospital.....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$25,000 00



## SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
608,779	\$8,862,470	\$1,293,700	\$3,687,395	\$5,476,580	\$12,549,865	\$6,710,280	\$4,703,390	\$1,588,720	\$25,552,255	\$0 56	\$0 64 0 44	\$1 20 1 00

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.										
Name by which Bonds are known.										
Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.				
Funded Debt Bonds of 1859				*	6	Annually, January.				
Funded Debt Bonds of 1872	\$532,500	1858	\$253,300	1902	8	January and July.				
Funded Debt Bonds of 1884	220,000	1872	220,000	1895	4½	January and July.				
Central Pacific Railroad Aid Bonds	126,000	1884	121,000	1893	8	January and July.				
	300,000	1863	77,500							
Total amount of Bonds outstanding					\$481,800	Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.				
Floating Debt, principal										
Floating Debt, interest										
Total Debt					\$481,800	\$11,218 00				

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail	-----	\$150,000 00
Hall of Records	-----	50,000 00
County Hospital	-----	75,000 00
Total	-----	\$275,000 00

\* \$84,300 due February, 1888; \$74,000 due February, 1893; \$65,500 due February, 1898; and \$31,500 due February, 1903.  
 † \$91,000 of these bonds redeemed prior to November, 1886.

# SAN BENITO COUNTY.

## Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town.	Value of Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
435,081	\$3,154,480	\$352,735	\$187,560	\$272,730	\$3,342,040	\$625,465	\$1,233,285	\$313,525	\$5,514,315	\$0 56	\$0 84	\$1 40

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Funded Debt Bonds of 1885.	March 14, 1883.		\$2,000 00	1885	\$2,000 00	1887	6	January and July.
Funded Debt Bonds of 1885.	March 14, 1883.		2,000 00	1885	2,000 00	1888	6	January and July.
Funded Debt Bonds of 1885.	March 14, 1883.		2,500 00	1885	2,500 00	1889	6	January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding								Cash in the County
Floating Debt, principal.							\$6,500 00	Treasury applicable to
Floating Debt, interest.								payment of indebted-
								ness.
Total Debt.							\$6,500 00	
								\$74 66

## Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House	\$2,000 00
County Jail	10,000 00
	\$12,000 00

# SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

## *Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town thereon.	Value of Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
										State.	County. Total.
509,840	\$4,005,250	\$1,357,325	\$633,120	\$641,085	\$4,638,370	\$4,998,410	\$1,452,525	\$5,286,908	\$13,276,213	\$0 56	\$0 82 57 \$1 38 1 13

## \*INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Funded Debt Bonds	-----	April 16, 1880.	\$20,000 00	1883	\$20,000 00	+	7	January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding	-----							
Floating Debt, principal	-----					\$20,000 00		Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, interest	-----							
Total Debt.	-----					\$20,000 00		\$581 80

## *Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House	-----	\$50,000 00
County Hospital	-----	10,000 00
	-----	\$60,000 00

\* No change for the year 1886. + \$4,000 due in 1888, \$6,000 due in 1893, and \$10,000 due in 1898.

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Im- provements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Prop- erty, includ- ing Money.	Value of Railroads As- sessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
817,931	\$3,989,054	\$406,330	\$2,919,298	\$881,139	\$6,908,352	\$1,287,469	\$1,765,461	\$3,489,888	\$13,448,170	\$0 56	\$1 14	\$1 70

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

Name by which Bonds are known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Funded Debt Bonds of 1884.....	April 16, 1880.....	\$120,000	1882	\$117,000	1902	6	January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding.....							
Floating Debt, principal.....					\$117,000 00		Cash in the County
Floating Debt, interest.....					94,498 86		Treasury applicable
					8,200 00		to payment of indebt-
Total Debt.....					\$219,498 86		edness.
							\$1,949 33

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail.....	\$46,110 00
County Hospital.....	4,690 00
Total.....	\$70,800 00



## SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town thereon.	Value of Improvements City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Im- provements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Prop- erty, includ- ing Money.	Value of Railroads As- sessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
										State.	County. Total.
27,000	\$1,080,500	\$95,850	\$118,094,700	\$54,938,095	\$120,375,200	\$55,033,945	\$54,741,804	\$207,647	\$230,358,056	\$0 56	\$1 01.1 \$1 57.1

## \* INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.		Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.									
Funded Debt Bonds of 1858	-----	April 20, 1858	-----	\$1,034,500	1858	\$99,000	1888	6	Semi-annually.
Central Pacific Railroad Aid Bonds	-----	April 22, 1863	-----	400,000	1864	174,000	1894	7	Semi-annually.
Western Pacific Railroad Aid Bonds	-----	April 22, 1863	-----	250,000	1865	100,000	1895	7	Semi-annually.
Judgment Bonds of 1867	-----	April 17, 1862	-----	317,000	1867	246,000	1887	7	Semi-annually.
School Bonds of 1870	-----	February 19, 1870	-----	300,000	1870	285,000	1890	7	Semi-annually.
Park Improvement Bonds of 1872	-----	March 30, 1872	-----	150,000	1872	150,000	1897	6	Semi-annually.
Park Improvement Bonds of 1873	-----	March 30, 1872	-----	75,000	1873	75,000	1897	6	Semi-annually.
Hospital Bonds of 1871	-----	March 28, 1868	-----	175,000	1871	170,000	1891	6	Semi-annually.
Hospital Bonds of 1873	-----	March 28, 1868	-----	40,000	1873	40,000	1891	6	Semi-annually.
Park Improvement Bonds of 1874	-----	March 11, 1874	-----	125,000	1874	125,000	1904	6	Semi-annually.
School Bonds of 1874	-----	March 30, 1874	-----	200,000	1874	200,000	1894	6	Semi-annually.
House of Correction Bonds	-----	April 1, 1872	-----	150,000	1874	150,000	1894	7	Semi-annually.
Park Improvement Bonds of 1875	-----	March 11, 1874	-----	125,000	1875	125,000	1904	6	Semi-annually.
City Hall Construction Bonds	-----	March 30, 1874	-----	407,500	1875-6	407,500	1899	6	Semi-annually.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding	-----						\$2,346,500		Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, principal	-----								
Floating Debt, interest	-----								
Total Debt	-----						\$2,346,500		\$88,974 48

\* This statement is taken from the annual report of the City and County Auditor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886. No later information has been furnished this office.

## SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY—Continued.

*Description and Value of Public Buildings, etc.*

City Halls, County Jails, Hospitals, Almshouse, House of Correction, and Industrial School----	\$6,500,000 00
Engine House and Fire Department property-----	773,000 00
School Houses and School Department property-----	3,300,000 00
Public Squares, Parks, and Reservations-----	6,000,000 00
Cemetery Reservations-----	175,000 00
Sundry other city lots-----	175,000 00
Total-----	<u>\$16,923,000 00</u>

## SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Im- provements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Prop- erty, includ- ing Money.	Value of Railroads As- sessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
866,835	\$18,679,786	\$1,463,302	\$3,389,707	\$3,358,337	\$22,069,493	\$4,821,639	\$1,863,924	\$2,318,826	\$34,073,882	\$0 56	\$0 44 34	\$1 00 90

## \* INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
No bonded indebtedness.								
Total amount of Bonds outstanding								Cash in the County Treasury.
Funded Debt, principal								
Floating Debt, interest								
Total Debt								\$82,362 52

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

One half interest in Court House and Square	\$150,000 00
Three fourths interest in Jail	3,500 00
County Hospital	16,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$169,500 00

\* No change for the year 1886.

# SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

## Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
										State.	County. Total.
908,268	\$5,982,370	\$627,103	\$185,323	\$569,206	\$5,467,493	\$1,136,309	\$2,188,934	\$185,446	\$9,978,985	\$0 56	\$0 64 0 34 \$1 20 90

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Court House Bonds *		April 4, 1870; amended March 4, 1872, and March 27, 1872	\$12,000 00	1872	\$12,000 00	1887	10	Annually, January.
Special Road Bonds of 1876		April 3, 1876	20,000 00	1876	20,000 00	1891	8	January and July.
Special Road Bonds of 1876		April 3, 1876	20,000 00	1876	20,000 00	1896	8	January and July.
Special Road Bonds of 1877		April 3, 1876	30,000 00	1877	30,000 00	1902	8	January and July.
Special Road Repair Bonds *		March 30, 1878	10,000 00	1878	10,000 00	1898	8	January and July.
Refunded Road Bonds of 1882		April 16, 1880	13,500 00	1882	13,500 00	1902	6	January and July.
Refunded Bonds of 1882		April 16, 1880	20,000 00	1882	20,000 00	1902	5	January and July.
Refunded Debt Bonds of 1885		March 14, 1883	52,000 00	1885	52,000 00	1905	6	January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding						\$207,500 00	00	Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, principal								
Floating Debt, interest								
Total Debt						\$207,500 00	00	\$52,000 00

## Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House	-----	\$48,000 00
County Hospital	-----	9,000 00
	-----	\$57,000 00

\* These bonds have been redeemed during the year 1886.



## SAN MATEO COUNTY.

## Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town thereon.	Value of Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
292,683	\$5,254,986	\$1,470,330	\$383,230	\$272,560	\$5,638,216	\$1,742,890	\$1,884,041	\$445,803	\$9,711,010	\$0 56	\$0 94	\$1 50

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Road Bonds	-----	March 18, 1874	\$30,000 00	1874	\$30,000 00	1894	10	January and July.
Funded Debt Bonds	-----	April 16, 1880	60,000 00	1881	60,000 00	1901	6	January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding	-----					\$90,000 00		Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, principal	-----							
Floating Debt, interest	-----							
Total Debt	-----					\$90,000 00		\$5,368 00

## Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and Jail	-----	\$40,000 00
County Farm	-----	12,000 00
	-----	\$52,000 00

# SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

## Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
									State.	County. Total.
982,163	\$4,729,847	\$656,946	\$934,466	\$5,517,261	\$1,591,412	\$1,476,812	\$114,554	\$8,700,039	\$0 56	\$1 14 \$1 70

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Court House and Jail*		February 2, 1872.	\$50,000 00	1872	\$21,000 00	1892	7	January and July.
Jail and Hospital		March 13, 1876.	20,000 00	1876	20,000 00	1886	10	January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding								Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, principal						\$41,000 00		
Floating Debt, interest						4,029 00		
Total Debt						\$45,029 00		\$494 99

## Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and Jail	-----	\$77,500 00
County Hospital	-----	4,000 00
Total	-----	\$81,500 00

\* Bonds of the value of \$5,000 redeemed prior to November, 1886.

## SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town thereon.	Value of Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
508,803	\$18,314,474	\$3,811,763	\$6,399,422	\$4,026,342	\$25,308,096	\$7,838,105	\$4,782,594	\$1,021,513	\$30,550,938	\$0 56	\$0 64 34	\$1 20 90

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.			Amount of Bonds Issued.			Amount of Bonds Outstanding.			Rate of Interest, when Payable.		
Name by which Bonds are known.			Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.			Year of Issue.			Year of Maturity.		
Redemption Bonds*			March 27, 1876			1876			1890		
Lack Avenue Bonds			March 16, 1878			1878			1890		
Funded Debt Bonds of 1883 *			April 16, 1880			1883			1903		
Redemption Bonds of 1883 *			March 14, 1883			1883			1903		
Western Pacific R. R. Aid Bonds, refund'd			March 14, 1883			1885			1905		
Western Pacific R. R. Aid Bonds, refund'd			March 14, 1883			1885			1905		
Western Pacific R. R. Aid Bonds, refund'd			March 14, 1883			1885			1905		
Total amount of Bonds outstanding											
Floating Debt, principal											
Floating Debt, interest											
Total Debt											

Total amount of Bonds outstanding											
Floating Debt, principal											
Floating Debt, interest											
Total Debt											

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail	
County Hospital	\$350,000 00
County Almshouse	35,000 00
Branch Jails	35,000 00
	3,250 00
	\$423,250 00

\* Redemptions up to November, 1886, were as follows: Redemption Bonds of 1876, \$7,500; Funded Debt Bonds of 1883, \$4,500; and Redemption Bonds of 1883, \$3,000.

# SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

## Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town thereon.	Value of Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
258,972	\$3,931,905	\$763,225	\$1,015,455	\$870,525	\$4,977,360	\$1,633,750	\$1,262,475	\$310,680	\$8,184,265	\$0 56	\$1 29 96	\$1 85 1 52

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

Name by which Bonds are known.	FUNDED DEBT.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Bridge Bonds.		March 28, 1874.	\$20,000	1874	\$20,000	1894*	10	January and July.
Santa Cruz Railroad Aid Bonds.			114,000	1876	114,000	1896	7	January and July.
Santa Cruz Railroad Aid Bonds.			7,862	1878	7,862	1898	7	January and July.
Funded Debt Bonds of 1881.		April 16, 1880.	64,000	1881	49,000	1901	6	January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding.								Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, principal.						\$190,862 00	6,875 72	
Floating Debt, interest.						170 00		
Total Debt.						\$197,907 72		\$5,072 33

## Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House, Jail, and Hall of Records.	\$41,000 00
County Hospital.	9,000 00
Total.	\$50,000 00

\* Ten per cent each year, beginning in 1885.

NOTE.—This county refunded its indebtedness, and now (November, 1886,) has outstanding bonds of the value of \$189,000, issued under the Act of March, 1883, redeemable at the option of the Board of Supervisors, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum; interest payable on the first of June and December of each year.





# SIERRA COUNTY.

## Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
112,782	\$766,250	\$309,930	\$42,880	\$229,965	\$809,130	\$539,895	\$428,040	\$71,717	\$1,848,782	\$0 56	\$2 14	\$2 70

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Funded Debt Bonds of 1883.....		March 14, 1883.....	\$28,000	1883	\$25,000	1903	7	January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding.....								
Floating Debt, principal.....							\$25,000	Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, interest.....								
Total Debt.....							\$25,000	\$394 24

## Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House.....	\$8,500 00
County Hospital.....	3,000 00
	\$11,500 00

## SISKIYOU COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
										State.	County. Total.
206,651	\$1,507,944	\$594,423	\$66,709	\$232,140	\$1,574,653	\$856,563	\$1,587,471	-----	\$4,018,687	\$0 56	\$1 24 \$1 80

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Funded Debt Bonds of 1884	-----	March 14, 1883	\$69,900	1884	\$69,800	1904	6	January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding	-----							
Floating Debt, principal	-----					\$69,800 00		Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, interest	-----							
Total Debt	-----					\$69,800 00		

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail	\$18,000 00
County Hospital	3,000 00
	\$21,000 00

# SOLANO COUNTY.

## Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town thereon.	Value of Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
										State.	County.
507,891	\$10,377,161	\$1,198,414	\$846,827	\$1,502,877	\$11,423,988	\$2,701,291	\$2,674,324	\$1,129,308	\$17,928,911	\$0 56	\$0 84
										\$0 56	\$1 40

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.				Interest, when Payable.			
Name by which Bonds are known.				Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.	
Railroad Aid Bonds*	March 26, 1868.	\$57,000 00	1869	1888	7	January and July.	
Court House Improvement Bonds*	March 16, 1878.	35,300 00	1878	1888	7	January and July.	
Road Fund Bonds*	March 2, 1878.	15,000 00	1878	1888	7	January and July.	
Bond Fund Bonds*	March 3, 1881.	54,000 00	1884	1903	5	January and July.	
Deficiency Bonds.	March 14, 1883.	27,785 37	1883	1894	6	January and July.	
Total amount of Bonds outstanding						Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.	
Floating Debt, principal				\$139,935 37	17,678 98		
Floating Debt, interest							
Total Debt.				\$157,612 35		\$55,975 38	

## Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House	\$30,000 00
Hall of Records	15,000 00
County Jail	10,000 00
County Hospital	5,000 00
Branch Jails	3,000 00
Lands	1,550 00
	\$64,550 00

\* Redemptions of bonds during the year 1886 were as follows: Railroad Aid Bonds, \$10,000; Court House Bonds, \$2,150; Road Fund Bonds, \$4,100; Bond Fund Bonds, \$3,000.



## SONOMA COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Im- provements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Prop- erty, includ- ing Money.	Value of Railroads As- sessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
786,758	\$13,775,310	\$3,357,285	\$1,824,800	\$2,613,180	\$15,600,110	\$5,970,465	\$4,036,330	\$1,073,576	\$26,680,481	\$0 56	\$0 74 0 56	\$1 30 1 12

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

Name by which Bonds are known.	FUNDED DEBT.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.	
								5 6	January and July. January and July.
Funded Debt Bonds of 1881*		April 16, 1880.	\$39,000 00	1881	\$39,000 00	1901			
Funded Debt Bonds of 1881*		April 16, 1880.	284,000 00	1881	261,000 00	1901			
Total amount of Bonds outstanding									
Floating Debt, principal									
Floating Debt, interest									
Total Debt									
						\$300,000 00			Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebted- ness.
						\$300,000 00			\$2,432 53

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House	\$150,000 00
Hall of Records	30,000 00
County Hospital and Farm	17,000 00
	\$197,000 00

\* These bonds have been refunded and new bonds issued, amounting to \$293,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum; interest payable April first and October first of each year. Date of maturity, 1906.

# STANISLAUS COUNTY.

## *Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
									State.	County.	Total.
798,939	\$10,010,424	\$795,832	\$549,732	\$10,560,156	\$1,544,242	\$2,613,299	\$795,017	\$15,512,714	\$0 56	\$0 78 65	\$1 34 1 21

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Court House Bonds		February 1, 1872	\$50,000 00	1872	\$12,000 00	1889	9	Annually, January.
Road Bonds		March 4, 1878	20,000 00	1878	16,500 00	1890	8	January and July.
Funded Debt Bonds		March 14, 1883	33,000 00	1883	33,000 00	1889	6	January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding								
Floating Debt, principal						\$61,500 00		Cash in the County
Floating Debt, interest						23,121 36		Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Total Debt						\$84,621 36		\$5,024 33

## *Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jails	\$57,000 00
County Hospital	8,000 00
Town Lots	1,500 00
Total	\$76,500 00

## SUTTER COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town thereon.	Value of Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
374,091	\$5,797,033	\$501,209	\$39,940	\$95,155	\$5,836,973	\$536,364	\$1,275,271	\$312,636	\$8,019,244	\$0 56	\$0 54	\$1 10

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Road Bonds		February 10, 1870	\$25,000 00	1870	\$11,000 00	1890	10	January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding						\$11,000 00		Cash in the County Treasury.
Floating Debt, principal								
Floating Debt, interest								
Total Debt						\$11,000 00		\$33,230 54

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail	\$25,000 00
County Hospital	2,000 00
	\$27,000 00

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.			
									Total Value of all Property.	State.	County.	Total.
1,004.610	\$5,223,909	\$640,356	\$454,405	\$606,955	\$5,681,314	\$1,247,311	\$1,486,876	\$1,582,003	\$10,007.504	\$0 56	\$1 24 1 01	\$1 80 1 57

## \*INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Funded Debt Bonds of 1876	February 25, 1876		\$30,000	1876	\$30,000	1895	8	Annually January.
Road Bonds (refunded)	March 14, 1883		37,000	1883	37,000	1903	5	January and July.
Funded Debt Bonds of 1884	March 14, 1883		61,000	1884	61,000	1904	5	January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding						\$128,000	00	Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, principal						14,009	33	
Floating Debt, interest							215	00
Total Debt						\$142,224	33	

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House, Jail, and Hall of Records.....	\$48,000 00
County Hospital.....	3,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$51,500 00

\* No change for the year 1886.



## TRINITY COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
										State.	County.
78,379	\$433,252	\$193,973	\$15,592	\$48,800	\$448,844	\$242,773	\$398,302	-----	\$1,089,919	\$0 56	\$2 44
											\$3 00

## \*INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
No bonded indebtedness.								
Total amount of Bonds outstanding-----								
Floating Debt, principal-----								
Floating Debt, interest-----								
Total Debt-----								
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.								
\$48,168 86								
11,008 98								
\$59,177 84								
\$4,361 56								

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail	\$10,000 00
County Hospital	800 00
Town Lots	200 00
Total	\$11,000 00

\* No change for the year 1886.

# TULARE COUNTY.

## Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
										State.	County. Total.
1,344,018	\$6,861,735	\$808,645	\$398,402	\$509,376	\$7,260,137	\$1,318,021	\$2,710,462	\$1,534,423	\$12,823,043	\$0 56	\$1 14 \$1 70

## \* INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Court House and Jail Bonds		February 7, 1876	\$75,000 00	1876-7	\$75,000 00	1887	10	Annually (Jan'y).
Road Fund Bonds		March 9, 1878	31,000 00	1878	31,000 00	1894	7	Annually (Jan'y).
Total amount of Bonds outstanding						\$106,000 00	00	Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, principal								
Floating Debt, interest								
Total Debt						\$106,000 00	00	\$44,815 64

## Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and Jail	-----	\$93,000 00
County Hospital	-----	7,000 00
	-----	\$97,000 00

\* No change for the year 1886.

## TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Im- provements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Prop- erty, includ- ing Money.	Value of Railroads As- sessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
										State.	County.	Total.
219,873	\$997,060	\$433,678	\$103,930	\$307,340	\$1,100,990	\$741,018	\$659,079	-----	\$2,501,087	\$0 56	\$1 49	\$2 05

## \* INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT. Name by which Bonds are known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
No bonded indebtedness.							
Total amount of Bonds outstanding							Cash in the County
Funded Debt, principal							Treasury, applicable to
Floating Debt, interest							payment of indebted- ness.
Total Debt							

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail	\$25,000 00
County Hospital	4,000 00
	\$29,000 00

\* No change for the year 1886.

## VENTURA COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town thereon.	Value of Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
										State.	County. Total.
503,991	\$2,957,357	\$308,051	\$219,298	\$216,528	\$3,186,555	\$524,579	\$982,464	-----	\$1,693,038	\$0 56	\$1 14 \$1 70

## \* INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
County Bonds (refunded).....		April 16, 1880.....	\$20,000 00	1882	\$14,000 00	1903	5	January and July.
Cassitas Pass Road Bonds.....		January 12, 1878.....	8,000 00	1878	8,000 00	1888	10	Annually, January.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding.....								
Floating Debt, principal.....							\$22,000	Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, interest.....								
Total Debt.....							\$22,000	\$3,457 26

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail.....	\$12,000 00
Furniture, safes, etc.....	14,000 00
Total.....	\$26,000 00

\* No change for the year 1886.



## YOLO COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.*

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements City and Town thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.	
										State.	County. Total.
561.401	\$11,516,228	\$871,397	\$653,034	\$1,167,847	\$12,169,292	\$2,039,214	\$2,730,690	\$1,008,831	\$17,948,017	\$0 56	\$0 74 49 \$1 39 1 05

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

Name by which Bonds are known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Funded Debt Bonds*	March 18, 1885	\$93,500	1885	\$93,500	1895	5	February and Aug.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding							
Floating Debt, principal					\$93,500 00		Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, interest					195 40		
Total Debt					41 56		
					\$93,736 96		\$570 00

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House	\$25,000 00
County Hospital	5,000 00
Total	\$30,000 00

\* Bonds of the value of \$11,000 redeemed prior to November, 1886.

# YUBA COUNTY.

## Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation for the Year 1886.

Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements thereon.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Rate of Taxation on each \$100.		
									State.	County.	Total.
306,502	\$2,540,505	\$401,090	\$395,000	\$791,635	\$2,935,505	\$1,192,725	\$1,437,525	\$541,437	\$0 56	\$2 34 2 09	\$2 90 2 65

## INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FUNDED DEBT.		Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest, per cent.	Interest, when Payable.
Name by which Bonds are known.								
Funded Debt Bonds of 1882*		April 16, 1880	\$131,000	1882	\$116,000	1902	6	January and July.
Total amount of Bonds outstanding								
Floating Debt, principal						\$116,000 00		Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.
Floating Debt, interest						6,939 56		
						30 00		
Total Debt						\$122,939 56		

## Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and Jail	\$28,000 00
County Hospital	5,000 00
	\$33,000 00

\* Bonds of the value of \$5,000 redeemed prior to November, 1886.







# REPORT

OF THE

# ATTORNEY-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

1885--1886.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE, : : : P. L. SHOAFF, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.

1887.



# REPORT.

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OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
SACRAMENTO, ———, 1887. }

*To his Excellency* GEORGE STONEMAN, *Governor of California:*

As required by law, I herewith submit the following report of the affairs of this office.

Very respectfully,

E. C. MARSHALL,  
Attorney-General.

## COPY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET.

TITLE OF CAUSE.	In what County and Court Instituted and Tried.	Character of Action.	Mode of Prosecution.	Stage of Proceedings in Court Below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Remarks.
<p>The People, etc., ex rel. E. C. Marshall, Attorney-General, vs. Petitioners Christian Reis, Treasurer, and Wm. M. Edgar, Auditor of City and County of San Francisco, Respondents, San Francisco Gas Light Company, Intervenor. Attorney-General for People, Wm. Craig, City and County Attorney, for Respondents, Garber, Thornton, &amp; Bishop, for Intervenor.</p>	<p>Superior Court of San Francisco.</p>	<p>Civil.</p>	<p>Petition for mandate to compel Respondents to pay over certain money, interest on delinquent State taxes, to Petitioners. Complaint in intervention to compel payment of same to Intervenor.</p>	<p>Petition filed December 21, 1884. Intervention filed December 28, 1884. Answer filed December 28, 1884. Petitioners' answer to intervention filed December 29, 1884.</p>		
<p>The People, etc., ex rel. C. T. Settle, Plaintiffs, vs. E. P. Reed and C. E. M. Reed et al., Defendants. D. W. Herrington, Counsel for Plaintiffs.</p>	<p>Superior Court of Santa Clara County.</p>	<p>Civil.</p>	<p>Action to declare certain lands in the City of San José to be public streets, etc.</p>	<p>Petition for leave to use name of the People filed January 23, 1885. Bond filed and leave granted January 23, 1885.</p>		<p>Box "S."</p>

The People, etc., ex rel. E. C. Marshall, Attorney - General, Plaintiffs vs. Reclamation District No. 67 and D. H. Arnold, T. M. Phelps, and James Batoden, Defendants. H. M. Albery, of counsel for Plaintiffs.	Superior Court of Colusa County.	Civil.	Complaint to obtain judgment declaring said Reclamation District to have been illegally formed.	Complaint filed by Attorney-General February 3, 1885.	
The People, etc., by E. C. Marshall, Attorney-General, ex rel. John P. Quigley, Plaintiffs, vs. George C. Stanley and Frank McCormick, Defendants. Mich. Mullane, counsel for People.	Superior Court of Alameda County.	Civil.	Complaint to remove and abate a public nuisance on a highway in said Alameda County.	Petition for leave to use name of the People filed and leave granted February 7, 1885.	
The People, etc., ex rel. C. T. Settle, Plaintiffs, vs. San José Gas Company, a corporation. D. W. Herington, counsel for Plaintiffs.	Superior Court of Santa Clara County.	Civil.	By complaint to abate a nuisance caused by Defendant.	Petition for leave to use name of the People filed and leave granted February 13, 1885. Bond approved and filed February 13, 1885.	Box "S."
The People, etc., ex rel., Plaintiffs, vs. W. F. Holcomb, Defendant. J. L. Campbell, counsel for Plaintiffs.	Superior Court of San Bernardino County.	Civil.	By complaint to determine right of Defendant to hold office of Clerk of said county.	Petition for leave to use name of the State filed and leave granted February 28, 1885.	Box "H."



COPY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

TITLE OF CAUSE.	In what County and Court Instituted and Tried.	Character of Action.	Mode of Prosecution.	Stage of Proceedings in Court Below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Remarks.
The People, etc., ex rel. The Great Western Quicksilver Mining Company, Plaintiffs, vs. I. J. Elizabeth White, Defendant.	Superior Court of	Civil.	By complaint to annul patent issued to Defendant.	Petition for leave to use name of the People filed March 2, 1885. Leave granted and bond approved and filed March 7, 1885.		Box "W."
The People, etc., ex rel. Michael Timmins, Plaintiffs, vs. Thomas Noddien, Defendant.	Superior Court of Humboldt County.	Civil.	Complaint to abate a nuisance, and have a certain street declared a public highway.	Petition for leave to use name of the People filed and leave granted March 12, 1885.		Box "T."
The People, etc., ex rel. Ezra Wallen, Plaintiffs, vs. Henry S. Morris, Defendant.	Superior Court of Lake County.	Civil.	Complaint to set aside patent to certain lands in said Lake County.	Petition for leave to use name of the People filed and leave granted April 30, 1885. Bond approved and filed April 30, 1885.		Box "M."
The People, etc., ex rel. E. W. Hendrick, Plaintiffs vs. Joseph Nash, Defendant.	Superior Court of San Diego County.	Civil.	Complaint to quiet title to certain lands in said county, held by Defendant.	Petition for leave to use name of the People filed and leave granted April 30, 1885.		Box "N."
The People, etc., ex rel. E. C. Marshall, Attorney - General, Plaintiffs, vs. Perrie Kewen, Defendant. Wallace & Hastings, attorneys for Relators.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Civil.	By complaint to determine the right of Defendant to exercise the office of Registrar of "Hastings College of the Law."	Petition for leave to sue in the name of the People, etc., filed and leave granted May 19, 1885.		Box "H."

The People, etc., ex rel. E. C. Marshall, Attorney - General, Plaintiffs, vs. The Omnibus Railroad and Cable Company, and A. W. Wands, Defendants. J. M. Woods, attorney for Relators.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Civil.	By complaint to abate a public nuisance, maintained by Defendants.	Petition for leave to sue in the People's name filed and leave granted May 28, 1885.	Box "S."
The People, etc., ex rel. W. C. Neumeyer et al., Plaintiffs, vs. Alexander R. Baldwin, Defendant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Civil.	By complaint to have certain streets declared public highways.	Petition for leave to sue in name of the People filed and leave granted July 28, 1885.	Box "N."
The People, etc., ex rel. J. H. Miller, Plaintiffs, vs. The Crystal Ice Company, et al., Defendants.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Civil.	By complaint to dissolve the defendant corporation.	Petition for leave to use name of the People, etc., filed and leave granted July 7, 1885. Bond approved and filed July 7, 1885.	Box "M."
The People, etc., ex rel. The City of Stockton, Plaintiffs, vs. B. F. Langford et al., Defendants.	Superior Court of San Joaquin County.	Civil.	By complaint to determine the rights of the Defendants to certain lands claimed by Plaintiffs' relator.	Petition for leave to sue filed and leave granted July 20, 1885.	Box "S."
The People, etc., ex rel. A. R. Baldwin, Plaintiffs, vs. the City and County of San Francisco.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Civil.	By complaint to quiet title to certain real property in San Francisco.	Petition for leave to use name of the People filed and leave granted July 20, 1885.	Box "B."

COPY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

TITLE OF CASE.	In what County and Court Instituted and Tried.	Character of Action.	Mode of Prosecution.	Stage of Proceedings in Court Below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Remarks.
The People, etc., ex rel. E. P. Reed, Plaintiffs, vs. Valentine Koch, Defendant.	Superior Court of Santa Clara County.	Civil.	By complaint to determine the right of Defendant to exercise the office of Councilman of the City of San José.	Petition for leave to use the People's name filed and leave granted July 12, 1885.		Box "L."
The People, etc., ex rel. P. Ichibon, Plaintiffs, vs. G. W. Jones, Defendant.	Superior Court of Santa Clara County.	Civil.	By complaint to determine right of the Defendant to exercise the office of Councilman of the City of San José.	Petition for leave to sue in name of the People filed and leave granted July 12, 1885.		Box "L."
The People, etc., ex rel. John Lynch, Plaintiffs, vs. M. C. Williams, et al., Defendants.	Superior Court of San Bernardino County.	Civil.	By complaint to set aside the patent to certain lands in said county.	Petition for leave to sue in name of the People filed and leave granted August 3, 1885. Bond approved and filed August 3, 1885.		Box "L."
The People, etc., ex rel. John Lynch, Plaintiffs, vs. G. W. Little, and John B. Clark, Defendants.	Superior Court of San Bernardino County.	Civil.	By complaint to annul certificates of purchase to certain lands held by Defendants, and to set aside the patent issued thereon.	Petition for leave to sue in name of the People filed and leave granted August 3, 1885. Bond approved and filed August, 1885.		Box "L."
The People, etc., ex rel. John Lynch, Plaintiffs, vs. William H. Hendling, Defendant.	Superior Court of San Bernardino County.	Civil.	By complaint to annul certificates of purchase to certain lands held by Defendants, and to set aside the patent issued thereon.	Petition for leave to sue in name of the People filed and leave granted August 3, 1885. Bond approved and filed August, 1885.		Box "L."

The People, etc., ex rel. John Lynch, Plaintiffs, vs. Henry Martz, Defendant.	Superior Court of San Bernardino County.	Civil.	By complaint to annul certificates of purchase to certain lands held by Defendants, and to set aside the patent issued thereon.	Petition for leave to sue in name of the People filed and leave granted August 3, 1885. Bond approved and filed August, 1885.	Box "L."
The People, etc., ex rel. John Lynch, Plaintiffs, vs. M. W. Cos-boone, Defendant.	Superior Court of San Bernardino County.	Civil.	By complaint to annul certificates of purchase to certain lands held by Defendants, and to set aside the patent issued thereon.	Petition for leave to sue in name of the People filed and leave granted August 3, 1885. Bond approved and filed August, 1885.	Box "L."
The People, etc., ex rel. John Lynch, Plaintiffs, vs. S. W. Davidson, Executor, Defendant.	Superior Court of San Bernardino County.	Civil.	By complaint to annul certificate of purchase to certain lands held by Defendant.	Petition for leave to sue in name of the People filed and leave granted August 3, 1885. Bond approved and filed August, 1885.	Box "L."
The People, etc., ex rel. John Lynch, Plaintiffs, vs. James Harrison, Defendant.	Superior Court of San Bernardino County.	Civil.	By complaint to annul certificate of purchase to certain lands held by Defendant.	Petition for leave to sue in name of the People filed and leave granted August 3, 1885. Bond approved and filed August, 1885.	Box "L."
The People, etc., ex rel. John Lynch, Plaintiffs, vs. George McDonald, Defendant.	Superior Court of San Bernardino County.	Civil.	By complaint to annul certificate of purchase to certain lands held by Defendant.	Petition for leave to sue in name of the People filed and leave granted August 3, 1885. Bond approved and filed August, 1885.	Box "L."

## COPY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

TITLE OF CASE.	In what County and Court Instituted and Tried.	Character of Action.	Mode of Prosecution.	Stage of Proceedings in Court Below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Remarks.
National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., Petitioners, vs. D. J. Oulahan, Treasurer of the State of California, Respondent.	Superior Court of Sacramento County.	Civil.	By petition for writ of mandate to compel Respondent to pay a certain warrant drawn on the State Treasury by the Controller.	Petition for writ filed in Superior Court March 3, 1886, and alternative writ issued. Answer of Respondent filed March 19, 1886. Judgment Petitioner filed April 24, 1886. Notice of appeal filed and served April 27, 1886. Transcript.	Transcript filed May 5, 1886.	
The People, etc., ex rel. Wm. D. Ellis, Plaintiffs, vs. The Pomona Land and Water Company, Defendants.	Superior Court of Los Angeles County.	Civil.	By complaint to set aside the patent to certain lands held by Defendant.	Petition for leave to sue in name of the People filed and leave granted September 1, 1885. Bond approved and filed September 12, 1885.		Box "P."
The People, etc., ex rel. E. M. Rollins, Plaintiffs, vs. The Pomona Land and Water Company.	Superior Court of Los Angeles County.	Civil.	By complaint to set aside patent to certain lands held by Defendants.	Petition for leave to use name of the People filed and leave granted September 1, 1885. Bond approved and filed September 12, 1885.		Box "P."
The People, etc., ex rel. F. R. Kent and Thos. Morton, Plaintiffs, vs. Thos. Brown and Joe Stevens, Defendants.	Superior Court of San Francisco County.	Civil.	By complaint to determine right of Defendants to exercise the office of Trustee of the Globe Iron Works, a corporation.	Petition for leave to use name of the People filed and leave granted October 15, 1885. Bond approved and filed October 15, 1885.		Box "K."



The People, etc., ex rel. George Erickson, Plaintiffs, vs. F. H. Brown, Defendant.	Superior Court of Trinity County.	Civil.	By complaint to determine right of the Defendant to exercise the office of Justice of the Peace in Weaver-ville Township.	Petition for leave to sue in name of the People filed and leave granted January 31, 1886. Bond approved and filed January 31, 1886.	Box "E."
The People, etc., ex rel. Zartman et al., Plaintiffs, vs. M. Walsh et al., Defendants.	Superior Court of Sonoma County.	Civil.	By complaint to determine right of Defendants to occupy the offices of Trustees of the City of Petaluma.	Petition for leave to use name of the People filed and leave granted February 8, 1886.	Box "Z."
The People, etc., ex rel. F. W. Street, Plaintiffs, vs. Frank Leonard, Defendant.	Superior Court of Tuolumne County.	Civil.	By complaint to determine right of Defendant to exercise the office of Supervisor of Tuolumne County.	Petition for leave to use name of the People filed and leave granted April 19, 1886.	Box "S."
The People, etc., ex rel. S. F. Daniels, Plaintiffs, vs. F. W. Henshaw, Defendant.	Superior Court of Alameda County.	Civil.	By complaint to determine right of Defendant to exercise the office of Police Judge in the City of Oakland.	Petition for leave to use name of the People filed and leave granted April 19, 1886.	Box "D."
The People, etc., ex rel. J. S. Storey, Plaintiffs, vs. Isham Lloyd et al., Defendants.	Superior Court of Humboldt County.	Civil.	By complaint to cancel patents to certain lands held by Defendants.	Petition for leave to use the name of the People filed and leave granted May 18, 1886.	Box "S."
The People, etc., ex rel. G. W. Barlow, Plaintiffs, vs. Thomas Davidson, Defendant. Marcus P. Bennett, attorney for Relator.	Superior Court of El Dorado County.	Civil.	By complaint to determine right of Defendant to exercise the franchise of collecting tolls on a public highway in said county.	Petition for leave to use name of the People filed and leave granted May 19, 1886.	Box "B."

## COPY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

TITLE OF CAUSE.	In what County and Court Instituted and Tried.	Character of Action.	Mode of Prosecution.	Stage of Proceedings in Court Below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Remarks.
The People, etc., ex rel. G. W. Barlow, Plaintiffs, vs. John Knight, Defendant.	Superior Court of El Dorado County.	Civil.	By complaint to determine right of Defendant to exercise the franchise of collecting tolls on a public highway in said county.	Petition for leave to use name of the People filed and leave granted May 19, 1886.		Box "B."
The People, etc., ex rel. G. W. Barlow, Plaintiffs, vs. Smith Morrell, Defendant.	Superior Court of El Dorado County.	Civil.	By complaint to determine right of Defendant to exercise the franchise of collecting tolls on a public highway in said county.	Petition for leave to use name of the People filed and leave granted May 19, 1886.		
The People, etc., ex rel. G. W. Barlow, Plaintiffs, vs. Michael O'Keefe, Defendant.	Superior Court of El Dorado County.	Civil.	By complaint to determine right of Defendant to exercise the franchise of collecting tolls on a public highway in said county.	Petition for leave to use name of the People filed and leave granted May 19, 1886.		
The People, etc., ex rel. R. B. White, Plaintiffs, vs. Delia Watson, Defendant.	Superior Court of El Dorado County.	Civil.	By complaint to determine the right of Defendant to collect tolls on a certain road in said county.	Petition for leave to use name of the People filed and leave granted July 30, 1886. Bond filed July 30, 1886.		Box "W."

The People, etc., ex rel. Jno. E. Givens, Plaintiffs, vs. The Board of Trustees of the City of Petaluma, Defendants.	Superior Court of Sonoma County.	Civil.	By complaint to prevent the use of a public park as a site for a school house.	Petition for leave to use name of the People filed and leave granted September 7, 1886.	Box "G."
20024 People, etc., Respondents, vs. Lee Ah Chuck, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, D. Loudnerback & G. E. Harp- ham for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By information — At- tempt to commit robbery.	Information filed February 18, 1884. Verdict April 25, 1884, guilty as charged. Judgment May 24, 1884, seven years. Notice of appeal served and filed May 26, 1884.	Transcript filed September 4, 1884. Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted April 27, 1885.
20025 People, Respondents, vs. Bella Wilson, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, M. L. Horan for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By information — Rob- bery.	Information filed April 15, 1884. Verdict May 13, 1884, guilty as charged. May 21, 1884, judgment six years. Notice of appeal served and filed May 28, 1884.	Transcript filed September 10, 1884. Judgment and order affirmed January 20, 1885.
20026 People, Respondents, vs. Ramon Villari- no, Appellant. At- torney - General for People, John Lucas for Appellant.	Superior Court of Santa Clara County.	Criminal.	By information — As- sault to commit mur- der.	Information filed May 15, 1884. Verdict July 8, 1884, guilty as charged. Judgment July 11, 1884, five years. Notice of appeal filed July 11, 1884.	Transcript filed September 11, 1884. Judgment and order affirmed De- cember 15, 1885.

TITLE OF CAUSE.	In what County and Court Instituted and Tried.	Character of Action.	Mode of Prosecution.	Stage of Proceedings in Court Below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Remarks.
20031 People, Respondents, vs. Francisco Martinez, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, B. T. Carson for Appellant.	Superior Court of Los Angeles County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed July 2, 1884. Verdict August 8, 1884, guilty murder first degree. Judgment August 11, 1884, death. Notice of appeal filed August 18, 1884.	Transcript filed September 19, 1884. Judgment and order affirmed December 31, 1884.	
20032 People, Respondents, vs. Adolph Silvas and Manuel Higueras, Appellants. Attorney-General for People, Z. T. Carson for Appellants.	Superior Court of Los Angeles County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed July 22, 1884. Verdict August 2, 1884, guilty murder first degree. Judgment August 5, 1884, death. Notice of appeal filed August 6, 1884.	Transcript filed September 20, 1884. Judgment and order affirmed December 24, 1884.	
20036 People, Respondents, vs. E. Mayes, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, Messrs. King, Gage & Hernan and Roberts for Appellant.	Superior Court of Los Angeles County.	Criminal.	By information—Rape.	Information filed January 30, 1884. Verdict August 4, 1883, guilty as charged. Judgment August 27, 1883, ten years. Notice of appeal filed September 21, 1883.	Transcript filed October 3, 1884. Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted April 23, 1885.	
20039 People, Respondents, vs. Spencer Swift, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, T. J. Hart for Appellant.	Superior Court of Colusa County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed June 4, 1884. Verdict September 6, 1884, manslaughter. Judgment, eight years. September 11, 1884. Notice of appeal served and filed October 1, 1884.	Transcript filed October 8, 1884. Judgment and order affirmed January 14, 1885.	

20040 People, Respondents, vs. Louis Weber, Ap- pellant, Attorney- General for People, Charles B. Darwin for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Fran- cisco.	Criminal.	By information—Mur- der.	Information filed February 6, 1884. Verdict April 11, 1884, guilty of manslaughter. Judgment September 6, 1884, two years. Notice of appeal filed April 15, 1884.	Transcript filed October 18, 1884. Judgment and order affirmed Janu- ary 29, 1885.
20041 People, Respondents, vs. J. J. O'Brien, Ap- pellant, Attorney- General for People, D. J. Murphy for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Fran- cisco.	Criminal.	By information—Em- bezzlement.	Information filed May 1, 1883. Verdict January 10, 1884, guilty as charged. Judgment March 3, 1884, ten years. No- tice of appeal filed March 3, 1884.	Transcript filed October 18, 1884. Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted April 23, 1885.
20043 People, Respondents, vs. Patrick Tierney, Appellant. Attor- ney-General for Peo- ple, Cross & Simonds for Appellant.	Superior Court of Nevada County.	Criminal.	By information—Rape.	Information filed July 21, 1884. Verdict September 7, 1884, guilty as charged. Judgment October 1, 1884, five years. Notice of appeal served and filed October 6, 1884.	Transcript filed October 23, 1884. Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted May 22, 1885.
20044 People, Appellants, vs. E. Berman, Respond- ent, Attorney-Gen- eral for People, J. F. Godfrey for Appel- lant.	Superior Court of Los Ange- les County.	Criminal.	By information—Per- jury.	Information filed April 23, 1884. Judgment on demurrer sus- tained July 15, 1884. Notice of appeal served and filed September 19, 1884.	Transcript filed October 21, 1884. Judgment and order reversed, with di- rections to Court below to overrule the demur- rer to information, May 14, 1885.



## COPY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

TITLE OF CASE.	In what County and Court instituted and Tried.	Character of Action.	Mode of Prosecution.	Stage of Proceedings in Court Below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Remarks.
<p>20045</p> <p>People, Appellants, vs. Dr. Platt, Respondent, Attorney-General for People, Howard &amp; Roberts and J. F. Godfrey for Respondent.</p>	<p>Superior Court of Los Angeles County.</p>	<p>Criminal.</p>	<p>By information—Perjury.</p>	<p>Information filed April 22, 1884. Verdict, none. Judgment on demurrer sustained August 19, 1884. Notice of appeal served and filed September 18, 1884.</p>	<p>Transcript filed October 21, 1884. Judgment and order reversed, with directions to Court below to overrule demurrer to information, May 14, 1885.</p>	
<p>20046</p> <p>People, Respondents, vs. Joseph F. Vierra, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, Tupper &amp; Tupper for Appellant.</p>	<p>Superior Court of Fresno County.</p>	<p>Criminal.</p>	<p>By information—Murder.</p>	<p>Information filed October 13, 1884. Verdict October 20, 1884, manslaughter. Judgment October 27, 1884, two years. Notice of appeal served and filed October 27, 1884.</p>	<p>Transcript filed October 29, 1884. Judgment and order affirmed July 28, 1885.</p>	
<p>20050</p> <p>People, Respondents, vs. Charles Clark, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, Z. N. Goldsby and J. M. Lesser for Appellant.</p>	<p>Superior Court of Santa Cruz County.</p>	<p>Criminal.</p>	<p>By information—Burglary.</p>	<p>Information filed October 14, 1884. Verdict October 21, 1884, guilty of burglary second degree. Judgment October 25, 1884, one year. Notice of appeal served and filed October 31, 1884.</p>	<p>Transcript filed November 10, 1884. Judgment and order affirmed May 30, 1885.</p>	
<p>20051</p> <p>People, Respondents, vs. Lucilius Miller, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, Chas. B. Darwin for Appellant.</p>	<p>Superior Court of San Francisco.</p>	<p>Criminal.</p>	<p>By information—Sodomy.</p>	<p>Information filed July 12, 1884. Verdict September 5, 1884, guilty as charged. Judgment September 13, 1884, twelve years. Notice of appeal served and filed September 19, 1884.</p>	<p>Transcript filed November 11, 1884. Judgment and order affirmed February 27, 1885.</p>	

20052 People, Respondents, vs. Herman Miller, Attorney-General for People, Jackson Hatch and Grove L. Johnson for Appel- lant.	Superior Court of Colusa County.	Criminal.	By information — Mur- der.	Information filed May 3, 1884. Verdict October 24, 1884, guilty of murder first degree. Judge- ment October 24, 1884, State Prison for life. Notice of ap- peal served and filed October 24, 1884.	Transcript filed Novem- ber 7, 1884. Appeal dis- missed on stipulation, May 7, 1885.
20053 People, Respondents, vs. James Powell- son, Appellant. At- torney-General for People, D. H. Reg- ensberger for Appel- lant.	Superior Court of San Fran- cisco.	Criminal.	By information — Tak- ing female from cus- todian for purpose of prostitution.	Information filed July 16, 1884. Verdict August 15, 1884, guilty as charged. Judgment Octo- ber 7, 1884, five years. Notice of appeal served and filed Oc- tober 7, 1884.	Transcript filed Novem- ber 19, 1884. Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted May 21, 1885.
20054 The People, etc., Re- spondents, vs. John Lennox, Appellant. Attorney-General for Respondents, Jno. F. Godfrey for Appellant.	Superior Court of Los Ange- les County.	Criminal.	By information — Mur- der.		Transcript filed Novem- ber 18, 1884. Judgment and order affirmed June 3, 1885.
20056 The People, etc., Re- spondents, vs. Pat- rick Bourke. At- torney-General for Respondents, J. D. Whaley for Appel- lant.	Superior Court of San Fran- cisco.	Criminal.	By information — Rob- bery.	Information filed January 24, 1884. Verdict March 26, 1884, guilty as charged. Judgment April 5, 1884, seven years. Notice of appeal served and filed June 24, 1884.	Transcript filed Decem- ber 11, 1884. Judgment and order affirmed Feb- ruary 25, 1885.

## COPY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

TITLE OF CAUSE.	In what County and Court Instituted and Tried.	Character of Action.	Mode of Prosecution.	Stage of Proceedings in Court Below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Remarks.
20057 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Terrence Fagan. Attorney-General for Respondents, H. G. Platt for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By information—Grand larceny.	Indictment filed March 18, 1884. Verdict April 30, 1884, guilty grand larceny. Judgment June 13, 1884, four years. Notice of appeal served and filed June 27, 1884.	Transcript filed December 11, 1884. Judgment and order affirmed March 21, 1885.	
20058 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Christian H. Pape, Appellant. Attorney-General for Respondents, Robert Ash for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By information—Assault with intent to murder.	Information filed August 12, 1883. Verdict August 20, 1884, guilty of assault with a deadly weapon. Judgment September 20, 1884, two years. Notice of appeal served and filed December 9, 1884.	Transcript filed December 11, 1884. Judgment and order affirmed January 20, 1885.	
20059 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. R. H. Curtis, Appellant. Attorney - General for Respondents, Underwood McCann for Appellant.	Superior Court of Santa Cruz.	Criminal.	By information—Burglary.	Information filed March 8, 1883. Verdict March 26, 1883, guilty of burglary in the first degree. Judgment March 27, 1883, six years. Notice of appeal served and filed March 14, 1884.	Transcript filed December 18, 1884. Judgment and order affirmed January 15, 1885.	
20060 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Fidele Bezy, Appellant. Attorney-General for Respondents, W. D. Tupper for Appellant.	Superior Court of Fresno County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed June 26, 1884. Verdict September 13, 1884, guilty of murder in the second degree. Judgment September 25, 1884, ten years. Notice of appeal served and filed December 10, 1884.	Transcript filed December 19, 1884. Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted July 28, 1885.	

20061	The People, etc., Respondents, vs. W. B. Treadwell, Appellant. George E. Harpham, for People.	Superior Court of Yolo County.	Action to disbar.			Order to show cause issued December 27, 1884.
20062	The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Robert Rae, Appellant. Attorney - General for Respondents, Henry Edgerton for Appellants.	Superior Court of Sacramento County.	Criminal.	By information—Grand larceny.	Information filed June 30, 1884. Verdict September 25, 1884, guilty grand larceny. Judgment October 6, 1884, ten years. Notice of appeal served and filed November 29, 1884.	Transcript filed December 31, 1884. Judgment and order affirmed February 11, 1885.
20064	The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Joseph F. Upson, Appellant. Attorney-General for Respondents, Tyler & Tyler for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By information—Counterfeiting.	Information filed October 23, 1883. Verdict November 19, 1884, guilty as charged. Judgment December 6, 1884, House of Correction six months. Notice of appeal filed December 15, 1884.	Transcript filed January 7, 1885. Appeal dismissed April 7, 1885.
20065	The People, etc., Respondents, vs. E. B. McCurdy, Appellant. Attorney-General for Respondents, B. F. Tabor for Appellant.	Superior Court of Lake County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed August 13, 1884. Verdict October 11, 1884, guilty murder first degree. Judgment December 8, 1884, death. Notice of appeal filed December 8, 1884.	Transcript filed January 12, 1885. Amended transcript filed September 4, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed February 25, 1886.

## COPY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

TITLE OF CASE.	In what County and Court instituted and Tried.	Character of Action.	Mode of Prosecution.	Stage of Proceedings in Court Below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Remarks.
20065 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Robert McGuin, Appellant. Attorney-General for Respondents, F. L. Soward for Appellant.	Superior Court of Sierra County.	Criminal.	By information—Grand larceny.	Information filed August 22, 1884. Verdict September 27, 1884, guilty as charged. Judgment setting aside and new trial granted September 30, 1884. Notice of appeal filed September 30, 1884.	Transcript filed December 30, 1884. Judgment and order affirmed August 26, 1885.	
20067 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Fernando Flores, Appellant. Attorney-General for Respondents, George E. Filkins for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Mateo County.	Criminal.	By information—Grand larceny.	Information filed August 8, 1884. Verdict September 15, 1884, guilty as charged. Judgment September 22, 1884, three years. Notice of appeal filed November 14, 1884.	Transcript filed January 14, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed April 7, 1885.	
20068 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. John Munn, Appellant. Attorney-General for Respondents, Wright & Hazen for Appellant.	Superior Court of Stanislaus County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed September 27, 1884. Verdict December 4, 1884, guilty manslaughter. Judgment December 29, 1884, ten years. Notice of appeal filed December 29, 1884.	Transcript filed January 25, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed August 25, 1885.	



20069 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. John McGilven, Appellant. Attorney-General for Respondents, Jno. D. Whaley for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By information—Burglary.	Information filed July 12, 1884. Verdict September 8, 1884, guilty burglary first degree. Judgment September 13, 1884, fifteen years. Notice of appeal served and filed October 30, 1884.	Transcript filed January 16, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed May 22, 1885.
20071 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Uzza F. French, Appellant. Attorney-General for Respondents, Eagon & Armstrong for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Joaquin County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed July 9, 1884. Verdict December 6, 1884, murder first degree. Judgment December 9, 1884, death. Notice of appeal filed January 8, 1885.	Transcript filed January 19, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed August 29, 1885. Re-hearing granted September 28, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed March 26, 1886.
20072 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Joshua Hamblin, Appellant. Attorney-General for Respondents, E. S. Pillsbury for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed August 4, 1882. Verdict July 12, 1883, guilty murder first degree. Judgment September 28, 1883, death. Notice of appeal filed November 22, 1883.	Transcript filed January 21, 1885. Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted November 26, 1885.
20073 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. James O'Neal, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, F. D. Soward and M. Farley for Appellant.	Superior Court of Sierra County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed August 15, 1884. Verdict November 11, 1884, guilty murder first degree. Judgment November 11, 1884, death. Notice of appeal filed December 4, 1884.	Transcript filed January 20, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed September 5, 1885.

## COPY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

TITLE OF CAUSE.	In what County and Court Instituted and Tried.	Character of Action.	Mode of Prosecution.	Stage of Proceedings in Court Below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Remarks.
20074 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Fong Ah Sing, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, L. Quint for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed December 24, 1881. Verdict February 20, 1884, guilty murder first degree. Judgment March 1, 1884, death. Notice of appeal filed June 23, 1884.	Transcript filed January 30, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed May 31, 1886.	
20075 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. John Johnson, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, T. L. Carothers for Appellant.	Superior Court of Mendocino County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed November 29, 1884. Verdict January 10, 1885, guilty murder first degree. Judgment January 12, 1885, death. Notice of appeal filed January 20, 1885.	Transcript filed January 30, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed November 26, 1885.	
20076 The People, etc., Appellants, vs. Alexander P. Moore, Respondent. Attorney-General, J. J. Williams, J. J. W. T. Williams for People, Canfield, Crittenden, and McNulty and Oglesby for Respondent.	Superior Court of Santa Barbara County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.		Transcript filed January 15, 1885. Judgment and order reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings January 29, 1886.	

20078	The People etc., Respondents, vs. Wong Ah Yon, Appellant Attorney-General for People, D. J. Murphy for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By information—Grand larceny.	Information filed April 1, 1884. Verdict April 11, 1884, guilty as charged. Judgment May 13, 1884, three years. Notice of appeal served and filed May 13, 1884.	Transcript filed February 14, 1885. Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted May 16, 1885.
20079	The People, etc., Appellants, vs. John Murray and James Cunningham, Respondents. Attorney-General for People, J. H. and J. E. Budd for Respondents.	Superior Court of San Joaquin County.	Criminal.	By information — Attempt to commit burglary.	Information filed December 22, 1884. Information set aside January 15, 1885. Notice of appeal filed February 10, 1885.	Transcript filed February 18, 1885. Judgment reversed, with directions to Superior Court to overrule demurrer of Defendants.
20084	The People, etc., Respondents, vs. J. J. Bush, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Zach. Montgomery for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Diego County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed July 18, 1884. Verdict October 2, 1884, guilty murder first degree. Judgment November 26, 1884, death. Notice of appeal filed January 14, 1885.	Transcript filed March 20, 1885. Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted February 26, 1886.
20085	The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Thomas Mason, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, W. J. Hunsaker, counsel, Leach & Parker for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Diego County.	Criminal.	By information—Burglary.	Information filed August 16, 1882. Verdict October 25, 1882, guilty burglary first degree. Judgment October 27, 1882, fifteen years. Notice of appeal filed April 5, 1883.	Transcript filed March 23, 1885. Judgment affirmed July 28, 1885.

## COPY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

TITLE OF CASE.	In what County and Court Instituted and Tried.	Character of Action.	Mode of Prosecution.	Stage of Proceedings in Court Below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Remarks.
20087 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Edward Langton, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, Van Clief & Wehe for Appellant.	Superior Court of Sierra County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed January 14, 1885. Verdict February 14, 1885, guilty murder second degree. Judgment February 18, 1885, three years. Notice of appeal filed March 10, 1885.	Transcript filed March 20, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed August 28, 1885.	
20091 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. J. G. Sullivan, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, Campbell & Hinds for Appellant.	Superior Court of Fresno County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed February 11, 1884. Verdict May 15, 1884, guilty murder second degree. Judgment May 26, 1885, twenty-five years. Notice of appeal filed June 10, 1885.	Transcript filed April 18, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed November 19, 1886.	
20092 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. John S. Price, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, J. S. Louttit and S. D. Wood for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Joaquin County.	Criminal.	By information—Grand larceny.	Information filed January 26, 1885. Verdict March 9, 1885, guilty as charged. Judgment March 26, 1885, one and a half years. Notice of appeal filed April 7, 1885.	Transcript filed April 21, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed August 22, 1885.	

20093 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. J. B. Devon, Appellants. Attorney - General for People, J. S. Louttit and S. D. Woods for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Joaquin County.	Criminal.	By information—Forgery.	Information filed August 29, 1884. Verdict February 27, 1885, guilty as charged. Judgment, March 20, 1885, fine \$500 or imprisonment in county jail one day for each \$2. Notice of appeal filed March 20, 1885.	Transcript filed April 21, 1885. Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted September 28, 1885.
20094 The People, etc., Appellants, vs. John Richards, Respondent. Attorney-General for People, Her- rington & Bane for Respondent.	Superior Court of Santa Clara County.	Criminal.	By information—Con- spiracy to defraud.	Information filed March 10, 1885. Demurrer filed March 13, 1885. Demurrer sustained March 13, 1885. Notice of appeal filed April 23, 1885.	Transcript filed April 27, 1885. Judgment re- versed and cause re- manded with directions to overrule demurrer and require Defendant to plead.
20095 The People, etc., Re- spondents, vs. Chas. J. Jones, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, J. D. Whaley for Appel- lent.	Superior Court of San Fran- cisco.	Criminal.	By information—Em- bezzlement.	Information filed July 15, 1884. Verdict December 19, 1884, guilty as charged. Judg- ment February 28, 1885, two years. Notice of appeal filed February 28, 1885.	Transcript filed June —, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed Novem- ber 24, 1885.
20097 The People, etc., Re- spondents, vs. Jno. Larsen, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Russell & Barham for Ap- pellant.	Superior Court of Sonoma County.	Criminal.	By information—Mur- der.	Information filed January 24, 1885. Verdict April 5, 1885, guilty murder second de- gree. Judgment April 13, 1885, twelve years. Notice of appeal filed April 28, 1885.	Transcript filed May 28, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed Novem- ber 19, 1885.



## COPY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

TITLE OF CASE.	In what County and Court Instituted and Tried.	Character of Action.	Mode of Prosecution.	Stage of Proceedings in Court Below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Remarks.
20098 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Geo. M. Lee, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Parker, Verden & Bennett for Appellant.	Superior Court of Mono County.	Criminal.			Transcript filed May 28, 1885. Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted November 25, 1885.	
20099 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. David Lampson, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, Reddick & Solinsky for Appellant.	Superior Court of Calaveras County.	Criminal.	By indictment — Assault with a deadly weapon.	Indictment filed November 25, 1884. Verdict May 6, 1885, guilty as charged. Judgment May 9, 1885, fine \$300, or imprisonment in county jail one day for each \$2. Notice of appeal filed May 28, 1885.	Transcript filed June 11, 1885. Judgment affirmed July 23, 1886.	
20101 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Holden Dick, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, E.V. Spencer for Appellant.	Superior Court of Lassen County.	Criminal.	By information — Murder.	Information filed March 4, 1885. Verdict March 23, 1885, guilty murder first degree. Judgment March 26, 1885, death. Notice of appeal filed March 27, 1885.	Transcript filed June 12, 1885. Cause stricken from the calendar March 12, 1886.	In this case Appellant was hung by a mob before decision could be rendered by Supreme Court.

20106 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Lew Robertson, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, White, Cooper & Mannon for Appellant.	Superior Court of Mendocino County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed October 4, 1884. Verdict April 5, 1885, guilty murder second degree. Judgment May 11, 1885, ten years. Notice of appeal filed June 4, 1885.	Transcript filed June 26, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed November 19, 1885.
20110 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Peter Maisel, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Jas. A. Hall for Appellant.	Superior Court of Santa Cruz County.	Criminal.	By information - Assault to murder.	Information filed May 25, 1885. Verdict June 16, 1885, assault with a deadly weapon. Judgment June 19, 1885, two years. Notice of appeal filed June 23, 1885.	Transcript filed July 8, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed June 29, 1885.
20116 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. John Stevens, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, J. D. Whaley for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By information—Burglary.	Information filed January 30, 1885. Verdict March 13, 1885, guilty burglary first degree. Judgment March 24, 1885, eight years. Notice of appeal filed March 28, 1885.	Transcript filed July 15, 1885. Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted November 27, 1885.
20118 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Wm. H. Bell, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Geo. H. Ferry for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By indictment—Grand larceny.	Indictment filed March 13, 1885. Verdict March 20, 1885, guilty grand larceny. Judgment March 28, 1885, seven years. No notice of appeal filed.	Transcript filed July 20, 1885. Appeal dismissed June 22, 1886.

TITLE OF CAUSE.	In what County and Court Instituted and Tried.	Character of Action.	Mode of Prosecution.	Stage of Proceedings in Court Below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Remarks.
20119 The People, etc., Respondents, vs., Jos. Randall, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, H. E. Highton for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By indictment—Burglary.	Indictment filed January 8, 1885. Verdict June 20, 1885, guilty burglary first degree. Judgment June 25, 1885, fifteen years. Notice of appeal filed August 15, 1885.	Transcript filed July 22, 1885. Judgment reversed and new trial granted August 19, 1885.	The Attorney-General confessed error in this case.
20121 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Andrew G. Scott, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, R. H. Ward for Appellant.	Superior Court of Fresno County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed January 2, 1885. Verdict June 5, 1885, guilty murder second degree. Judgment June 17, 1885, ten years. Notice of appeal filed June 17, 1885.	Transcript filed August 8, 1885. Judgment reversed and new trial granted March 8, 1886.	
20124 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. H. C. Phillips, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Coghlan & Coombs for Appellant.	Superior Court of Napa County.	Criminal.	By information—Fornery.	Information filed June 15, 1885. Verdict June 25, 1885, guilty as charged. Judgment July 5, 1885, five years. Notice of appeal filed July 15, 1885.	Transcript filed August 20, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed June 25, 1886.	
20127 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Patrick Brick, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, T. J. Hart for Appellant.	Superior Court of Colusa County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed May 25, 1885. Verdict July 3, 1885, guilty murder first degree. Judgment July 15, 1885, death. Notice of appeal filed August 17, 1885.	Transcript filed August 24, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed February 25, 1886.	

20134 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. J. W. Sheldon, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Harris, Parker & Peck for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Bernardino.	Criminal.	By information—Injuring a public jail.	Information filed June 13, 1885. Verdict July 11, 1885, guilty as charged. Judgment July 14, 1885, four years. Notice of appeal filed August 29, 1885.	Transcript filed September 14, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed June 23, 1885.
20138 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Benjamin Gilbreth, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, Leach & Parker for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Diego County.	Criminal.			Filed Clerk's certificate and motion to dismiss appeal September 26, 1885.
20139 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. James Barker, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Leach & Parker for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Diego County.	Criminal.			Filed Clerk's certificate and motion to dismiss September 23, 1885.
20140 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. W. B. Treadwell, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, J. Craig, counsel, Harding, Goin & Baker for Appellant.	Superior Court of Yolo County.	Criminal.	By information — Embezzlement.	Information filed November 8, 1884. Verdict March 4, 1885, guilty as charged. Judgment April 27, 1885, four years. Notice of appeal filed April 27, 1885.	Transcript filed October 5, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed March 30, 1886.

TITLE OF CASE.	In what County and Court Instituted and Tried.	Character of Action.	Mode of Prosecution.	Stage of Proceedings in Court Below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Remarks.
20141 The People, etc., Appellants, vs. Wm. H. Orto, Respondent. Attorney-General for People, R. G. Knox for Appellant.	Superior Court of Del Norte County.	Criminal.	By indictment—Embezzlement of public funds.	Indictment filed August 5, 1885. Demurrer sustained August 15, 1885. Notice of appeal filed October 1, 1885.	Transcript filed October 9, 1885. Judgment reversed with directions to Superior Court to overrule demurrer August 28, 1885.	
20142 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Wong Ah Foo, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, Charles B. Darwin for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed September 24, 1884. Verdict April 18, 1885, guilty murder first degree. Judgment May 15, 1885, death. Notice of appeal filed July 9, 1885.	Transcript filed October 10, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed March 20, 1886.	
20144 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Ah Toon, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, Messrs. Timin & Hamilton for Appellant.	Superior Court of Trinity County.	Criminal.	By information—Assault to murder.	Information filed July 9, 1885. Verdict August 29, 1885, guilty as charged. Judgment September 2, 1885, fourteen years. Notice of appeal filed September 19, 1885.	Transcript filed October 7, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed January 22, 1886.	
20145 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Juan Edson, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, J. H. Campbell for Appellant.	Superior Court of Santa Clara County.	Criminal.	By information—Accepting a bribe as police officer.	Information filed August 11, 1885. Verdict September 4, 1885, guilty as charged. Judgment October 2, 1885, two years. Notice of appeal filed October 7, 1885.	Transcript filed October 21, 1885. Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted February 20, 1886.	



20147	The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Lee Gam, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, T. D. Riordan and J. H. Campbell for Appellant.	Superior Court of Santa Clara County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed February 26, 1885. Verdict April 17, 1885, guilty murder first degree. Judgment June 5, 1885, death. Notice of appeal filed July 23, 1885.	Transcript filed October 24, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed May 24, 1886.
20150	The People, etc., Appellants, vs. W. Horn, Respondent. Attorney - General for People, Van Clef & Wehe for Respondent.	Superior Court of Sierra County.	Criminal.	By information—Assault to murder.	Information filed May 25, 1885. Jury instructed to find verdict of not guilty and defendant is discharged August 11, 1885. Notice of appeal filed October 7, 1885.	Transcript filed October 30, 1885. Order affirmed May 31, 1886.
20157	The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Geo. Jones, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Metcalf & Yule for Appellant.	Superior Court of Alameda County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed March 6, 1885. Verdict June 5, 1885, guilty murder first degree. Judgment July 1, 1885, death. Notice of appeal filed August 14, 1885.	Transcript filed December 21, 1885. Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted June 28, 1886.
20160	The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Mariano Esculante, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Hight & Fording for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Bernardino County.	Criminal.	By information—Grand larceny.	Information filed August 8, 1885. Verdict September 15, 1885, guilty as charged. Judgment September 17, 1885, four years. Notice of appeal filed November 14, 1885.	Transcript filed September —, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed April 7, 1886.

## COPY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

TITLE OF CASE.	In what County and Court Instituted and Tried.	Character of Action.	Mode of Prosecution.	Stage of Proceedings in Court Below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Remarks.
20161 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Stephen Moody, Wm. Pepper, Appellants.	Superior Court of San Luis Obispo County.	Criminal.	By information—Arson.	Information filed June 18, 1885. Verdict September 17, 1885, guilty arson second degree. Judgment September 22, 1885, three years. Notice of appeal filed September 24, 1885.	Transcript filed December 15, 1885. Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted March 29, 1886.	
20162 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Pedro Pacheco, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, J. C. Campbell for Appellant.	Superior Court of Santa Clara County.	Criminal.	By information—Rape.	Information filed July 25, 1885. Verdict November 13, 1885, guilty as charged. Judgment November 19, 1885, ten years. Notice of appeal filed December 14, 1885.	Transcript filed December 29, 1885. Judgment and order affirmed August 20, 1886.	
20164 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Geo. N. Webb, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, J. D. Whaley for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By information — Perjury.	Information filed October 8, 1885. Verdict December 7, 1885, guilty as charged. Judgment December 15, 1885, fourteen years. Notice of appeal filed December 15, 1885.	Transcript filed January 4, 1886. Judgment and order reversed June 30, 1886.	
20169 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Adolfo Rodrigo, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, W. Foley for Appellant.	Superior Court of Los Angeles County.	Criminal.	By information — Assault with a deadly weapon.	Information filed September 2, 1885. Verdict October 22, 1885, guilty as charged. Judgment October 28, 1885, eighteen months. Notice of appeal filed December 8, 1885.	Transcript filed January 7, 1886. Judgment reversed and new trial granted May 25, 1886.	

<p>20170</p> <p>The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Maud Manners, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, H. T. Gage for Appellant.</p>	<p>Superior Court of Los Angeles County.</p>	<p>Criminal.</p>	<p>By information—Grand larceny.</p>	<p>Information filed September 1, 1885. Verdict November 3, 1885, guilty as charged. Judgment November 27, 1885, four years. Notice of appeal filed December 22, 1885.</p>	<p>Transcript filed January 7, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed August 24, 1886.</p>
<p>20174</p> <p>The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Winfield Donaldson, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, J. M. Lucas for Appellant.</p>	<p>Superior Court of Santa Clara County.</p>	<p>Criminal.</p>	<p>By information—Misdemeanor, false pretenses, etc.</p>	<p>Information filed November 27, 1885. Verdict December 19, 1885, guilty as charged. Judgment December 22, 1885, fine \$200. Notice of appeal filed December 26, 1885.</p>	<p>Transcript filed February 1, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed June 30, 1886.</p>
<p>20175</p> <p>The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Angel Camilo, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, J. M. Lucas for Appellant.</p>	<p>Superior Court of Santa Clara County.</p>	<p>Criminal.</p>	<p>By information—Grand larceny.</p>	<p>Information filed October 1, 1885. Verdict December 23, 1885, guilty as charged. Judgment January 9, 1886, four years. Notice of appeal filed July 11, 1886.</p>	<p>Transcript filed February 1, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed May 21, 1886.</p>
<p>20176</p> <p>The People, etc., Respondents, vs. W. D. Kellogg, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Paris &amp; Goodall for Appellant.</p>	<p>Superior Court of Los Angeles County.</p>	<p>Criminal.</p>	<p>By information—Practicing medicine without license, misdemeanor.</p>	<p>Information filed October 5, 1885. Verdict October 20, 1885, guilty as charged. Judgment October 22, 1885, fine \$200 or county jail three hundred days. Notice of appeal filed October 22, 1885.</p>	<p>Transcript filed February 3, 1886. Appeal dismissed April 7, 1886.</p> <p>Dismissal was had upon suggestion of death of Appellant.</p>

## COPY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

TITLE OF CASE.	In what County and Court Instituted and Tried.	Character of Action.	Mode of Prosecution.	Stage of Proceedings in Court Below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Remarks.
20177 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. James E. Brown and Eleanor Weile, Appellants. Attorney-General for People, Tyler & Tyler for Appellants.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.			Transcript filed February 16, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed September 1, 1886. Rehearing granted September 27, 1886.	
20178 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. John D. Knapp, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, Wilson & Hart for Appellant.	Superior Court of Humboldt County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed November 13, 1885. Verdict December 22, 1885, guilty murder second degree. Judgment December 22, 1885, twenty-one years. Notice of appeal filed February 5, 1886.	Transcript filed February 18, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed September 18, 1886.	
20180 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. A. Daniels, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, Joseph Coffey for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed June 1, 1885. Verdict October 27, 1885, manslaughter. Judgment November 28, 1885, six years. Notice of appeal filed January 26, 1886.	Transcript filed March 2, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed August 28, 1886.	
20182 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Thos. Macenany and Thos. Carlis, Appellants. Attorney-General for People, H. W. Hut-ton for Appellants.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By information—Robbery.	Information filed February 3, 1885. Verdict February 25, 1885, guilty grand larceny. Judgment March 7, 1885, six years. Notice of appeal filed March 6, 1886.	Transcript filed March 10, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed August 17, 1886.	

20188	The People, etc., Respondents, vs. C. W. Meyers and Wm. Prescott, Appellants. Attorney-General for People, P. Reddy for Appellants.	Superior Court of Fresno.	Criminal.	By information—Robbery.	Information filed June 29, 1885. Verdict September 22, 1885, guilty as charged. Judgment October 22, 1885, twenty years. Notice of appeal filed February 27, 1886.	Transcript filed March 21, 1886. Judgment reversed and new trial granted August 31, 1886.
20190	The People, etc., Respondents, vs. J. D. D. McCoy, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, W. T. Baggett for Appellant.	Superior Court of Ventura County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed October 27, 1885. Verdict November 5, 1885, guilty manslaughter. Judgment December 3, 1885, eight years. Notice of appeal filed January 28, 1886.	Transcript filed March 26, 1886.
20192	The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Jung Quong Sing, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, Whittier & Powers for Appellant.	Superior Court of Santa Clara County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed September 22, 1885. Verdict January 27, 1886, guilty murder first degree. Judgment January 30, 1886, death. Notice of appeal filed March 23, 1886.	Transcript filed March 30, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed August 26, 1886.
20193	The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Hung Sing, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, Copeland & Hunsaker for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Diego County.	Criminal.	By information—Burglary.	Information filed October 19, 1885. Verdict November 28, 1885, guilty burglary second degree. Judgment December 31, 1885, one year. Notice of appeal filed January 16, 1886.	Transcript filed March 30, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed April 7, 1886.



## COPY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

TITLE OF CAUSE.	In what County and Court Instituted and Tried.	Character of Action.	Made of Prosecution.	Stage of Proceedings in Court Below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Remarks.
20195 The People, etc., Appellants, vs. Chas. Gassen, Respondent. Attorney - General for People, Wells, Van Dyke & Lee for Respondent.	Superior Court of Los Angeles County.	Criminal.	By indictment—Receiving stolen goods.		Transcript filed April 8, 1886. Appeal dismissed on motion of Attorney-General, October 13, 1886.	
20196 The People, etc., Respondents vs. Ricardo Scott, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, W. J. Walker for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Diego County.	Criminal.	By information—Assault with a deadly weapon.	Information filed March 10, 1886. Verdict March 20, 1886, guilty as charged. Judgment March 23, 1886, two years. Notice of appeal filed March 26, 1886.	Transcript filed April 10, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed May 4, 1886.	
20197 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Sam Lung, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Gil & Morehouse for Appellant.	Superior Court of Monterey County.	Criminal.	By information—Gambling.	Information filed January 2, 1886. Verdict January 31, 1886, guilty as charged. Judgment February 8, 1886, fine \$255 15 or county jail 250 days. Notice of appeal filed February 8, 1886.	Transcript filed April 17, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed August 28, 1886.	
20198 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Jas. G. Carolan, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Eli R. Chase for Appellant.	Superior Court of Contra Costa County.	Criminal.	By indictment—Presenting false accounts against a county.	Indictment filed November 21, 1885. Verdict January 27, 1886, guilty as charged. Judgment February 13, 1886, two years. Notice of appeal filed April 13, 1886.	Transcript filed April 19, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed September 30, 1886.	

20200 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. M. D. Reed Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Henry Edgerton for Appellant.	Superior Court of Sacramento County.	Criminal.	By indictment—Obtaining money by false pretenses.	Indictment filed November 25, 1885. Verdict December 14, 1885, guilty as charged. Judgment December 21, 1885, fine \$1,000 or county jail one day for each \$2. Notice of appeal filed December 21, 1885.	Transcript filed April 19, 1886. Judgment reversed and new trial granted August 30, 1886.
20201 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Chas. Lowry, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Rust and Caminetti for Appellant.	Superior Court of Amador County.	Criminal.	By information—Burglary.	Information filed January 21, 1886. Verdict February 11, 1886, guilty burglary first degree. Judgment February 15, 1886, two years. Notice of appeal filed April 15, 1886.	Transcript filed April 19, 1886. Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted July 21, 1886.
20203 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Mark Laydell, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Oregon Sanders for Appellant.	Superior Court of Tulare County.	Criminal.	By information — Assault to murder.	Information filed December 8, 1885. Verdict March 8, 1886, guilty assault with a deadly weapon. Judgment March 20, 1886, twelve months. Notice of appeal filed March 20, 1886.	Transcript filed April 19, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed December 2, 1886.
20207 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. J. G. Gordon, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Lamont & Gregory for Appellant.	Superior Court of Yolo County.	Criminal.	By information — Assault with intent to commit rape.	Information filed March 16, 1886. Verdict April 7, 1886, guilty as charged. Judgment April 10, 1886, five years. Notice of appeal filed April 23, 1886.	Transcript filed April 27, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed August 26, 1886.

## COPY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

TITLE OF CAUSE.	In what County and Court instituted and Tried.	Character of Action.	Mode of Prosecution.	Stage of Proceedings in Court Below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Remarks.
20200 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. John Kernaghan, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, Robt. Ferral for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed November 19, 1885. Verdict March 4, 1886, guilty murder first degree. Judgment April 2, 1886, death. Notice of appeal filed April 6, 1886.	Transcript filed May 17, 1886.	
20210 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. W. Salvador, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, Charles M. Kitts for Appellant.	Superior Court of Nevada County.	Criminal.	By information—Grand larceny.	Information filed April 12, 1886. Verdict April 30, 1886, guilty as charged. Judgment May 6, 1886, eight years. Notice of appeal filed May 6, 1886.	Transcript filed May 12, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed September 20, 1886.	
20211 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Henry D. Brown, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, Charles M. Kitts for Appellant.	Superior Court of Nevada County.	Criminal.	By information—Assault with a deadly weapon.	Information filed April —, 1886. Verdict April 25, 1886, guilty assault. Judgment May 1, 1886, fine \$100 or county jail one day for each \$2. Notice of appeal filed May 1, 1886.	Transcript filed May 21, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed August 17, 1886.	
20212 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Frank Carrillo, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, J. T. Campbell for Appellant.	Superior Court of Sonoma County.	Criminal.	By information—Grand larceny.	Information filed January 1, 1886. Verdict April 26, 1886, guilty as charged. Judgment April 26, 1886, three years. Notice of appeal filed April 27, 1886.	Transcript filed May 24, 1886. Judgment reversed and new trial granted September 18, 1886.	

20214 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. A. Higgins, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, J. A. Cooper for Appellant.	Superior Court of Mendocino County.	Criminal.	By information—Assault with a deadly weapon.	Information filed December 22, 1885. Verdict April 7, 1886, guilty assault. Judgment April 8, 1886, fine \$100 or county jail one day for each \$2. Notice of appeal filed April 8, 1886.	Transcript filed May 31, 1886. Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted September 30, 1886.
20215 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. J. J. McCarty, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, A. D. Mason for Appellant.	Superior Court of Nevada County.	Criminal.	By information—Perjury.	Information filed March 15, 1886. Verdict April 20, 1886, guilty as charged. Judgment April 30, 1886, fourteen years. Notice of appeal filed May 25, 1886.	Transcript filed June 5, 1886.
20216 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Henry Franklin, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Penning & Gesford for Appellant.	Superior Court of Napa County.	Criminal.	By information—Assault to murder.	Information filed March 15, 1886. Verdict April 8, 1886, guilty assault to do great bodily harm. Judgment April 15, 1886, county jail one year. Notice of appeal filed April 19, 1886.	Transcript filed June 7, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed September 18, 1886.
20217 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Lee Wah, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, W. L. Gill, for Appellant.	Superior Court of Santa Clara County.	Criminal.	By information—Unlawfully practicing medicine.	Information filed November 18, 1886. Verdict January 5, 1886, guilty as charged. Judgment January 15, 1886, fine \$50 or fifty days imprisonment in county jail. Notice of appeal filed January 15, 1886.	Transcript filed June 9, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed September 24, 1886.

## COPY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

TITLE OF CAUSE.	In what County and Court Instituted and Tried.	Character of Action.	Mode of Prosecution.	Stage of Proceedings in Court Below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Remarks.
20221 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. John W. Stokes, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, Atwell & Bradley for Appellant.	Superior Court of Tulare County.	Criminal.	By information—Adultery.	Information filed February 6, 1886. Verdict March 5, 1886, guilty as charged. Judgment March 13, 1886, county jail two months and fine \$500. Notice of appeal filed March 20, 1886.	Transcript filed June 21, 1886.	
20222 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. G. Giacarella, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, N. P. Veave for Appellant.	Superior Court of Santa Clara County.	Criminal.	By information — Attempt to commit arson.	Information filed March 16, 1886. Verdict April 15, 1886, guilty attempt to commit arson of the second degree. Judgment April 19, 1886, four years. Notice of appeal filed May 27, 1886.	Transcript filed June 19, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed September 22, 1886.	
20223 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Frank Bollinger, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, Brown & Daggett and Oregon Sanders for Appellant.	Superior Court of Tulare County.	Criminal.	By information—Grand larceny.	Information filed February 3, 1886. Verdict April 1, 1886, guilty as charged. Judgment April 21, 1886, one year. Notice of appeal filed April 21, 1886.	Transcript filed June 30, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed September 20, 1886.	



20224 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Fedele Bezy. Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Terry & Terry for Appellant.	Superior Court of Fresno County.	Criminal.	By information — Murder.	Information filed June 26, 1886; Verdict February 5, 1886; guilty murder first degree, life. Judgment March 8, 1886, life imprisonment. Notice of appeal filed April 28, 1886.	Transcript filed August 8, 1886. Ordered re-hearing in bank November 30, 1886.
20227 The People, etc., Respondents vs. Henry B. McDowell, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, S. W. & G. B. Holliday, for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By information — Libel.	Information filed August 12, 1886. Verdict March 20, 1886, guilty as charged. Judgment March 20, 1886, county jail ninety days. Notice of appeal filed March 20, 1886.	Transcript filed July 15, 1886. Judgment reversed, new trial granted September 30, 1886.
20229 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Theodore N. Copsey, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, R. W. Crump for Appellant.	Superior Court of Lake County.	Criminal.			Transcript filed July 27, 1886.
20231 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. In Tong, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Sayle & Harris for Appellant.	Superior Court of Fresno County.	Criminal.	By information — Murder.		Transcript filed August 11, 1886. Judgment and order affirmed October 13, 1886.

## COPY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

TITLE OF CAUSE.	In what County and Court Instituted and Tried.	Character of Action.	Mode of Prosecution.	Stage of Proceedings in Court Below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Remarks.
20232 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. R. H. Johnson, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Thomas & Hurst for Appellant.	Superior Court of Yolo County.	Criminal.	By information—Embezzlement.	Information filed April 10, 1886. Verdict, July 28, 1886, guilty as charged. Judgment August 2, 1886, twelve months. Notice of appeal filed August 2, 1886.	Transcript filed August 10, 1886.	
20233 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. J. M. Gonzales, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Knox & Miller for Appellant.	Superior Court of Del Norte County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed May 6, 1886. Verdict May 17, 1886, guilty murder first degree with life imprisonment. Judgment May 22, 1886, life imprisonment. Notice of appeal filed July 21, 1886.	Transcript filed August 19, 1886.	
20234 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Jno. W. Rice, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Grady & Ward for Appellant.	Superior Court of Fresno County.	Criminal.	By information—Receiving stolen property.	Information filed February 10, 1886. Verdict June 9, 1886, guilty as charged. Judgment June 26, 1886, four years. Notice of appeal filed June 26, 1886.	Transcript filed August 19, 1886.	
20235 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. John Rodgers, Appellant. Attorney - General for People, Smith & Monroe for Appellant.	Superior Court of Humboldt County.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed June 3, 1886. Verdict July 25, 1886, guilty murder first degree. Judgment August 9, 1886, death. Notice of appeal filed August 21, 1886.	Transcript filed September 6, 1886.	

20238 The People, etc., Respondents vs. Harry Huff, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, Mowry, Foote & Coogan for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By information — Murder.	Information filed February 11, 1886. Verdict May 26, 1886, guilty murder second degree. Judgment June 26, 1886, life imprisonment. Notice of appeal filed September 18, 1886.	Transcript filed September 21, 1886.
20239 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. J. J. Bush, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, W. J. Hunsaker, Harris & Allen, and Byron Walters for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Diego County.	Criminal.	By information — Murder.		Transcript filed September 21, 1886.
20240 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. John Kaltman, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, Bicknell & White for Appellant.	Superior Court of Los Angeles County.	Criminal.	By information — Robbery.		Transcript filed September 22, 1886.
20247 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. A. B. Abbe, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, J. T. Noon for Appellant.	Superior Court of Sonoma County.	Criminal.			Transcript filed November 1, 1886.

## COPY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

TITLE OF CAUSE.	In what County and Court instituted and Tried.	Character of Action.	Mode of Prosecution.	Stage of Proceedings in Court Below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Remarks.
20249 The People, etc., Appellants, vs. M. M. Hobbit, Respondent. Attorney-General for People, W. J. Hunsaker for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Diego County.	Criminal.	By information — Assault to murder.	Information filed June 8, 1886; Demurrer filed July 19, 1886; Demurrer sustained July 20, 1886. Notice of appeal filed October 29, 1886.	Transcript filed November 1, 1886.	
20253 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Armand Demonset, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, J. M. Damson for Appellant.	Superior Court of Los Angeles County.	Criminal.			Transcript filed November 12, 1886.	
20254 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Stein Clary, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, J. D. Whaley for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By information — Robbery.	Information filed August 24, 1886. Verdict September 8, 1886, guilty as charged. Judgment September 11, 1886, fifty years. Notice of appeal filed September 29, 1886.	Transcript filed November 17, 1886.	

20256 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Lee Sare Bo, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, J. D. Whaley for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By information—Murder.	Information filed March 4, 1886. Verdict April 1, 1886, guilty murder first degree. Judgment August 19, 1886, death. Notice of appeal filed September 26, 1886.	Transcript filed November 23, 1886.	
20257 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Chas. Morton, Appellant. Attorney-General for People, J. D. Whaley for Appellant.	Superior Court of San Francisco.	Criminal.	By information—Burglary.	Information filed July 28, 1886. Verdict September 30, 1886, guilty burglary second degree. Judgment October 4, 1886, five years. Notice of appeal filed October 18, 1886.	Transcript filed November 19, 1886.	
20258 The People, etc., Respondents, vs. Wm. Clough et al., Appellants. Attorney-General for People, Attwell & Brady and F. M. McNamara for Appellants.	Superior Court of Los Angeles County.	Criminal.	By information—Burglary.	Information filed April 7, 1886. Verdict May 29, 1886, guilty burglary first degree. Judgment June 21, 1886, thirty months. Notice of appeal filed June 21, 1886.	Transcript filed November 24, 1886.	









# TWELFTH REPORT

OF THE

## Superintendent of Public Instruction

OF THE

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

For the School Years ending June 30, 1885, and June 30, 1886.



SACRAMENTO, CAL.

STATE OFFICE.....JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.

1886.





# REPORT.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, )  
SACRAMENTO, October 29, 1886. )

*To his Excellency GEORGE STONEMAN, Governor of California:*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit to your Excellency the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the school year ending June 30, 1885, and for the school year ending June 30, 1886, as required by Section 1532 of the Political Code of this State.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

W. T. WELCKER,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.



# REPORT.

The following statistical summaries show the condition of the public schools of this State for the school years commencing July 1, 1884, and July 1, 1885, and ending June 30, 1885, and June 30, 1886.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARIES.

The actual and comparative condition and progress of the public schools of California for the years commencing July 1, 1884, and July 1, 1885, and ending June 30, 1885, and June 30, 1886:

### I. CENSUS STATISTICS.

	1885.	1886.
<i>(a.) Enumeration of Children.</i>		
Number of white boys between the ages of 5 and 17 years.....	124,801	130,001
Number of white girls between the ages of 5 and 17 years.....	121,985	126,767
Number of white children between the ages of 5 and 17 years.....	246,786	256,768
Number of white children between the ages of 5 and 17 years in 1884.....		232,409
Increase.....		23,359
Number of negro boys between the ages of 5 and 17 years.....	687	660
Number of negro girls between the ages of 5 and 17 years.....	685	661
Number of negro children between the ages of 5 and 17 years.....	1,372	1,321
Number of negro children between the ages of 5 and 17 years in 1884.....		1,304
Increase.....		17
Number of Indian boys between the ages of 5 and 17 years.....	374	314
Number of Indian girls between the ages of 5 and 17 years.....	327	261
Number of Indian children between the ages of 5 and 17 years.....	701	575
Number of Indian children between the ages of 5 and 17 years in 1884.....		853
Decrease.....		278
Number of native-born Chinese boys between 5 and 17 years of age..	508	487
Number of native-born Chinese girls between 5 and 17 years of age..	411	600
	919	1,087
Total number of census children between the ages of 5 and 17 years.....	250,097	259,973
Total number of census children between the ages of 5 and 17 years in 1884.....		235,672
Increase.....		24,301
Number of white children under 5 years of age.....	88,809	91,442
Number of negro children under 5 years of age.....	390	379
Number of Indian children under 5 years of age.....	145	201
Number of Chinese children under 5 years of age.....	414	485
Number of children under 5 years of age.....	89,758	92,507
Number of children under 5 years of age in 1884.....		87,643
Increase.....		4,864

## CENSUS STATISTICS—Continued.

	1885.	1886.
Total number of children under 17 years of age.....		352,480
Total number of children under 17 years of age, in 1884.....		323,315
Increase.....		29,165

The percentage of increase of census children from 1866 to 1879, and of decrease from 1879 to 1881, and increase from 1881 to 1886:

From 1866 to 1867 .....	10.80 per cent.
From 1867 to 1868 .....	8.30 per cent.
From 1868 to 1869 .....	8.28 per cent.
From 1869 to 1870 .....	10.04 per cent.
From 1870 to 1871 .....	6.84 per cent.
From 1871 to 1872 .....	5.56 per cent.
From 1872 to 1873 .....	3.10 per cent.
From 1873 to 1874 .....	No comparison possible.
From 1874 to 1875 .....	7.42 per cent.
From 1875 to 1876 .....	7.71 per cent.
From 1876 to 1877 .....	8.27 per cent.
From 1877 to 1878 .....	2.70 per cent.
From 1878 to 1879 .....	5.32 per cent.
From 1879 to 1880, the decrease was .....	0.20 per cent.
From 1880 to 1881, the decrease was .....	2.19 per cent.
From 1881 to 1882, the increase was .....	2.41 per cent.
From 1882 to 1883, the increase was .....	3.01 per cent.
From 1883 to 1884, the increase was .....	5.31 per cent.
From 1884 to 1885, the increase was .....	6.12 per cent.
From 1885 to 1886, the increase was .....	3.95 per cent.

## (1.) AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

	1885.	1886.
Number of white children who attended public schools at any time during the school year .....	172,021	182,714
Number of negro children who attended public schools at any time during the school year .....	891	898
Number of Indian children who attended public schools at any time during the school year .....	192	220
Number of Chinese children who attended public schools at any time during the school year .....	25	54
	173,129	183,886
Average number of children belonging to the public schools.....	124,731	135,657
Average daily attendance of children.....	116,028	125,718
Percentage of daily attendance on total number enrolled .....	63.06	65.91
Percentage of daily attendance on total number enrolled in 1884.....		72.00
Decrease .....		6.09
Percentage of average number belonging .....	93.02	92.67
Percentage of average number belonging in 1884.....		98.80
Decrease .....		6.13
Percentage of average daily attendance on total census children .....	46.31	44.51
Percentage of average daily attendance on total census children in 1884 .....		53.09
Decrease .....		8.58

The following table exhibits the percentage of daily attendance, average number belonging, and enrollment, from 1866 to 1886:

YEAR.	Listed on Census.	Enrolled in Public Schools.	Per-centage Enrolled.	Average Number Belonging to Public Schools.	Per-centage.	Average Daily Attendance.	Per-centage.
1866.....	85,152	37,906	44.51	28,232	33.15	-----	-----
1867.....	94,349	54,726	58.00	41,411	43.89	-----	-----
1868.....	102,183	60,946	59.64	45,667	44.69	-----	-----
1869.....	110,642	67,834	61.31	54,168	47.15	-----	-----
1870.....	121,751	70,030	57.44	50,155	41.19	-----	-----
1871.....	130,116	83,628	64.27	65,949	50.68	-----	-----
1872.....	137,351	92,255	67.55	71,481	51.04	64,375	46.86
1873.....	141,610	97,681	68.96	71,170	50.26	63,063	44.53
1874.....	159,717	105,890	66.29	70,279	44.00	63,651	39.85
1875.....	171,563	116,896	68.14	77,350	45.08	69,658	40.60
1876.....	184,787	126,220	63.80	91,784	49.66	83,391	45.13
1877.....	200,067	135,335	67.64	97,257	48.74	89,539	44.75
1878.....	205,475	138,597	67.45	103,006	50.13	94,696	46.08
1879.....	216,404	144,806	66.91	105,837	48.95	98,468	45.50
1880.....	215,978	148,885	68.93	110,279	51.06	100,966	46.75
1881.....	211,237	149,870	70.95	114,486	54.19	105,541	49.96
1882.....	216,330	152,217	70.36	116,047	53.64	107,177	49.54
1883.....	222,846	174,611	78.53	122,251	54.85	112,594	50.52
1884.....	235,672	179,801	72.00	126,133	53.52	124,714	53.09
1885.....	250,097	184,001	73.57	124,731	49.87	116,028	46.31
1886.....	259,973	189,220	72.77	135,657	52.18	125,718	44.51

(2.) AT PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

	1885.	1886.
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Number of white census children who attended only private schools at any time during the school year .....	19,036	18,686
Number of negro census children who attended only private schools at any time during the school year .....	68	39
Number of Indian census children who attended only private schools at any time during the school year .....	209	41
Number of Chinese census children who attended only private schools at any time during the school year .....	179	153
Total number of census children who attended only private schools at any time during the school year .....	19,519	18,919
Percentage of census children who attended only private schools....	7.77	7.27
Percentage of census children who attended only private schools in 1884 .....		7.10
Increase .....		0.17



Percentage of census children attending private schools from 1866 to 1886:

YEAR.	Listed on Census.	Enrolled in Private Schools.	Percentage.
1866	85,152	25,475	29.92
1867	94,349	18,182	19.38
1868	102,183	17,654	17.28
1869	110,642	17,344	15.68
1870	121,751	24,654	20.33
1871	130,116	17,029	13.50
1872	137,351	13,787	10.04
1873	141,610	12,507	8.84
1874	159,717	14,149	8.86
1875	171,563	15,021	8.75
1876	184,787	14,625	7.90
1877	200,067	15,344	7.67
1878	205,475	15,310	7.45
1879	216,404	15,432	7.14
1880	215,978	14,953	6.97
1881	211,237	13,898	6.58
1882	216,330	14,572	6.74
1883	222,846	15,957	7.11
1884	235,672	17,953	7.10
1885	250,097	19,519	7.80
1886	259,973	18,919	7.22

(3.) AT NO SCHOOLS.

	1885.	1886.
Number of white census children who did not attend any school during the school year	55,642	55,633
Number of negro census children who did not attend any school during the school year	400	360
Number of Indian census children who did not attend any school during the school year	617	421
Number of Chinese census children who did not attend any school during the school year	595	543
Total number of census children who did not attend any school during the school year	57,254	56,957
Percentage of white census children who did not attend any school during the school year	22.25	21.40
Percentage of white census children who did not attend any school in 1884		22.72
Decrease		1.32

By the above table it appears that 56,957 census children did not attend school during the year ending June 30, 1886; or almost one fourth of the children would seem to be growing up without education. But so disastrous a conclusion is by no means warranted by the real facts. Census children are those between *five* and *seventeen*; but the law empowers Trustees to exclude all under six years of age. But few under seven years attend; many parents do not send their children until they are nine, ten, and some even twelve years of age. Again, vast numbers of children who have attended, from seven to fourteen years of age, are withdrawn, mostly because of the necessities of their parents, and to learn trades or business of some

kind; and these, although still census children for three years, have already attended during seven years. Others are withdrawn for a year or more at a time, from ill health, who have attended and will again. Moreover, there are some who expect to attend after they shall be seventeen years old.

Since 1866 the non-attendance of census children has been as follows:

YEAR.	Listed on Census.	Attended no School.	Percentage.
1866	85,152	21,771	25.57
1867	94,349	21,441	22.62
1868	102,183	23,583	23.08
1869	110,442	25,464	23.01
1870	121,751	27,067	22.23
1871	130,116	29,459	22.64
1872	137,351	30,781	22.41
1873	141,610	31,422	22.19
1874	159,717	39,678	24.84
1875	171,563	39,646	23.11
1876	184,787	43,023	23.29
1877	200,067	49,035	24.51
1878	205,475	50,674	24.66
1879	216,404	56,369	26.05
1880	215,978	52,140	24.17
1881	211,237	47,469	22.42
1882	216,330	49,541	22.90
1883	222,846	49,537	22.23
1884	235,672	53,552	22.72
1885	250,097	57,254	22.89
1886	259,973	56,957	21.90

To recapitulate:

	1885.	1886.
Total number of census children who attended public schools at any time during the school year.	173,129	183,886
Total number of census children who attended only private schools at any time during the school year.	19,519	18,919
Total number of census children who did not attend any school during the school year.	57,254	56,957
Percentage of census children enrolled in public schools.	73.57	72.77
Percentage of census children enrolled in private schools.	7.80	7.22
Percentage of census children who did not attend any school.	22.89	21.90

Still, to make a true exhibit of the extent to which the public schools are utilized by the children of the State, we must not take the number enrolled, which is too great, because some attend a day, or a very few days, and never come again. Neither should we take the average daily attendance, for the number of those who may fairly be considered as pupils of the school is greater than the average daily attendance; so we must take the *average number belonging*, a number which is calculated in a peculiar manner. Thus we have the following table:

	1885.	1886.
Number of census children belonging to public schools .....	124,731	135,657
Number of census children attending private schools .....	19,519	18,918
Number of census children not attending any school .....	57,254	56,957
Percentage of census children belonging to public schools .....	49.87	52.18
Percentage of census children attending private schools .....	7.80	7.22
Percentage of census children not attending any school .....	22.89	21.90

(c.) NATIVITY OF CENSUS CHILDREN.

For 1885, the Census Marshals reported the nativity of 337,165 children, not more than seventeen years of age. According to these reports, we had in this State in 1885:

	1885.
Native born children, both parents native born .....	165,832
Native born children, one parent foreign born .....	49,604
Native born children, both parents foreign born .....	116,611
Foreign born children .....	5,118

Or, expressed in percentage, in 1885:

	1885.
Per cent of our children of native born parents .....	49.18
Per cent of our children who had one foreign parent .....	14.71
Per cent of our children who were of foreign parents .....	34.58

For 1886, the Census Marshals reported the nativity of 350,014 children not more than seventeen years of age. According to these reports, we had in this State in 1886:

	1886.
Native born children, both parents native born .....	173,450
Native born children, one parent foreign born .....	51,610
Native born children, both parents foreign born .....	118,986
Foreign born children .....	5,968

Or, expressed in percentage, in 1886:

	1886.
Per cent of census children of native born parents .....	49.55
Per cent of census children who had one parent foreign born .....	14.74
Per cent of census children who were of foreign parents .....	33.99

## II. SCHOOL STATISTICS.

	1885.	1886.
Number of school districts .....	2,564	2,629
Number of school districts in 1884 .....		2,395
Increase .....		234
Number of grammar schools .....	1,173	1,262
Number of primary schools .....	2,166	2,283
Total number of schools .....	3,374	3,505
Total number of schools in 1884 .....		3,262
Increase .....		243
<i>(b.) School Attendance.</i>		
Whole number of boys enrolled on register .....	94,769	98,091
Whole number of girls enrolled on register .....	89,232	91,129
Total number enrolled .....	184,001	189,220
Total number enrolled in 1884 .....		179,801
Increase .....		9,419
Average number belonging .....	124,731	135,657
Average number belonging in 1884 .....		124,714
Increase .....		10,943
Average daily attendance .....	116,028	125,718
Average daily attendance in 1884 .....		124,414
Increase .....		1,304
Number enrolled in High Schools or advanced grade .....	4,032	4,090
Number enrolled in Grammar Schools .....	49,037	48,515
Number enrolled in Primary Schools .....	131,549	133,522
Percentage of pupils in High Schools .....	2.19	2.38
Percentage of pupils in Grammar Schools .....	26.35	25.86
Percentage of pupils in Primary Schools .....	71.39	71.73
<i>(c.) Length of School Terms.</i>		
Districts maintaining schools less than six months .....	29	30
Districts maintaining schools less than six months in 1884 .....		53
Decrease .....		23
Districts maintaining schools six months or over, but less than eight months .....	949	986
Districts maintaining schools six months or over, but less than eight months, in 1884 .....		800
Increase .....		186
Districts maintaining schools eight months or over .....	1,475	1,412
Districts maintaining schools eight months or over in 1884 .....		1,512
Decrease .....		100
Average number of months schools were maintained for all the schools of the State .....	7.50	7.49
Average number of months schools were maintained for all the schools of the State in 1884 .....		7.60
Decrease .....		11

## SCHOOL STATISTICS—Continued.

	1885.	1886.
<i>(d.) Teachers.</i>		
Number of male teachers.....	1,124	1,128
Number of male teachers in 1884 .....		1,108
Increase .....		20
Number of female teachers .....	3,118	3,306
Number of female teachers in 1884 .....		2,964
Increase .....		342
Total number of teachers.....	4,242	4,444
Total number of teachers in 1884 .....		4,082
Increase .....		362
Average monthly salary paid to male teachers.....	\$79 97	\$79 22
Average monthly salary paid to male teachers in 1884.....		81 38
Decrease .....		\$2 16
Average monthly salary paid to female teachers.....	\$65 89	\$64 33
Average monthly salary paid to female teachers in 1884.....		65 37
Decrease .....		\$1 04
Number of teachers who attended County Institutes.....	3,784	3,841
Number of teachers who attended County Institutes in 1884.....		3,385
Increase .....		456
Number of teachers who subscribed for some educational journal.....	2,050	2,012
Number of teachers who are graduates of California State Normal School .....	540	650
Number of teachers who are graduates of other Normal Schools.....	248	255
<i>(e.) County Superintendents.</i>		
Number of school visits made by County Superintendents.....	4,634	4,665
Number of school visits made by County Superintendents in 1884.....		3,771
Increase .....		894
Number of schools not visited by County Superintendents.....	145	217
Number of schools not visited by County Superintendents in 1884.....		180
Increase .....		37
Number of city and county certificates granted to males.....	380	427
Number of city and county certificates granted to females.....	1,051	1,320
Number of certificates renewed.....	776	968
Number of applicants rejected.....	1,172	1,203
Amount of salaries paid County Superintendents.....	\$52,788 00	\$53,554 12
Amount of salaries paid County Superintendents in 1884.....		52,030 50
Increase .....		\$1,523 62
Average annual salary paid County Superintendents.....	\$1,015 15	\$1,029 88
Average annual salary paid County Superintendents in 1884.....		1,000 59
Increase .....		\$29 29
Number of new school houses erected.....	165	119
Number of new school houses erected in 1884.....		96
Increase .....		23



## SCHOOL STATISTICS—Continued.

	1885.	1886.
Districts having suitable accommodations for all pupils attending school .....	2,236	2,175
Districts not having suitable accommodations for all pupils attending school .....	342	261
Districts whose schools are provided with water-closets .....	2,335	2,225
Districts whose schools are not provided with water-closets .....	254	201
Districts having sufficient grounds .....	2,448	2,288
Districts not having sufficient grounds .....	172	142
Districts whose school grounds are suitably improved .....	1,283	1,208
Districts whose school grounds are not suitably improved .....	1,278	1,253
Districts whose school houses are well ventilated .....	2,316	3,196
Districts whose school houses are not well ventilated .....	229	266
Districts whose schools are supplied with good furniture .....	1,731	1,752
Districts whose schools are supplied with passable furniture .....	430	357
Districts whose schools are supplied with poor furniture .....	441	363
Districts whose schools are well supplied with apparatus .....	1,315	1,198
Districts whose schools are passably supplied with apparatus .....	826	925
Districts whose schools are poorly supplied with apparatus .....	362	335
Number of school visits made by Trustees .....	11,205	14,537
Number of school visits made by other persons .....	94,251	85,919

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.\*

	1885.	1886.
Number of Institutes held .....	43	45
Number of Institutes held in 1884 .....		42
Increase .....		3
Number of teachers who attended Institutes .....	3,784	3,841
Number of teachers who attended Institutes in 1884 .....		3,385
Increase .....		456

\* Several counties held no Institute within the school year by changing from Spring to Autumn.

## III. FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

	1885.	1886.
<i>(a.) Receipts.</i>		
Balance on hand at beginning of school year .....	\$604,359 06	\$462,161 86
Received from State apportionments .....	1,827,602 09	1,884,065 07
Received from county apportionments .....	1,117,227 39	996,703 22
Received from city and district taxes .....	577,732 06	694,001 64
Received from miscellaneous sources (sale of bonds, rents, etc.) .....	53,140 83	138,596 48
Total receipts .....	\$4,180,061 43	\$4,175,528 27
Percentage of school funds from State apportionments .....	\$43 72	\$45 12
Percentage of school funds from county apportionments .....	26 73	23 87
Percentage of school funds from city and district taxes .....	13 82	16 62
Percentage of school funds from other sources .....	1 27	3 32

## FINANCIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

	1885.	1886.
Amount of State apportionments per census child .....	\$7 74	\$7 92
Amount of State apportionments per census child in 1884 .....		8 50
Decrease .....		\$0 58
Amount of county apportionments per census child .....	\$4 46	\$3 81
Amount of county apportionments per census child in 1884 .....		3 55
Increase .....		\$0 26
Total receipts per census child .....	\$16 51	\$15 29
Total receipts per census child in 1884 .....		16 63
Decrease .....		\$1 34
<i>(b.) Expenditures for School Purposes.</i>		
Amount paid for teachers' salaries .....	\$2,583,403 46	\$2,710,621 82
Amount paid for rents, repairs, fuel, and contingent expenses .....	433,972 56	422,843 30
Amount paid for school libraries .....	64,056 08	64,627 32
Amount paid for school apparatus .....	16,787 03	24,833 01
Total current expenses .....	\$3,098,219 13	\$3,222,925 45
Amount paid for sites, buildings, and school furniture .....	466,811 74	283,006 18
Total expenditures .....	\$3,565,030 87	\$3,505,931 63
Percentage of current expenses for teachers' salaries .....	\$83 38	\$84 10
Percentage of current expenses for contingent expenses, etc. ....	14 01	13 12
Percentage of current expenses for school libraries .....	2 07	2 00
Percentage of current expenses for school apparatus .....	54	77
Cost of tuition per scholar enrolled in the public schools .....	\$15 87	\$17 03
Cost of tuition per scholar enrolled in the public schools in 1884 .....		14 36
Increase per scholar .....		\$2 67
Cost of tuition per scholar, average number belonging .....	\$24 83	\$23 75
Cost of tuition per scholar, average number belonging in 1884 .....		20 40
Increase per scholar .....		\$3 35
Cost of tuition per scholar, average daily attendance .....	\$26 70	\$25 63
Cost of tuition per scholar, average daily attendance in 1884 .....		20 60
Increase per scholar .....		*\$5 03
<i>Valuation of School Property.</i>		
Valuation of sites, school houses, and furniture .....	\$7,782,985 00	\$8,238,560 00
Valuation of school libraries .....	441,303 00	468,785 00
Valuation of school apparatus .....	202,899 25	213,639 00
Total valuation of school property .....	\$8,427,187 25	\$8,920,984 00
Total valuation of school property in 1884 .....		7,936,629 00
Increase .....		\$984,364 00

\*This increase arises from using in the years 1885 and 1886 the current expenses as a basis of calculations, instead of the amount paid for teachers' salaries, which was the basis in 1884.

## GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The foregoing summaries display, in a condensed shape, the actual condition of the public schools of California, and the signs of continual progress towards a better condition. The numerous tables following later in the report show these matters more in detail.

I am able to state that our public schools are in good condition, and are continually reaching forth towards a betterment.

The influence of the Normal Schools is being felt more and more; and the graduates of the State University are becoming more and more frequently members of the teaching profession. Although there is room for much improvement in this direction, still it gratifies me to believe that the people are evincing greater interest in the schools where their children are being educated. There is much liberality and enlightened foresight displayed in the manner in which local taxes are self-imposed, and in the cheerfulness with which they are paid for "additional school facilities."

More attention is also paid to the election of proper men for the highly responsible office of School Trustees. The most upright and the wisest men in a district should be chosen to fill those offices.

A glance at the extracts from the reports of the County Superintendents will show, with a very few regrettable exceptions, an announcement of good condition, and progress so constant as to be monotonous; but it is a blessed monotony, and that single tone is one of sweet music, which we would not wish to disturb.

The one *great* want in the public schools is a greater attention on the part of teachers and other authorities to moral instruction—to *character building*. To turn out good, honest, clean-living men and women, is that which should be, not merely acknowledged, but *felt* to be the principal end and aim of the public schools; that nothing should come before or be allowed to interfere with this good design; that intellectual education should be subordinated to it, and that this instruction should be not merely incidental, coming to the front on all suitable occasions, but that it should have its regular and frequent place on the programme of exercises. It should never be omitted or postponed in favor of anything else.

## SOURCES OF SCHOOL REVENUE.

The public sources of revenue to support the schools are three: the State fund, the county fund, and the district or local fund. The State fund is derived mainly from a property tax, but is supplemented by a poll tax, and by interest on certain bonds held in trust by the State for the benefit of the public schools, and also by interest on balances yet due for school lands purchased from the State.

There was received in the school year ending June 30, 1885, from interest on bonds, \$137,725 15; from interest on school land sales, \$34,744 76; and from poll taxes, \$298,935 58. In the school year ending twelve months later the receipts were from bonds, \$146,458 72; from interest on school land sales, \$39,340 38; from poll taxes, \$291,157 74; from Attorney-General, being delayed railroad taxes, \$122,669 83; and from sale of Geological Survey Reports, \$59 50.

But these are *addenda* to the greater amounts derived from taxes on property, which taxes are cheerfully paid by the school-loving people of California. The amount of the *State* fund apportioned in the calendar year 1885 by the Superintendent of Public Instruction was \$1,845,883 03, and in 1886 it was \$2,012,235 01.

It is to be feared that the poll tax is not so fully collected as it should be; it is a disagreeable tax to collect, and the opportunities of escape by unconscientious individuals, are great. And yet, every effort should be made to secure a complete collection, since it forms an important element in the school revenue.

By the latest report of the Controller to this office, the securities held in trust by the State Treasurer for the School Fund, were as follows:

State Capitol Bonds of 1872—seven per cent.....	\$115,000 00	
State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873—six per cent.....	1,546,500 00	\$1,661,500 00
Humboldt County Bonds—nine per cent.....	\$25,000 00	
Mendocino County Bonds—eight per cent.....	10,000 00	
Napa County Bonds—five per cent.....	56,000 00	
Sacramento County Bonds—six per cent.....	35,500 00	
Sacramento County Bonds—four and one half per cent.....	111,000 00	
Sacramento County Bonds—eight per cent.....	145,000 00	
San Luis Obispo County Bonds—eight per cent.....	40,000 00	
Santa Barbara County Bonds—five per cent.....	20,000 00	
Solano County Bonds—seven per cent.....	1,500 00	
Stanislaus County Bonds—eight per cent.....	6,500 00	
Tehama County Bonds—eight per cent.....	11,500 00	
Tulare County Bonds—ten per cent.....	20,000 00	
Marin County Bonds—five per cent.....	46,000 00	
Fresno County Bonds—six per cent.....	51,000 00	
Yolo County Bonds—five per cent.....	60,000 00	
Santa Clara County Bonds—four per cent.....	100,000 00	
Inyo County Bonds—seven per cent.....	34,000 00	
Tehama County Bonds—six per cent.....	61,000 00	
San Luis Obispo County Bonds—five per cent.....	16,000 00	
Merced County Bonds—five per cent.....	16,000 00	
		866,000 00
Total securities held in trust for State School Fund.....		\$2,527,500 00

By the summaries preceding, the total current expenses for the year ending June 30, 1885, was \$3,098,219 13, and for the year ending June 30, 1886, it was \$3,222,925 45.

If it should be thought that the expenses of educating the young people of the State are large, it may be well to reflect that it is largely due, in fact altogether due, to the great extent of the State, and the thinness of the population. The permanent interests of the commonwealth require that all the children shall have the opportunities of a free education, and that ignorance and vice shall, as far as may be, be prevented by the schools. This makes it necessary to spread the network of the public instruction wherever there are any people. California has adopted a generous and liberal policy in the matter, but not more generous and liberal than wise. Wherever there is a school district containing *ten census children*, provision is made for a school. Wherever there are *twenty*, the same provision is made as for *seventy* census children, and the expense will be no more until there shall be more than seventy, than at present. This will allow for an immense increase of population without an increase of expense. Meanwhile, the inestimable benefits of education will not have been denied to any.

#### INADEQUATE COMPENSATION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

A great defect in the system of the public schools is the fact that in many of the counties the Superintendents of the schools are poorly paid; so poorly, indeed, that we can scarcely speak of their slender stipends as pay at all. The County Superintendent should be able to give—and should



be required to give—the whole of his time to the duties of his office. The County Superintendent is the most important officer connected with the system of public education. And further, there is no officer of the county of greater consequence to the vital and permanent interest of the county: not the County Clerk, not the Sheriff, not even the Superior Judge. I am aware that this will sound like a bold proposition, and it will not be received with a ready assent; but it is true, nevertheless.

A little reflection will convince an enlightened mind of its truth. Those officers who are generally regarded as the important officers of the county, and most of whom receive liberal, not to say lucrative compensation, are mainly engaged about our property, and the administration of criminal law; they are concerned with the temporary, evanescent affairs of a single generation; their acts have rarely consequences extending beyond a single generation. But the County Superintendent is the head of the system of the public education of the county. It is for him to supervise, control, and lead those institutions which are instructing and *building the characters of the people*. The pupils of to-day will be the people of to-morrow: and the well-being of the people and the perpetuity of our liberties depend upon the character and enlightenment of the people. More than upon any other factor do these depend upon the schools. And this officer is the head of the schools. If the head be poor—poor of himself or poor as an officer by reason of his fetters—it is likely that the body will be poor. But if the Superintendent be an active, vigilant, enthusiastic officer, and an *experienced teacher*, no limit may be placed to the good which his services may bring to the public.

In every county the Superintendent of the schools should receive a decent and comfortable support, so that he may be contented, and able to give his whole time to his duties. His reasonable traveling expenses should be reimbursed to him. Certainly they should not be deducted from his salary, which, as said before, should be decent and comfortable. He should have certain days fixed for duty in his office, and the entire residue of his time should be given to continuous visitation of the schools. Then the teachers and Trustees would know that they were being continually looked after. The teachers would feel that they had a professional friend to advise and sympathize with them—one capable of instructing and helping them. His frequent visits and constant supervision would create and preserve thorough organization; would infuse into the system all the new and valuable improvements evolved by experience everywhere, and would make the system consistent and homogeneous. His efforts would be those of an equalizer, to raise the lowest school on to a level with the highest, and to make them everywhere good.

It will be objected that many counties are too poor to pay their School Superintendent a salary which will engage his whole time in their service; that they are too sparsely settled, and that they must wait till more money shall have been invested within their borders. The ready answer is that to have good schools in the county is the best invitation to settlement and investment; with population comes wealth, the enhancement of existing property, and the production of more. Let it be well understood that any county, even the remotest and least developed, has superior schools, and the fact will give an immediate and great impulse to migration thither. Now, this great desideratum may be had by simply paying one officer a decent salary.

The people can impose a local tax on themselves for additional school facilities, and surely no school facilities can be so valuable as a good



Superintendent. But I prefer to invite the attention of the Legislature to this important matter, and leave the details of accomplishing this great reform to their wisdom.

It is to be regretted that there are counties now amply able to properly compensate their County Superintendents who, nevertheless, neglect to do so.

The County Superintendent of Schools, being the head of the system of public education therein, should be ex officio President of the County Board of Education. He should preside over the meetings of that Board, and have power to appoint one of the other members as recorder of its proceedings. All the books, papers, records, and other archives of the Board, should be kept in his office, in his custody, and under his control. The same should be true of the City Superintendent in his relations to the City Board of Education. It is anomalous and unseemly that the head of the system within the jurisdiction of the Board should be the *Secretary* of the Board, or a member without a vote—as happens sometimes.

#### TO RETAIN TEACHERS IN THE PROFESSION.

Among many encouraging things connected with the present condition of the public instruction, there is one of an entirely different aspect. I refer to the fact that it is difficult to retain experienced teachers in the service of the State. Experience in all callings is of so high importance, and the recognition of that fact so time-honored and general, that to speak of it with emphasis seems to be a solecism. Could any Government be found which could rest content under a condition of things where its soldiers and sailors were in the general habit of leaving the service just as soon as they became masters of the duties of their profession? But such is the lamentable fact in the ranks of public school teachers. And it is not a new proposition to the reflecting mind that the teachers of the public schools are in no degree inferior in importance to the army and navy, or to any other branch of the public service.

Here then is a fact to give rise to grave apprehension. We spend much time and money at Normal Schools, Teachers' Institutes, and at Educational Conventions, to prepare young teachers for the duties of their profession, and yet, at the end of a few years, the great majority of them have abandoned it. It has been true heretofore, and doubtless always will be true, that many persons take up the work of teaching as a temporary resource. But this by no means will account for the large defection. There are very many persons who have entered the profession because they were fond of teaching and they did so with the full intent to make it a life work, and yet, after some years of earnest endeavor, they find that they have been buffeting the waves of disappointment unsuccessfully; the better time coming has not come; they sink under discouragement and go at something else.

This is true of both sexes, but notably of the men. The average salaries of the men teachers are considerably higher than those of the females, and yet it is among men that there is the greatest falling off after they have entered the profession, and it is among men that there is a proportional deficiency among the applicants before the Boards of Education and at Normal Schools. The men are not attracted to nor retained in the profession by the actual or prospective rewards.

Much chivalrous sentimentalism has been exercised in announcing and sustaining the proposition that a woman should receive the same compensation as a man for the same work. But neither sentiment nor yet

positive statutes (unless in consonance with the fundamental principles at work in society) can control the inevitable laws of trade. The salaries for the men are now, all over the Union, too low to retain the services of experienced teachers, except the few who are indispensable as principals of large schools.

The women come in and underbid the men and drive them off, and the numbers pressing into the ranks are so great, and the competition of woman against woman is growing so sharp, that soon only the inferior ones will be found in service.

This disastrous state of affairs must be provided against. It will not do to allow that profession which is of the most value to the people to be so organized and conducted that its control will inevitably fall into the hands of the least competent. We must have the inestimable advantage of experienced teachers; we must have men and women about in the proportion in which nature has introduced them into the world—*i. e.*, in about equal numbers—and we must have them contented.

A system of instruction given entirely by one sex will be one-sided, narrow, distorted, and inefficient. The characteristics peculiar to each sex must have opportunity to be observed, and the ideas peculiar to each sex must have play in a system of education, if it is to be sound, healthy, and homogeneous.

#### A CAREER MUST BE MADE FOR THE TEACHER—SUBSIDIES TO VETERAN TEACHERS.

But how shall we secure these necessary results? How shall we keep the men in due proportion? How shall we invite and retain the best of both sexes? How shall we secure the inestimable benefits of experience? By saying to the teachers, "Here is a great and noble calling, which it has always been, but which henceforth will provide against destitution in old age." The teacher has at present no cheerful outlook to the future. He fears the approach of old age, hand in hand with poverty, and betimes he leaves and looks out for something else. Suppose that some reasonable pension after thirty years of faithful and successful service were granted to the teachers; say twenty-five dollars per month during the residue of his or her life. I mention a very low sum indeed to render this proposition, not merely to do justice, but to make a wise and economical investment for the State, less startling. It might be that the liberality of the people, as expressed by the Legislature, would prescribe a larger sum. But let us think of \$300 per annum. What a revolution that would create in the *personnel* of the profession!

The intending teacher, man or woman, would say to himself or herself: "Here is a noble calling in which for thirty years I can find a respectable living, and then when old age comes on, and possibly failing health, even at the worst I shall not starve!"

They will be able to enter upon their life-work without fear and misgiving; they will be able to give themselves up to it unreservedly; to devote their whole energies to it, and to become year by year more and more valuable to the State. Could the State make wiser investment of its money?

#### AN INCONSIDERABLE TAX.

When we come to consider what would be the cost of so great a boon, we are surprised that it is so small. I have not the means of knowing exactly the number of teachers now on the rolls who have had thirty years

of successful experience. But I think we may come pretty near it. The honor and advantages of a life diploma are so great that we may assume that as soon as a teacher is entitled to one he obtains it. Of the life diplomas on the rolls at this time there are but eighteen which will be twenty years old at the expiring of this year, showing but twenty who have had thirty years experience, even assuming them all to have continued teaching, which is by no means true. Then to start this beneficial measure into operation would cost but *five thousand four hundred dollars per annum!* A sum so small that it could not be felt in the taxes of the State. No taxpayer in the State could discover from his own tax dues whether the appropriation had been made or not, and yet not since the opening of the first public school has there been a measure so fraught with good to the public.

Hereby the State could have secured thirty years of service, each of which was more valuable than its predecessor; and it is probable that the teacher after coming into the receipt of his or her subsidy would continue to teach for an average of fifteen years more. But even this insignificant sum is probably—nay, almost certainly—too large, because many teachers who have remained ten years in the service, and have been granted a life diploma, grow discouraged and cease to teach, and go at something else. This is very generally to their great gain and always to the loss of the State. I know of some instances of this kind, but have not the means of telling exactly how many have abandoned the profession. Moreover, some are doubtless dead, but their deaths not having been reported to this office, their names are still borne on the list. In fact, then, it is not probable that were the Legislature to inaugurate this policy at the coming session, more than ten beneficiaries would be found. This would cost only *three thousand dollars per annum*, and would be worth to California *more than three hundred thousand*—in fact the benefit would be inestimable.

I do most earnestly commend this important matter to the serious and favorable consideration of the incoming Legislature. If that Legislature shall establish a system of proper subsidies for the veteran teachers in the public schools, they will have inaugurated a new departure in public instruction, destined, I confidently expect, to be followed speedily all over the Union, and to be productive of immeasurable good to the people.

#### TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

I have diligently attended upon every 'Teachers' Institute which has been held since I came into office, whenever it has been practicable. Sometimes it has happened that they were held in different counties at the same date, or so nearly at the same date, as to render it impossible to attend more than one. Seeing the teachers assembled in council, hearing their views of education as to principles as well as to details, their interchanges of experience, their descriptions of the condition of their schools, their complaints of infelicities and friction in the working of the educational machinery, their claims of success and approbation of matters as they existed, have gone far towards giving me a good idea of the condition of the public instruction in the different counties. This has been supplemented by personal visitation to schools actually at work wherever it has been practicable.

There has been some dissatisfaction expressed with Teachers' Institutes, and this even proceeded so far as the introduction of a bill at a late session of the Legislature to repeal that provision of the Political Code which establishes them. In my judgment this dissatisfaction is not well grounded. I am willing, however, to admit that all the good has not been derived from



them which might reasonably have been expected. This was largely owing to defective organization. The entire time, nearly, has been generally given to essays, theoretical exposition of the theory of instruction, and listening to the didactic utterances of *conductors*. All these things are valuable in themselves, but should not be permitted to engross the whole time; otherwise they exclude from participation nine tenths of the teachers. At least half the time should be given to model teaching on different subjects by the best teachers in the particular subjects present. Then the teachers will see the machinery of education in actual operation, and they will learn more thoroughly and rapidly than in any other way. Many Institutes have been organized and conducted after this manner during the past year, and with signal success, and this system is growing more and more in favor.

Such Institutes are temporary Normal Schools, and cannot fail to result in the very great professional improvement of the teachers; and whatever improves the teachers immediately inures to the benefit of the children and of the State.

To abandon Teachers' Institutes would be a step backward and a long step downward. It is precisely in those States which have most cherished and most profited by their public schools that Teachers' Institutes are regarded as indispensable to the system of public education. In the Southern States they are universally prevalent.

So far from crippling this valuable feature of the common schools, I trust that the Legislature will amend the law so that no Institute shall be held for a time shorter than five days, and permitting the County Superintendents of Schools, in their discretion, to hold them for ten days.

This extension of time, accompanied by a good organization, wherein more shall be done and less said, more of practice and less of theory, more seen and less merely listened to, cannot fail to redound to the great advantage of the State. The Teachers' Institutes should not afford merely a theater for the display of the accomplishments of one or a small number of individuals; on the contrary, they should enable every teacher, and compel every teacher, to take an active part, and thus result in the mutual and *decided* improvement of all the members.

The attendance of teachers is generally satisfactory, but a few are wanting in professional spirit and zeal, and do not attend. The County Superintendent should be required to withhold the pay of those teachers who absent themselves from the Institutes, not less than one week's nor more than four weeks' salary. But I am happy to say that this matter is constantly improving.

#### CHANGES IN THE SCHOOL LAW.

A number of changes in sections of the Political Code have been shown, by experience, to be necessary. Accordingly, at the last regular session of the Legislature bills were introduced, one in each House, embodying most of these changes. It is earnestly to be hoped that the subject will receive the needed attention from the incoming Legislature.

Section 1549 provides that any County Superintendent may appoint a deputy; but the deputy is to receive no salary. In the large counties it is not practicable for the Superintendent to discharge all the duties devolved upon him by law. He must have clerical assistance, to be secured only by a reasonable salary; and the clerk should be clothed with the power of a deputy.

Section 1552 should be so amended as to refund to the County Superintendent his reasonable traveling expenses while on duty. As a rule, these

invaluable officers are most inadequately paid; and to expect them to defray their expenses while on duty, would be not only unreasonable, but would be putting a premium on the non-discharge of duty.

When arrangements are made by Trustees of different districts for the attendance of children at schools not in their own districts, the effect should never be to cause a lapse of any district. Moreover, the census money attached to all children should go to the district where they belong, whether they attend in their own district or not; and when children are permitted to attend school out of their own district, their daily average attendance should be counted to the credit of the district where they belong. There are several other amendments to be seen in copies of the bills which were favorably reported to the last Legislature, but which failed to become laws by reason of the great pressure of business.

Sections 1612 and 1613, Political Code, should be amended by striking out the words "Saturday in," and substituting the words "day of."

Contracts with teachers expire on the thirtieth day of June, and in the few days generally intervening between the thirtieth of June and the first Saturday in July, the old Board of Trustees have the power to engage teachers for the ensuing year. This discretion should belong to the new Board.

#### NORMAL SCHOOL AT SAN JOSÉ AND ITS BRANCH AT LOS ANGELES.

It has been a question often mooted in the minds of educators whether Normal Schools justified their establishment and maintenance by the amount of practical good which they accomplished. I think that it may be justly claimed that they do. But it is certain that they might have been much more useful than they have been to the public instruction of the State. This fact has arisen from a misdirection of energy and ability.

It is a tendency of the teacher, and especially when there is a subdivision of labor and he is in charge of a special line of instruction, to magnify that specialty, and to throw into it all of his zeal and enthusiasm. In this way, while in the hot pursuit of mathematics, science, literature, and what not, there has been danger in Normal Schools, that the fact would be forgotten that they were *Normal Schools*, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges. In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers.

The phrase "normal school" has now acquired in the educational world a well-settled meaning; *i. e.*, an institution for training pupils to become teachers; an idea which may be expressed, if not elegantly at least cogently, as a *factory of teachers*. This, the technical feature, should always be kept as the salient feature. And, heretofore, this has not been sufficiently the case, from the tendency adverted to above. When I came into office, I was under this apprehension, and my inspections of the Normal School and its branch at Los Angeles served but to strengthen it. I spent a portion of two days at the Branch Normal School at Los Angeles, and two days at the parent school at San José. Subsequently I spent a whole week in close daily attendance at San José, visiting the class rooms, spending as much time with each teacher as possible, conversing with students, etc. I also conferred with County Superintendents and teachers in various parts of the State, and found that they thought that the normal element was not sufficiently emphasized in the Normal School.

Finally, I found with much pleasure that, after examining into and reflecting on the subject, the whole Faculty at San José were ready to concede that more might be, and ought to be done, in this direction. Accord-



ingly, with the most commendable liberality and zeal, they set about arranging and adjusting the curriculum and schedules of work to carry out the proposed reform. And while it may be justly claimed that the State Normal School has heretofore been in the front rank of such institutions, we may expect that henceforth the normal feature will be much developed, and the usefulness of these teacher factories much enhanced.

The foregoing remarks, upon our Normal Schools, were written two years ago, and now I am able to report that the hopes therein indulged have been fully realized. Both the State Normal Schools are in a most satisfactory condition, and the excellence of their work is evinced by the high appreciation of their graduates, which is manifested in nearly all of the counties of the State. There are three or four counties, however, where the Boards of Education refuse to grant a certificate, without examination, to the holders of State Normal School Diplomas. This is not merely to the serious loss of the counties, but it is to their discredit. In all such counties it will be found that some private and local training school is powerfully represented in the Board, or that one or more members are engaged in preparing pupils for examination as teachers by that Board itself. This is a gross abuse, and calls aloud for remedy. No member should participate in the examination of his own pupils, or in the preparation of the papers for those pupils. And the Constitution should be amended so as to make the granting of certificates on State Normal School Diplomas obligatory.

#### MORE PERMANENT TENURE OF OFFICE FOR THE TEACHERS IN THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Hitherto it has been the custom of the Trustees of the Normal School to elect the teachers for a year only at a time. Thus, at the end of each school year, the whole body of the teachers was dropped, and it was always a question who would be reëngaged. This could not but have a demoralizing effect on the teachers; it made every one dependent upon the good will of the Trustees, rather than a good record of zeal, ability, and success.

Soon after entering upon the duties of my office I brought this matter to the attention of the Trustees of the Normal School, and I am happy to report that, animated by an enlightened sense of justice and appreciation of the good of the schools under their charge, they unanimously resolved that henceforth no teacher who had been once regularly elected to the Faculty should be removed, except for cause, which cause should be ascertained by a fair and impartial trial before the Board of Trustees, the accused having the right to appear and be heard in his defense. This also appeared in my last report, and is reiterated here to enable me to report that this policy of the Trustees is meeting with the most gratifying success. The Faculties, feeling more independent and having a permanent tenure of office, are full of zeal, and are more efficient. And besides, the Trustees can now command the best teaching talent of the State. It is believed that this is the only instance of the kind to be found in the Union, but no doubt it will soon be copied elsewhere.

#### TOO HEAVY LABOR UPON THE PUPILS.

It was found that in many instances the labor was too exhausting upon pupils and calculated to break down their health. In recasting the schedule of studies, so as to give more time and attention to the normal features in the schools, the Faculty have made arrangements to greatly diminish the

strain upon the pupils. They have arranged to have an hour for study at the school buildings in the daytime and thereby diminish night study by one hour.

They have further determined to do away with close individual discriminations as to the comparative standing of the students, making the upper third of the class *honorary students* without individualizing those of that kind, or those that were below the line of demarcation, and also abolishing the positions of *salutatorian* and *valedictorian*. This will keep down a competition for honors too sharp and keen.

The several reforms above noted: the emphasizing of the technical feature of the schools, the improvement in the status of the Faculties, the diminution of the overburden of labor, and the prevention of an unhealthy competition for honors, it is hoped and believed will result in a signal benefit to the Normal Schools, and thereby to the schools of the State.

I append some extracts from the register of the Normal School for the year 1883-84:

#### CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION, PROMOTION, AND GRADUATION.

For admission to the Junior Class, the following qualifications are requisite:

1. *Age*.—Sixteen years.
2. *Certificates*.—A valid certificate, State or county, of any grade.
3. A *diploma* of graduation from some public Grammar or High School in the State.

Those wanting the last two qualifications can be admitted only on examination, and none will be admitted to the examination who have not *completed* the Grammar School course as prescribed in the counties of the State, or a course of study equivalent thereto. Pupils holding the Grammar School diploma are entitled to admission to the Junior Class without examination. Candidates for admission to advanced classes are examined in *all* the studies of the preceding classes.

It will be observed that the diplomas specified are those issued by Boards of Education to students completing the County Grammar School course. In the large towns and cities of the State, where High Schools exist, the Grammar School course is not so extensive.

Those expecting to enter any class in the school should examine carefully the "Conditions of Admission" and the "Advice to those who wish to enter the school," and they must not expect to enter until they are prepared to meet *all* requirements.

Pupils may enter any course for which they are qualified, but a great advantage will be derived from taking the full elementary course, to secure that thoroughness of drill necessary to the skillful teacher.

All pupils are examined frequently, and if they show either incapacity or unwillingness to do the required work, are assigned to lower classes, or excused from attendance.

None are admitted to the Senior Class under seventeen years of age.

By a resolution of the Board, adopted May 15, 1883, pupils will, hereafter, be admitted only at the beginning of the terms of the schools. The Faculty have, however, power to suspend this rule in cases which, for good and sufficient reasons, they may consider exceptional. *None are, under any circumstances, admitted to the Senior Class after the first examinations each term, as none are graduated who have not been one year in attendance at the school.*

Applicants for admission are required to make and sign the following declaration: "I hereby declare that my purpose in entering the school is to fit myself for teaching, and that I intend to teach in the Public Schools of California;" and to make a deposit of FIVE DOLLARS, which will be refunded when they leave, if clear of the books of the Librarian, and if there are no charges for injury to reference books, building, or furniture.

Those who are unable to pass the preliminary examination for admission to the Normal School can enter the Preparatory Class until qualified. In this class a tuition fee is required.

Pupils completing the course of study, training, and practice, prescribed by the Board, to the satisfaction of the Faculty, will receive a diploma equivalent to a first grade certificate. This is perpetual, and requires only the requisite experience to entitle the holder to an educational or life diploma.

By a resolution of the Board, adopted April 25, 1884, provision was made for honorary promotion and graduation. The action of the Board was as follows: "Pupils entering any class without conditions, either on examination or by promotion, who show in all their studies excellent scholarship, shall be entitled to and receive honorary promotion. This promotion shall be for acknowledged and obvious good scholarship, and need not be expressed in figures denoting a grading."

New pupils entering with not to exceed two conditions, who fully remove the conditions within ten weeks of their admission, may also earn honorary promotion.

Those pupils who maintain the honorary grade through the Senior year, including their practice work in the training department, shall be entitled to honorary graduation, and their diplomas shall be so indorsed.

Any irregularity of deportment, incurring the censure of the Faculty, shall exclude the pupil from the honorary grade for that term.

Graduates, before receiving their diplomas, are required to sign the following obligation: "I hereby agree to report to the Principal of the school from which I graduate, at least twice a year for three years after my graduation, and once a year thereafter, so long as I continue in the profession of teaching; and when I shall leave the profession I will report the fact to him, with the cause therefor. A failure to make such reports may be considered a sufficient cause for the revocation of my diploma."

For the information of applicants to higher classes, we append the following detailed statement of requirements in Chemistry, Zoölogy, and Botany, and a few general suggestions.

*Chemistry.*—Candidates for admission to the Senior Class are examined on the first twenty-two chapters of Mead's Primer of Chemistry, which may be obtained at any San Francisco bookstore.

*Zoölogy.*—Candidates must be able to write a complete tabular synopsis of the branches, classes, and orders of the animal kingdom, with examples of each order; also, to describe the characteristic differences of the several orders, and essential points of structure and function, as given by Tenney or Orton. They will also be examined upon the more destructive fruit pests of California, especially including the various Coccids and Aphides, Codlin Moth, and the family of Borers. Much information upon these points may be obtained by addressing, with stamp, Matthew Cooke, Sacramento.

*Botany.*—The elements of structural Botany, with dissection and sketching of all parts of plants, from the embryo through the stages of development to the fruit and seed.

Independent work in analysis or classification of our local flora is required, together with the arrangement of an herbarium of twenty-five specimens, including five ferns, mounted and named.

Examinations will include dissection, sketching, and analysis, and candidates for the Senior Class are expected to show that they have collected and dried the required number of plants, but are not required to mount them.

Students in Botany are invited to donate at least ten plants each to the herbarium of the school, as a small expression of gratitude to their Alma Mater.

#### GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

*First*—It is useless to attempt to complete the severe course of study required, unless the pupil has good bodily health.

*Second*—The advantage of the pupil of having taken a general course of reading before entering on the work of higher classes, are so apparent that candidates for admission to the Middle or Senior class will be examined with reference to what standard works of literature they have read. The result of this examination will exert a strong modifying influence upon the final acceptance of the pupil, and his assignment to a class in the school.

NOTE.—Those who expect to complete the course should be prepared to meet an expense of about four dollars for an Herbarium and other appliances in botany, in the middle year, and about the same amount for Chemical apparatus and Laboratory practice in the Senior year.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

This institution of higher learning is the apex of the pyramid of the system of public instruction. It enjoys an admirable organization, having a group of colleges constituting one University. Each of these colleges is addressed to a particular line of learning and to a specific object, while the mastering of the course of study of any one of them confers a liberal education, and in most of them, in addition thereto, a preparation for a particular profession. At Berkeley are found the College of Agriculture, the College of Chemistry, the College of Mines, the College of Civil Engineering, the College of Mechanical Engineering, and the College of Letters. The latter is again subdivided into three distinct yet complete courses: those of the Literary Course, Course in Letters and Political Science, and the Classical Course.

The instruction in these colleges takes place in the commodious and handsome buildings at Berkeley, admirably equipped with apparatus, laboratories, museum, machinery, furnaces, art gallery, and library. Seated on one of the finest sites in the world, and enjoying a view of an unrivaled land-and-water-scape of the City and Bay of San Francisco, with its islands and forts, its numerous sail and steam vessels in perpetual activity to sat-



isfy the demands of local traffic, while they penetrate or emerge from the forests of masts at rest in front of the city; the numerous and lofty messengers of commerce, bound to or from foreign ports, which conduct the eye to the famed Golden Gate, through which are seen the angry billows or else the ceaseless heaving swells of the vast Pacific, which shuts down the distant horizon.

In the City of San Francisco are situated the College of Pharmacy, the College of Dentistry, the Toland College of Medicine, and the Hastings College of the Law.

#### A NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Professor Edward S. Holden, a gentleman distinguished in the walks of science, and particularly in astronomy, and a man of high character, was elected President of the University, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of President Reid, and took charge in January of 1886. This event marks an epoch in the history of the institution, and it is hoped—as well as confidently expected—that it will now advance with accelerated progress to high reputation and extended usefulness.

President Holden was at the same time chosen Director of the Lick Telescope at Mount Hamilton, in Santa Clara County. The only great want of the University of California is now a sufficient number of students to avail of its benefits. It is practically free to all Americans, and entirely so to Californians.

It is not necessary nor desirable that everybody should receive what is called the higher education, but it is desirable that all who desire it should be able to get it. And this opportunity is afforded by the University in a manner and to an extent inferior to no institution in the country.

#### DIRECTORY.

##### *In Berkeley.*

The offices of the President of the University, and of the Recorder, are No. 20, North Hall.

The office of the Dean of the Colleges at Berkeley is No. 6, North Hall.

The offices of the Secretary of the Board of Regents and the Land Agent of the University are in South Hall.

##### *In San Francisco.*

The offices of the several Deans in San Francisco are:

- Dean of the College of Law, 636 Clay Street, room 2.
- Dean of the College of Medicine, 603 Merchant Street.
- Dean of the College of Dentistry, 131 Post Street.
- Dean of the College of Pharmacy, 529 Market Street.

#### UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS.

The following publications, giving information concerning the University and its various departments, may be obtained by addressing the Recorder, the Secretary, or one of the Deans.

1. The University Register.
2. The Circular of the College of Letters and of Science, containing specimen entrance examination papers and information concerning the requirements for admission.

3. The Annual Announcement of Courses of Instruction.
4. The Biennial Report of the President.
5. The Annual Report of the Secretary.
6. The Report of the Professor of Agriculture.
7. The Agricultural Bulletins.
8. Various University Bulletins on special subjects.
9. The Annual Announcement of the College of Medicine.
10. The Annual Announcement of the College of Dentistry.
11. The Annual Announcement of the College of Pharmacy.

The Recorder is Charles A. Ramm, to whom letters of inquiry may be addressed.

## INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

I have nothing of importance to add to, or detract from, the remarks made upon this institution in my report two years ago. The institution has been visited and inspected by both the Deputy Superintendent (Mr. Adair Welcker) and by myself. We both found that the care for, and management of, the pupils, and their intellectual training, continues to be satisfactory. I am not able to give the number and kinds of pupils at the institution at present, the number and names of the teachers, the course of studies during the different years, together with other interesting statistics, because of the failure of the Principal to report the same to this office. A request to that effect, made several months ago, has met with no response. I presume that my last report shows those matters with substantial accuracy.

Some portion of the public may wonder that I make no mention of matters which have had considerable newspaper notoriety of late. My answer is, that it is not my duty to do so. Being fiscal matters, and not educational, they are by law under the official cognizance of the State Board of Examiners, and not of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

## ORPHAN ASYLUMS RECEIVING AID FROM THE STATE.

The ninth subdivision of Section 1532 of the Political Code makes it the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction "to visit the several orphan asylums to which State appropriations are made, and examine into the course of instruction therein." All of these have been officially inspected by myself or by the Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction. The list is as follows:

Sacramento Protestant Orphan Asylum .....	Sacramento.
Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum .....	San Francisco.
San Francisco Almshouse .....	San Francisco.
San Francisco Female R. C. ....	San Francisco.
St. Joseph Infant Orphan Asylum .....	San Francisco.
Ladies' Protection and Relief Society .....	San Francisco.
San Francisco Protestant Orphan Asylum .....	San Francisco.
Good Templars' Home for Orphans .....	Vallejo.
Pajaro Vale Male Orphan Asylum .....	Watsonville.
St. John's Orphan Asylum .....	San Juan, San Benito County.
Female Orphan Asylum .....	Santa Cruz.
Los Angeles Orphan Asylum .....	Los Angeles.
Los Angeles Orphans' Home .....	Los Angeles.
Ladies' Relief Society .....	Oakland.
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum .....	San Rafael.
Home of Benevolence .....	San José.
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum .....	Santa Barbara.
Grass Valley Orphan Asylum .....	Grass Valley.



In the main, these institutions were found to be well managed, the children well cared for in respect of their health and morals. In general, there is a zealous and successful effort being made to give the children the fundamentals of a good plain education.

In quite a number the children are sent to some convenient public school, and of course the degree and kind of instruction are that of those public schools. In many, also, something of industrial instruction is given: the girls being taught cooking, the care of bedrooms, and other branches of housekeeping; while the boys are taught such labors as the establishments and the grounds call for. Not as much is done in this direction as might and ought to be done. Great care should be taken to give the children such knowledge of and respect for labor that on leaving the institution they will be able and willing to earn a living in some direction. They should all along be taught that the assistance of the institution is but temporary, lasting only during their period of helplessness, and because of that helplessness: and that to expect or to wish for help, after they shall be able to help themselves, and to live upon the means of the productive members of society, would be immoral and render themselves degraded and dishonest.

Needlework and, above all, plain sewing, and the cutting, fitting, and making of clothing is taught to the girls in some institutions.

The Saint Boniface Orphan Asylum of San Francisco was found to have been broken up, and the children transferred to two other asylums under the control of the Roman Catholic Church.

While it is true that the general run of instruction is good in most of these institutions, it must be admitted that the system of teaching might be improved in many instances. In several of the institutions the instruction is carried to a nominally high standard, including chemistry and algebra, which are, however, not taught as well as might be done. The memory is overburdened and the reasoning faculty not sufficiently developed. The excellent custom of using the blackboard, and the pupil demonstrating or explaining and commenting upon his exaction, is not sufficiently observed. There is a tendency, not, however, peculiar to these institutions, to run over many books of high sounding names, rather than to get *some* knowledge thoroughly and to go through the beneficial process of getting and digesting that knowledge.

The Sacramento Asylum, where there are one hundred and sixty-five children, is in an unfortunate condition with respect to sewerage. The pipes discharge into a cesspool. The old cesspool having been filled, the pipes have been transferred to a new one. There are at present no means of connecting them with the city system of sewerage. The unhealthy exhalations are perceptible in the dormitories on calm nights. The washrooms are kept in a neat condition, but connected with two of them are water-closets. The rooms, stairs, halls, and the buildings generally are kept clean, well ventilated, and in as good condition for health as care and zeal can effect. But some remedy should be applied at once to the defective sewerage.

The following extracts are taken from the reports of Mr. Adair Welcker, the Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction:

At the Good Templars Home for Orphans, at Vallejo, there are two hundred children. They are received at the age of fourteen months, and are kept until they are fourteen years of age. This is the general rule, but if good positions can be obtained for them, they are sometimes sent away at an earlier age. As my visit occurred during their holidays' time, I was unable to examine into the system of instruction. Their object is to take the children over the same grounds covered in the public schools by the

second grade and the grade below the second. Two additional teachers have been employed since my last visit; five being now employed. The building appeared to be neatly kept. The furniture is not, however, as good or as complete as that in some of the other asylums. The children appeared to be sufficiently clothed, with one exception—most of the boys are barefooted. As the weather was cold, I noticed that a large number of children were suffering from colds and coughs. Another objectionable feature in this asylum, is the fact that many of the children use the same towels. The fare is very plain, and I noticed several children tasting pieces of bread and returning them to the baskets from which they had been taken. On the whole, I think there is room for considerable improvement.

At the Female Orphan Asylum in Santa Cruz there are now one hundred and thirty girls. The instruction in this institution is not of a thorough character. I found the same defect which I mentioned in a previous report. The instruction is not at all analytical in its character. The sewerage here is bad; but this is owing to no fault on the part of the authorities. I was informed that for some reason they were not permitted to connect with the main sewer. The children are, however, apparently well at the present time. The dormitory over the school rooms is, in my opinion, unsafe. It has but one narrow exit. If a fire should start in the lower portion of the building, as the dormitory is on the third floor the inmates would probably be burned to death.

At the Pajaro Vale Male Orphan Asylum I found the system of instruction much improved since my last visit, and the boys better instructed than they were at that time. But between their condition and that of children in almost any of our public schools there is a great gulf yet. The dormitories are better than they were, and the dining-room was considerably cleaner than it had been at the time of my former visit. There should be women about the place. Until women are placed in charge of the dormitories they will have the same bad smell and the bed clothing will be dirty and offensive as it is at the present time. There are no bath tubs in the institution, and upon asking how the boys were cleaned, I was told that on Saturdays they were taken to a neighboring pond for a swim. They appeared to be as clean as the pond would make them but no cleaner, although a trough was pointed out to me in which they were compelled to go through the additional performance of washing their feet. Considering the liberality of the State, the orphans should have been found in a better condition.

#### SHOULD HALF-ORPHANS BE RECEIVED?

An orphan, a child without parents, of tender years, helpless, without kindred or friends able and willing to protect and provide for it, is an object which at once and irresistibly appeals to every heart having the least spark of generosity or charity. But the case of children called half-orphans is widely different; where either parent is living the *prima facie* idea would seem to be that the surviving parent should care for and provide for his or her offspring. This plain voice of nature is heeded by the virtuous and good, by even those who can be said to have only natural feeling, to such an extent that any proposition by a living parent to put a child upon the charity of the community should at once excite suspicion, and inaugurate a close scrutiny and search for those extraordinary circumstances which alone could excuse such an intent.

If such be the case with half-orphans, how much worse with abandoned children? To abandon a child is a crime just short of infanticide. The

circumstances which would justify such a thing must be extraordinary, indeed. To freely accept such children, and foist them upon the charity of those who toil and accumulate, is to encourage to put a premium on immorality and laziness. Doubtless there may be circumstances which would properly lead the authorities of these institutions to accept such children, but they certainly must be rare.

The State gives more than a quarter of a million annually to these charitable institutions. In one of these orphan asylums there are thirty-eight half-orphans, *and but one orphan*. In another, where there is but a single orphan, there are seventeen half-orphans, while there are ten children who have been abandoned by their parents. It is pleasing to note that at the Grass Valley Asylum, while there are one hundred and sixty-eight orphans, there are but nineteen half-orphans, and only three children who have been abandoned by their parents.

#### WORK SCHOOLS.

The following remarks on Work Schools are transcribed from my last report; because time and reflection have only strengthened the convictions therein set forth.

The subject of industrial education is one that is exciting great and increasing interest all over the country; in fact, all over the civilized world. There is a belief that the system of public instruction is defective, in that it does not teach a use of the ordinary tools of the handicrafts and a knowledge of the fundamental principles of mechanics. It is certain that nearly the whole time of childhood and youth is taken up in the schools, and there is not time, even if there were opportunity, to learn the use of tools and the habit of labor.

Most parents are in a great hurry to get their children into the public schools, frequently, it is to be feared, to get rid of the trouble of taking care of them. Besides, there is a great concentration of the people in cities and large towns, and children are thereby deprived of many of the opportunities and advantages of a rural life. On a farm there is a necessity for every one understanding and practicing the simpler operations of the mechanical arts.

The consequence is that there is a complaint that our young people, upon quitting the public schools, are helpless, and not fitted in any degree whatever for work.

Then comes the demand that they shall be taught how to work in the public schools. Every man who has an idea which he thinks to be for the general good wants it taught in the public schools. The system of public instruction seems to be regarded as an omnibus which is never full, but can always take on one more! The truth is, that the public schools are now doing their work well, better, in fact, than might be expected, when we remember how they are overloaded.

The proposition to teach industrial education *in all* the public schools is clearly impracticable. We have a vast corps of instructors fitted, by long and costly training and by experience, to serve the public; most of them—the large majority—are ladies, and are in charge of district schools, where they are alone without assistance. They have all they can do. Does any one expect these hard-worked ladies to teach carpentry, blacksmithing, agriculture?

No; if this demand is to be met, it must be by special schools, which might be called Work Schools, which would have in charge to give instruction in work which, however elementary in kind and limited in extent, would be good and sound.



To this end I would suggest that a sufficient appropriation be made to set up the necessary buildings and *plant*, and to purchase the necessary land at some one place at or near the county seat of every county. This is to be done by the State; and the money distributed to the counties in proportion to the number of school census children of the county.

Then let the fund for paying the salaries of the instructors be raised by a county tax. The appointment of the teachers in the Work School, their government, the disbursement of the fund of the school, and the entire control and management, subject to the laws of the State, to be vested in a Board of Trustees, of which the Superintendent of Schools of the county should be *ex officio* Chairman. The other members of the Board might be the presiding Judge of the Superior Court, the President or Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, the County Clerk, and the County Surveyor.

There should be land enough upon which to teach practical agriculture, including orchards, vineyards, and silk culture, at least to the extent of the production of cocoons.

In the buildings—which may be inexpensive structures of wood—there should be a *wood-work department*, where should be taught the use of carpenters' and builders' tools, the turning lathe, the simple principles of house and bridge building, and, if possible, those of the wheelwright and cabinet-maker.

There should be a *metal-work department*, equipped with a forge, anvil, vise, and blacksmiths' tools, machinists' tools, tinnern's tools, and, when practicable, the means for turning iron, brass, and other metals.

There should be a *leather department*, for teaching the trades of shoemaker, harness-maker, saddler, and glovemaker.

There should be a *sewing department*, in which the cutting and making of clothing should be taught, and all sewing of a plain and utilitarian kind.

There should be a *cooking and housekeeping department*, including laundry.

There should be a *book-keeping department*, where practical book-keeping and mechanical drawing should be taught. All the accounts of the several departments and of the entire Work School should be kept by the teacher of that department, who should also be the Recorder of the Board of Trustees. The keeping of the accounts of the school should form a part of the instruction in this department.

The Board of Trustees should make regular reports, and also all special reports that might be required of them, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and through him to the Legislature and people, as to the workings, condition, and prospects of the school. All produce and manufactures of the school should be sold and the proceeds added to the fund of the school. The apportionment due to any county might *remain in the State Treasury until the Trustees of the Work School should report* to the Superintendent of Public Instruction that the county fund for paying the salaries of the instructors was in hand or guaranteed to be ready by the time the land should be purchased and the buildings erected and ready for use. Then, upon the warrant, or requisition on the Controller, of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the money might be turned over to the County Treasurer.

Thus there would be one place in each county where the use of tools might be learned, and even a useful, self-supporting trade acquired, and also the great moral results achieved of self-reliance and a respect for labor.

Since these Work Schools would form a part of the public schools, the pupils would see that labor, the continued practice of labor, was necessary, desirable, and honorable, and was held so to be by the body politic.

If the schools were situated near the centers of population in the county

they could be availed of immediately by a large number without inconvenience or expense. And they would be *open to all* the children of the county, of suitable age, and so desiring, with the sole inconvenience and expense of taking up their board near the school when their homes were too remote.

Pupils might be admitted at the age of, say, fourteen years. They should be able to read, to write, and understand well the four ground rules of arithmetic, fractions (common and decimal), the principles of percentage, and the ordinary calculations of interest. This much, at least, they should understand. If they had been reasonably diligent at school before coming to the Work School they would know much more, such as United States history, geography, etc.

During the first year the pupils should be instructed in *all the departments* where it should be practicable; the boys in all, even to cooking, and the girls in the sewing department, the cooking and housekeeping department, the leather department (sewing and glove-making), the agricultural department, where they could well do much work in the orchards, vineyards, and, above all, in the care, preservation, and feeding of silkworms and the production of cocoons, and even in the work of the turning-lathe they might be profitably and healthfully employed.

At the end of this time (or a longer period if found to be necessary), the pupils might begin to specialize. They would have displayed a greater ability, or adaptability, or taste for some one trade or line of work, and thereafter give their whole time and energies to it; and thus, at the end of three years, or whatever should be the necessary period, they would be equipped with a good trade and ready to make their own livings, and become respectable and valuable citizens. In these county Work Schools constant and prolonged instruction should be given in drawing, right line drawing, sketching, pattern making, designing of figures for prints, etc.

Near the great cities, where there are more people and wealth, doubtless these schools would be developed so as to include many pursuits not here mentioned, like dyeing, calico printing, wool manufactures, and others too numerous to mention.

No doubt the project here sketched would need to be modified in many particulars when the Legislature should go to work to put it into operation, and examine into details. Nothing is insisted on save that all attempts to make any serious and profitable use of the public schools, as they exist, would prove failures, and even melancholy farces.

#### INSUFFICIENCY OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Under this head I beg leave to call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that the appropriations for the traveling expenses of the Superintendent of Public Instruction have, for several years past, been only one thousand dollars a year. This sum is totally inadequate to a proper discharge of the duties required by the law. The consequence was, that my predecessor was compelled to put in several deficiency bills to reimburse his outlays in the discharge of his duties. On taking office, I determined not to overrun the appropriation, but to stop whenever it should be exhausted, and allow the responsibility of leaving necessary work undone fall where it should fall. In the year ending June 30, 1883, I did so; but not exactly in the ensuing year, because a loud demand was made at the close of the year for my presence and services in a distant county, and the result was that the appropriation was exceeded by a small sum. Mean-



while, in both years, I failed to make many visits and inspections which the good of the public service demanded.

Section 1532 of the Political Code fixes the limit of these traveling expenses at \$1,500 per annum, although the Legislature, since 1880, as intimated before, has appropriated only \$1,000 per annum. The limit of \$1,500 a year was fixed in 1872, when the number of census children was more than one hundred thousand less than at present, and the work less than one half of that at present to be done; \$1,500 was then allowed, and now, with double as much to do, \$1,000 is allowed, and the same amount (\$1,000) was allowed as far back as 1863, when the total number of children enrolled in the public schools was only thirty-six thousand five hundred and forty. The proper limit for the present needs of the public service would be \$2,000 a year. Then the general superintendent of the instruction of the State could make occasional visits to outlying schools and districts off the seaboard and main lines of travel, and know for himself, and be able to report to the people, through the Legislature, the actual workings of the school machinery, to keep it homogeneous and progressing equally all along the line. There can be no abuse, because it is a reimbursement of outlays, and the details are scrutinized by the State Board of Examiners. This matter is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of the Legislature.

The salary of the Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction is only \$1,800 a year, while that of the deputy of every other department of the State Government is \$2,400 a year. No other deputy does more work for the State, and it will not be claimed that the functions of any are superior to his in importance. Why this injustice? This matter was referred to in strong language by my predecessor in his last report.

The Porter in the Department of Public Instruction receives but \$200 a year, while the least paid to the Porter of any other department is \$300 a year, and yet it is certain that none do more work than he. Why this unfair discrimination?

## STATE TEXT-BOOKS.

At the election in November, 1884, the people of the State, by a vote almost unanimous, made the following amendment to the Constitution of the State:

### AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 7. The Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Principals of the State Normal Schools, shall constitute the State Board of Education, and shall compile, or cause to be compiled, and adopt a uniform series of text-books for use in the common schools throughout the State. The State Board may cause such text-books, when adopted, to be printed and published by the Superintendent of State Printing at the State Printing Office, and when so printed and published to be distributed and sold at the cost price of printing, publishing, and distributing the same. The text-books so adopted shall continue in use not less than four years; and said State Board shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall provide for a Board of Education in each county in the State. The County Superintendents and the County Boards of Education shall have control of the examination of teachers and the granting of teachers' certificates within their respective jurisdictions.

The opponents of this measure, although they were not successful, were able and fiercely zealous. It was indeed a novel experiment, and a great departure from all known methods. In opposition it was urged that the State Board of Education would prove incompetent; that, granting their ability to discharge their appropriate duties, this was a work of expertism

of a rare and special kind; that the preparation of school text-books was a trade in itself, which required years of training in that particular business. It was further noted and dwelt upon that each member of the Board was an extremely busy officer in his own particular duties; and that the super-added labor of a member of the Board of Education was as much as could reasonably and fairly be expected from him as matters then stood.

And that, were it to be expected at all that such a commission could compile an acceptable series of text-books, the kind of printing, binding, engraving, and general "get-up" would be miserable; and that after long delay the cost would prove to be from three to five times as great as the books produced by private publishers working under a sharp competition. That these private publishers had millions of dollars invested in special machinery and plant for this particular and unique kind of work. That they had a corps of specialists in the mechanical as well as the educational branches of the business, who had become such by years of service in these same publishing establishments, and who, in consequence, received large and handsome compensation.

Immediately after the amendment to the Constitution had been proclaimed as carried by the votes of the people, I called a meeting of the State Board of Education to prepare for the meeting of the Legislature a scheme for carrying out the commands of the people, and to suggest the necessary legislation. All was done that could be done beforehand.

Upon the assembling of the Legislature the State Superintendent labored many weeks in conjunction with the Committee of the Senate on Education, assisted a portion of the time by the Finance Committee of that body.

Finally a bill was perfected which it was thought embodied the idea of the State Board of Education and would meet the necessities of the case. But this bill was replaced by the Act approved February 26, 1885. This Act appropriated \$170,000 in all for carrying out the enterprise until the next regular meeting of the Legislature. Of this sum \$20,000 was to be expended by the State Board of Education in compiling the text-books, and \$150,000 by the State Printer in the purchase of plant, materials, and labor.

Although this bill was found to be seriously defective by the members of the State Board, they resolved to go to work to carry out the wishes of the people in this great reform. The burden of this great labor mainly and necessarily fell upon the three educational members of the Board, though it is but justice to say that it entailed much additional labor upon the Governor of the State. Governor Stoneman, as presiding officer, has been unusually constant in attendance, and has displayed on all occasions the heartiest sympathy with the enterprise, and has forwarded it much by his zeal and wise and valuable suggestions. Also, it may be noted, that it has greatly increased the secretarial labors of the member who is also Secretary.

The books of most importance in the series were first undertaken, and these, the Speller and Word Analysis, the series of Readers, the Arithmetic, and Grammar are already finished, or near to completion. The SPELLER (which replaces the ordinary Speller and also the Word Analysis) has been completed since early in July last, and forty thousand volumes printed: the FIRST READER also, and forty-five thousand volumes printed: the THIRD READER, of which twenty-five thousand volumes are printed. The SECOND READER will be finished by the first of January, 1887.

The ARITHMETIC has been compiled and has been printed in pamphlet form for criticism and final revision, and will, it is expected, be finished shortly after the meeting of the Legislature.

The GRAMMAR has been partly compiled and the manuscript sent in for

the preliminary printing, and it is expected that the work will be finished before the end of the present school year.

The Board, as soon as funds were in hand, proceeded to select a Managing Editor of the entire series. They elected to that important post Mr. W. H. V. Raymond, who, in every way, has proven to be "the right man in the right place." They called on intending authors to furnish the manuscripts of the several works, or else portions of the same, with full presentations of their schemes. Many were sent in, but there was a general complaint against the short time allowed, and, in fact, this was a reasonable complaint. All the works prepared were rejected save a series of three Readers, presented as a gift to the State by Mr. H. C. Kinne, of San Francisco. The Third Reader was to cover the ground usually occupied by the Fourth and Fifth Readers. It is made up of selections from American and English writers.

In the main, those selections as presented by the donor have been retained, but vast work in the way of exercises and additions to fit the work for the school room has been done by the Board. The body of the text of the First Reader, as proposed by the donor, has been retained; but the exercises and necessary changes have been put in by the Board. The changes from the text, as presented by the donor, have been great in the case of the Second Reader, and, of course, all the exercises have been prepared by the Board.

In view of their want of success with authors from the community at large, the State Board of Education became convinced that it was necessary to undertake the work themselves. Accordingly, Professor More, Principal of the State Normal School at Los Angeles, volunteered to supervise the preparation of the Arithmetic; Professor C. H. Allen, Principal of the State Normal School at San José, undertook to supervise the preparation of the Grammar; and they requested Professor Welker, Superintendent of Public Instruction, to supervise the Speller and Word Analysis and the series of Readers.

Mr. More called to his assistance Mr. Frank Morton, one of the intending authors of the Arithmetic, and the work, so far as manuscript goes, has been done. The State Superintendent has enjoyed, from the beginning, the able assistance of the Editor, Mr. Raymond, on the work allotted to him; also, later on, of Mr. William Gwynne, Jr.; and in the compilation of the Speller and Analysis, of Mr. W. L. Willis. Great zeal and ability in the mechanical execution of the enterprise have been all along displayed by Mr. J. J. Ayers, the State Printer, and all the gentlemen of the State Printing Office who have been engaged upon it. Their work speaks for itself to every eye, and requires no eulogy at my hands.

The designs for illustrating the Readers have been made exclusively by Californian artists, prominent among whom are Miss Randall, Mrs. Weeks, Carl Dahlgren, and Thomas Hill. The admirable engravings executed from these pictures have been made by Mr. Matthew McKeon, now of San Francisco, and who has done much fine work for the leading periodicals of the country, such as Scribner's, Harper's, and The Century.

The only works of the series which have up to this time been submitted to the public examination are the Speller, First Reader, and Third Reader. So far nothing has been heard but hearty commendations of the educational and mechanical features of the work; and among these admirers it is but fair to say there are some who were among the strong opposers of the scheme and who predicted a miserable failure.

The State series of text-books is to be uniform throughout the State. This feature is excellent and so plain to view that no voice has been raised



against it. But so much scandal has gathered about the supply of the public schools with text-books, so many charges of corruption alleged to have been done by the book houses among school officers, school Boards, and Legislatures, that many persons would be well satisfied with text-books published under the scheme now under consideration, even were they somewhat inferior in quality, and more expensive in cost than those heretofore in use. But the cost of the books is one of the most gratifying things connected with the enterprise. The cost at Sacramento as determined by the State Board of Education of the books now furnished is as follows:

Speller and Word Analysis .....	20 cents.
First Reader, 128 pages .....	15 cents.
Second Reader, 228 pages .....	30 cents.
Third Reader, 512 pages .....	40 cents.

The series of Readers, covering substantially the same ground as those heretofore in use, will cost but eighty-five cents, while the price of Bancroft's is \$2 60; McGuffey's is \$2 50; Appleton's, \$3 00; and Swinton's \$3 05! The series of the State costs but little more than one third of the price of the cheapest of the above! Here is a triumphant success not dreamed of by the most hopeful of the friends of the enterprise. This success will save the pockets of the people millions of dollars in a few years. And this is not to be wondered at when we observe the inordinate wealth accumulated by a few great publishers of school books in the Union; they are but second in wealth and power to the great transportation companies. This enormous wealth is to remain disseminated among the people. Henceforth no man will dare try to abort this great reform, and saddle again on the people the grinding exaction under which they have heretofore groaned.

The Act on the matter of the State text-books, which was approved February 26, 1885, made it the duty of the Supervisors of the several counties to provide a "revolving fund," out of which, from time to time, the cost of text-books ordered from Sacramento might be temporarily advanced.

The Supervisors of all the counties, together with all County Superintendents of Schools, were reminded of their duty under said law by a circular, of which the following is a copy:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }  
SACRAMENTO, CAL., August 23, 1886. }

*To Boards of Supervisors of the State of California:* Under "An Act to provide for compiling, illustrating, electrotyping, printing, binding, copyrighting, and distributing a State series of school text-books, and appropriating money therefor," approved February 26, 1885, the State Board of Education has caused to be compiled a series of three (3) Readers, one (1) Speller, and one (1) Arithmetic.

I now, therefore, beg to call your attention to Section 7 of the Act referred to, which prescribes the duties of the Boards of Supervisors, and which reads as follows:

SECTION 7. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Supervisors of the counties, or cities and counties, in this State, to provide a revolving fund, for the purpose of enabling the County School Superintendents to purchase the State text-books; all moneys to be taken therefrom to be replaced by the moneys received from the teachers of the common schools in the several counties for the books furnished by them to the scholars.

The present year's levy for this purpose should provide a fund sufficient for the purchase of the books named above, namely, three (3) Readers, one (1) Speller, and one (1) Arithmetic. Of this list the Speller and Third Reader are manufactured, the First Reader nearly through the press, and the Second Reader and the Arithmetic so far advanced as to warrant the conclusion that they will be ready for distribution as soon as funds for their purchase can be made available under Section 7 quoted above.

In estimating the amount which should be levied, you are advised to confer with the County Superintendents of Schools, who are hereby requested to render such assistance as their knowledge of the wants of the schools of the county may enable them to do.

I further call your attention, and that of the County Superintendents, to Section 5 of the Act under consideration, which reads as follows:

SECTION 5. Whenever any one or more of the State series of school text-books shall have been compiled and adopted, the State Board of Education shall issue an order requiring the uniform use of said book or books in the common schools of the State; but said order for the uniform use of said book or books shall not take effect till the expiration of at least one year from the time of the completion of the electrotype plates of said book or books. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent any county or school district from adopting any one or more of the State series of school text-books whenever said book or books shall have been published.

WM. T. WELCKER,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

NOTE.—I am not able, now, to give the cost prices of the several books. The State Board of Education have not, as yet, the data to fix the same. But for the purpose of creating the "revolving fund," it will probably be safe to estimate the Speller (which replaces the common Speller and Word Analysis) at three fourths the price of Spellers in use; the Arithmetic at one half the cost of grammar-school Arithmetics; and the series of three Readers at one third the cost of the series in use.

The following circular of September 15, 1886, was issued, announcing that after October 1, 1886, certain text-books would be for sale under the law, and also the prices fixed for the same by the State Board of Education, viz.:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }  
SACRAMENTO, September 15, 1886. }

*To County Superintendents of Schools:*

Considerable inquiry having been made at this office, by teachers and other persons, as to the present status of the State publication of school text-books, and the course to be pursued in procuring them for use in the schools, I beg to furnish for your information, and for that of the public in general, the following facts:

Orders for the First and Third Readers, and the Speller, of the State series, will be filled at any time after October first.

The following prices, at Sacramento, have been fixed:

First Reader.....	15 cents.
Third Reader.....	40 cents.
Speller.....	20 cents.

Since the law does not give, either to the Board or to any other person, authority to draw funds from the State Treasury for the prepayment of freight, or to use, for that purpose, any part of the moneys received from the sale of the books, freight cannot be prepaid by the State until further legislation, but must be paid at the place of delivery.

All orders, by the provisions of the law, must come through the County Superintendents of Schools, and must be made on the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and be accompanied by cash in payment for the books ordered, at the prices named above. Should any person desire books to be shipped by mail, there must be added to these prices, for prepayment of postage: For each Third Reader, 12 cents; for each First Reader, 5 cents; for each Speller, 6 cents.

It is the evident intention of the law that the books should be sold at prices covering the cost of distribution; but, as the law now stands, even though the freight money should be prepaid by the purchaser, no one is authorized to draw it out from the State Treasury after it has once been placed therein. The intention of the law being as stated above, and the fact of inability on the part of any officer of the State to draw funds for prepayment being also as stated, it will be necessary for purchasers to pay their freight at the place of delivery, and it will be the duty of the County Superintendent to distribute the cost of freight justly over the volumes received, when delivering them to purchasers, until relieved from such necessity by legislation which is necessary and expected.

WM. T. WELCKER,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

On the twelfth of October, 1886, I sent to the Superintendent of Schools throughout the State the following circular, the object of which was to prevent abuses in the purchase of the State school text-books:

CIRCULAR TO COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

*State Text-books for the Public Schools Only.*

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }  
SACRAMENTO, October 12, 1886. }

Orders having been frequently made upon this department, by County Superintendents, for school books to be sent to dealers, I have deemed it proper, by this circular, to call especial attention to the fact that the law providing for the publication of school text-



books by the State does not contemplate their sale by dealers at a profit, and impliedly, charges the County Superintendents of Schools with the duty of protecting the public, in all cases, against such sale.

Therefore, all orders which do not direct that the books shall be sent to the address of the Superintendent himself, should state for what schools or for what individual use they are designed.

WM. T. WELCKER,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A grave imperfection in the Act approved February 26, 1886, was, no doubt, an oversight on the part of those who drew the same. As the law now stands, when the State Board of Education shall have made the small addition to the price of each volume to cover transportation to the place of destination, and the money transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and by him, as the law requires, placed in the State Treasury, he, nor any one, can draw it out again to pay the carrier. This is an absurd deadlock, which will, no doubt, be remedied by the incoming Legislature.

An additional clerk for the State Superintendent will be necessary, by reason of the large increase in the work of the office, consequent upon the sale of the text-books. I recommend that such an assistant be provided. I have been compelled to call upon the gentlemen, whose appropriate and important duties are in compilation, to assist me in this matter, even in the small amount of sales which have thus far taken place.

## EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

## ALAMEDA.

The system of examination for promotion and graduation is improving the attendance in the schools of the county outside the Cities of Oakland and Alameda; but irregular attendance is still a great drawback.

Trustees still are found making the mistake of retiring a teacher for the sake of "making a change."

A new impetus has been given to the study of "English," and a very fair course in this branch has been prepared by the County Board, to be pursued in the last two years of the grammar grades.

A number of very handsome school buildings have been erected; notably in Peralta, Sunol Glen, and Hays Districts, the people voting large amounts in bonds, with little or no opposition.

Generally, it can be said, the schools of the county are in a prosperous condition, manned by earnest, competent teachers, and supported by the large body of the public.

## ALPINE.

In February Garfield District was organized. A short but successful term of school was conducted in a private house. The district has no school house yet, but expects to build this year.

In Clay and Lincoln Districts the terms were shorter than usual, owing to division of funds in favor of the new district. In other respects they are slowly and steadily improving.

Everett District is quite extensive, but the residents are so scattered that all cannot attend the school, which has been declining for several years.

General satisfaction is expressed with the progress of the pupils of Webster District.

All the schools suffer from lack of funds.

## AMADOR.

From a careful examination into the working of the schools visited during the past year, and from the interest manifest and work done in our Institute, we are led to believe that, with few exceptions, we have an excellent corps of experienced, energetic, and wide-awake teachers, and that the schools of the county are rising to a high standard of excellence.

One new district has been organized, and two new school houses have been erected. Our greatest drawback is a lack of school funds, which we shall endeavor to have increased this coming school year.

## BUTTE.

The schools of this county still continue in a prosperous condition.

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## CALAVERAS.

I believe the schools of Calaveras County were never in a more prosperous condition than at the present time. An increased interest has been manifested in everything appertaining to school matters. One new district was organized during the year.

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## COLUSA.

The work done in the schools of Colusa County during the last year, was very satisfactory. The teachers, as a body, are cultured, energetic, and earnest; and good teachers make good schools. Although our county is not densely populated, we have had money enough to maintain good schools, for which we are indebted to the public spirit and business sense of our efficient Board of Supervisors.

We received 40 per cent more from the county than from the State. I would earnestly recommend that the number of teachers allowed to each district be based on the average daily attendance instead of the number of census children.

Three times since I have been Superintendent districts that had been employing two teachers have received money but for one, because they lacked one half dozen children of having the requisite ninety on the fifteenth of May. In every one of these cases it was impossible for one teacher to teach the school with any degree of success. I would recommend that the following proviso be added to Section 1621: "Provided that said balance shall be equal to or exceed the monthly salary of the teacher."

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## CONTRA COSTA.

There is no change from the satisfactory condition mentioned in my last report. Our teachers are doing better each succeeding year. Many of our Grammar School graduates have secured Normal School diplomas and certificates, and are enrolled among the permanent teachers of the county. They are doing most excellent work and we point to them with pardonable pride. Diplomas of graduation were awarded to twenty-two applicants at the annual examination in June.

The school house in Orinda Park District was destroyed by fire, evidently the work of an incendiary, in October. With an insurance and a tax of \$250, a better building has been placed on the original site. A commodious and two-room building has been erected at Port Costa.

The school law should be amended so that new districts could only be formed in May, and they should receive apportionments at the beginning of the next school year. The old Board of Trustees should have no authority to employ teachers and janitors between June thirtieth and the first Saturday of July. The method of using money voted at a district meeting should be defined. Apparatus as well as library books should be approved by the Board of Education, or purchase thereof forbidden. The

Board of Supervisors should have the authority to sell the property of lapsed districts, placing the proceeds in the School Fund, and should partition the territory of such districts among the adjoining districts.

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## EL DORADO.

### I.

Study the inherited capacities, aptitudes, tastes, capabilities, and talents of the child. Such as he has, in any such marked degree as to lead to reasonable certainty that any particular education or occupation would best fit him, should be noted, with the end in view. And the absence of such qualities as are necessary to his happiness and success should also be noted, that they may be in a measure supplied by proper education.

### II.

In education, first and especially, we must (acting upon what we have now ascertained) educate him so that he can use his talents; and, secondly, educate him in those general qualities necessary to his fitting condition as a member of society. The first course comprises his mental, physical, and *industrial* training; the second and last, his *moral*. We include in the term MORAL the greater and lovelier qualities which distinguish man from the brute. In brief, we include probity, truth, conscientiousness, generosity, courage, disinterestedness, liberality, self-denial, self-sacrifice, self-control, love of justice, gratitude, forgiving of injuries, pity, mercy, cleanliness, womanliness, philanthropy, fraternity, modesty, kindness, toleration, love.

### III.

Having gone thus far we must see to the CONDITIONS which surround the individual as such, as will permit him to devote himself to his proper work. He must be provided with labor at proper compensation; not such as will exhaust and wear him out, but will stimulate and invigorate him to improvement and perfection. Any existent system of education which does not do these things fails to accomplish its end, and must be condemned. Under our present system we note: 1. A total disregard of consulting the natural aptitudes of the child. 2. No attempt to educate those aptitudes. 3. No steps at all to secure proper environment.

Observe as minor features of this illogical present system: Overworked and underpaid primary teachers; overpaid and underworked academic professors; school directors elected by political bosses to make a profit out of the schools; positions of teachers bartered and sold; continued changes in text-books to give profit to publishing rings; bad text-books teaching nothing that is useful; no widespread kindergarten instruction; no practical science taught; no free industrial schools; the mind of pupils crowded with dreary masses of figures, dates, and so forth; pupils forced to learn by rote and by measure so much each day; pupils crammed and overworked; their physical and industrial education entirely neglected; no character building; no instruction in sweet and courtly manners; the children of the poor for the most part taught a useless mass of rubbish up to the time when they are forced to leave school for the factory; the children of the rich given the opportunity to use our high schools as preparatory Greek and Latin factories where they can be "polished off and veneered" as an aristocracy. These things are seen of all men.



It is hardly necessary to say that the views herein have never been incorporated into the world's opinion—much less have they ever been exemplified in the world's practice. But they certainly are the basis of a broad and comprehensive education. Still it must be remembered that wise, practical men begin to see that the bread and butter question underlies every other; and that, therefore, we cannot realize the new education, until our homes are freed from the horror of enforced poverty—until the landlord no longer levies his rent and the capitalist his extortion—until, in a word, there is a radical revolution in the social and economic life of the people.

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#### FRESNO.

Our schools generally are in good condition. Many of our people show a laudable interest in the advancement of education. Twelve new school districts were established in May, 1886.

School districts are established in May that the census may be taken, and, also, be near the end of the school year to avoid the division of money belonging to the old district from which the new district is taken. In 1883 the number of school districts in the county was sixty-four. Now the number is ninety-four.

Section 1768, School Law, should be so amended as to make it the duty of the County Superintendent of Schools to appoint the members of the County Board of Education, subject to the confirmation of the Board of Supervisors.

Section 1792 should be so amended as to name the studies in which applicants for first grade certificates should pass examination, and the standard for first and second grade certificates should be fixed. This would place applicants for life and educational diplomas on an equal footing; and thus issued, should be respected in every county of the State.

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#### HUMBOLDT.

I am pleased to report that there is a general upward tendency in the schools of this county.

Trustees are using more care and judgment in the selection of teachers, and as a consequence, poorly qualified and unprogressive teachers are dropping out of the profession, which is a healthy indication.

There has been quite an interest manifested during the past year in the improvement of school property, and the building of new school houses. Several districts have taxed themselves heavily to this end.

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#### INYO.

There has been a change for the better. One or two of the teachers had been somewhat reckless in deportment, but the "rules and regulations" adopted during the August meeting of the Board of Education had salutary effect.

There is a general want of order in all of our schools not noticed by the teachers themselves, but decidedly noticeable to the visitor, especially an old teacher.



In estimating the amount necessary to carry on our schools eight months I have taken the expenses of the last two years as a standard.

The library purchases are not all for this report.

In regard to amendments to the School Law, I shall make no suggestions at this time, but shall present them during the Superintendents' Convention.

I shall again refer to school progress. The Trustees in most our districts are in most instances endeavoring to secure such teachers only as have experience, or can bring the best of recommendations from late employers of teachers. It will be hard work for a poor teacher to get employment, hence more care and preparation will be required.

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#### KERN.

Notwithstanding the population of Kern County is increasing very slowly, a lively interest is manifested in the cause of education, and our schools are in a very healthy condition. Two new districts have been organized and two have voted special taxes for building purposes.

I think the school law should be changed giving the School Superintendent the sole power to appoint his own Board of Education.

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#### LAKE.

The schools of this county are moving in the right direction. Our teachers are making their training and experience felt—in better order and greater results. We want the Legislature of this State to supplement the efforts of the State Board of Education in every step necessary to give us without delay the uniform series of books in process of compilation.

We believe that the Legislature should allow a liberal salary for the County Superintendent, and should also provide that his traveling expenses should be paid by the Board of Supervisors, and if not so paid it shall be made his duty to draw, on his own sworn account, on the unapportioned County School Fund for the same.

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#### LASSEN.

The school funds of our county are steadily increasing. The tax roll is greater this year by several hundred thousand dollars, and as our people are now beginning to accumulate, better school buildings and *better teachers* may be looked for. One section of our county, sparsely settled four years ago, has under construction a school house, to cost seventeen hundred dollars. Lassen County in five years will have no cause to be ashamed either of her school buildings or her teachers.

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#### LOS ANGELES.

All of the schools of Los Angeles County are at least maintaining their former standard. Some are steadily gaining in efficiency. Several new buildings have been erected during the year, and new rooms have been

added to others. In the new buildings considerable attention has been given to external appearance, while comfort and convenient arrangement have received full consideration. In fact, districts vie with one another to make their school houses perfect in arrangement and becoming in appearance. Several districts, recently created, have not been able to provide for themselves, but they are diligent and hopeful. The increase in accommodations is keeping pace with the rapid material development of this country.

An exception ought, perhaps, to be made of Los Angeles City, which for the past three years has barely succeeded in providing school room for all the pupils desiring admission. Although nine rooms were added at the beginning of the last year, and three others later, the present year calls for a greater increase. The pupils still have the lead, and seem likely to keep it until the Legislature comes to their assistance. For in this matter neither the Board of Education nor the City Council, nor the citizens, are lacking in the desire to provide adequate accommodations, but their hands are tied. The Board of Education has no power to issue bonds as any District Board of Trustees has the privilege of doing; nor can the city tax itself for school purposes beyond the limit set by its charter. An Act of Legislature enabling a City Board of Education to call for the issuing of bonds to raise money for school purposes is the only way to relieve a city, growing as rapidly as Los Angeles and working under charter restrictions, of the burden of overcrowded schools.

In many of the growing sections of this county there is a strong disposition to divide districts. The effect of this subdivision of districts is to destroy all possibility of maintaining a graded school. \* \* \* \*

In regard to changes in the School Law I must again revert to the series of amendments recommended by the Convention of County Superintendents, January, 1885. I would also suggest legislation to define more closely the powers and duties of County Boards of Education under the amendment to Section 7, Article IX, of the Constitution, particularly with reference to the granting of Special and High School Certificates. Certificate blanks for these purposes should be provided by the State. Power should be given to County Boards of Education to define the apparatus that may be purchased with school funds in order to protect the districts from irresponsible peddlers.

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#### MARIN.

In reviewing the condition and noting the progress in our schools it can be seen that a greater care is exercised over school property than formerly. There has been a general refitting and repairing during the last two years.

The school libraries are larger and better supplied with juvenile books, and the schools are quite generally supplied with illustrative apparatus.

A new course of study was prepared in August, 1885, and every effort is being made to carry into effect a system of supervision based upon the provisions of the law relating to examinations for promotions and graduation.

Our Institutes have increased yearly in interest and valuable results; the teachers, almost without exception, taking part in the proceedings with readiness and earnestness. The exhibition of school work, which has been held in connection with our last two Institutes, has been the means of calling public attention to the work done in the different schools, and the results have been beneficial in ways direct and indirect.

## MARIPOSA.

This year has been a fairly prosperous one for the schools of this county. The census report shows a slight increase in the number of school children. In the main we have an excellent corps of teachers.

During the year there has been considerable agitation about the grading of the schools by the Superintendent.

We have more than twice as many teachers as there are schools, consequently there is the closest kind of competition for situations.

I think the teachers' examinations should be made more thorough and exacting. It is no advantage to the individuals or to the State to grant certificates to grammar school pupils and send them out to teach when they ought to be in school themselves.

Section 1594 of the School Law ought to be so amended as to show when the Trustees elected in new districts take office and what is their term.

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MENDOCINO.

Modesty and limited experience in superintending the schools of the county I represent, deter me from burdening this report with what you would no doubt consider unimportant suggestions as to amendments of the School Law of this State.

The schools of Mendocino County are, I think, in fair condition—probably up to the average of the schools of the State. We have in the main good school houses suitably supplied with furniture and apparatus, as my financial report will show, and in these houses, I have found, generally in my round of official visits, earnest, energetic, efficient teachers, abounding in faithful efforts to elevate and improve in mind and manners, if not in morals, the thirty-eight hundred children within our borders.

My worthy predecessor, Mr. J. C. Rudduck, whose unexpired term I have been appointed by the Board of Supervisors to fill out, has done much to build up and improve the public schools in this county, and his absence from our Board of Education, Institutes, and school rooms will no doubt be keenly felt. Much favorable and some unfavorable criticism might be made on the schools of this county, but I refrain.

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MERCED.

After summing up the past year's school work in my county and comparing it with that of the year previous, I find a most satisfactory progress has been made; and that the schools generally are in a prosperous condition.

I can suggest no amendment to the School Law other than that made in my report of 1885, viz.: That when the citizens of any county in the State shall have raised by subscription sufficient money to erect a high school building at the county site, the County Superintendent shall, at the time he furnishes his estimate for money to the Board of Supervisors, as required by Section 1817, make his estimate to raise an additional amount, not to exceed \$5,000 for any one school year, which shall be collected and paid into the county treasury as other school moneys, and to be known as the "County High School Fund." The county Board of Education shall be ex officio members of a Board of Trustees of the County High School, with



the same powers and duties as School District Trustees. All moneys paid into the High School Fund shall be disbursed in the same manner as the funds of other school districts. In my opinion such an amendment would confine the county schools to a "grammar grade" course proper, and only such pupils as graduate from this course and apply for free admission to the County High School would be admitted. Thus giving higher education *only* to those who *want* it and *seek* it, and at the same time giving the *larger* number who only wish to take the "grammar grade course" a better opportunity to obtain the advantages it affords.

In suggesting the above amendments I have not attempted to *frame* the several sections that would be necessary to make it operative, but simply to call attention to the *end* to be obtained.

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#### MODOC.

The schools of this county have made fair progress during the past year, though the interest has been somewhat impaired on account of the prevailing epidemics. The two districts which have not maintained school for six months were recently organized.

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#### MONO.

With regard to the general condition of the schools of this county, I would say that about one third are very good, one third are in fair condition, and the remainder rather poor. Funds are provided in all the districts sufficient to maintain school for eight months, and in Bodie District the largest school is maintained ten months in the year.

The dominant feeling in the county is, I am happy to say, favorable to the maintenance of good schools, but we are not always able to secure good teachers. The ordinary examination does not seem adequate to test the real fitness for the business of teaching. It too often happens that one holding a certificate of high grade, along with many flattering recommendations, will be found lacking in the energy, the tact, or knowledge of teaching requisite to the conducting of a profitable school.

The school houses are all good, and many of them excellent. Most of the districts are provided with all needful apparatus—some of them with more abundant and more expensive apparatus than is really needed.

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#### MONTEREY.

Monterey County has sufficient cause to be reasonably proud of the present condition of its schools. Increase in interest, in attendance, in length of term, and in revenue, is a matter for hearty congratulation.

The present greatest need of the schools of the county is intelligent supervision, any supervision heretofore being quite out of the question, inasmuch as the Superintendent's salary was so small as to make it necessary for him to teach. However, the County Government bill has been so amended as to give an adequate salary to the next Superintendent, and wisely to require his whole time and attention to be given to the interests of the school.

## NAPA.

During the past year the schools of Napa County have made good progress. Our census population has increased about one hundred, and the average daily attendance in like ratio. Two new school districts have been created, and one has gone out of existence. Our Board of Supervisors were more liberal in their tax levy last year than usual. I received all I asked for, and the finances of our schools were fairly provided for. Too many changes of teachers still continues to be an evil. In those districts where there is a change of teachers every term progress is necessarily slow. I think a change in the law relating to the Library Fund is advisable. Too much money is appropriated for libraries. In many of the smaller districts one half of the present amount would be ample. I think five per cent of the State Fund would be sufficient.

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## NEVADA.

The schools of this county have made good progress during the past year. One new school district (Maybert) has been formed. It is situated high up in the Sierras, in the famous Washington mining country. There are now two petitions before the Board of Supervisors, each asking for a new district.

The schools, on an average, have been maintained nine months. The feeling among school officers and teachers is to keep up the wages as high as possible. Our Board of Supervisors are liberal-minded gentlemen, having a high appreciation of good schools and long terms. I asked of them an appropriation of thirty-one cents, for school purposes, and they allowed thirty-five and six tenths.

Trustees generally have shown an interest in improving school property and have sustained and encouraged the teachers in their work.

Most of the schools have a good library and all are well supplied with apparatus. Nevada County ranks seventh in the State in population, but in an educational point it is second to none.

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## PLACER.

The schools, with few exceptions, are in excellent condition. Now and then a school has a teacher that has mistaken his calling, but such teachers are scarce, and I am glad to say, gradually drifting out of the profession. The existence of one district has been endangered through failure of the iron lead at Hotaling. No district has lapsed and one district has been created. The greatest difficulty we have had to contend with has been a lack of money. If the money coming from the railroad tax had been received at an earlier date many schools would have maintained a longer term of school, but as it is the money places them on a sound financial basis for the present year. As far as the school work is concerned, I can say with all confidence that, with the exception of a few schools, it has been progressive and thorough.



## PLUMAS.

The progress and condition of the public schools in this county leads me to suggest that Lassen, Sierra, Modoc, and Plumas should have a joint Superintendent who should not teach, who should be allowed a salary and traveling expenses sufficient to allow him to stop from two to four or five days in each school. He should be a State Examiner, and the appropriation of State school money should be contingent on compliance with his suggestions, his opinion of the needs of the several districts should be founded on oral and written examinations, and appeal from his requirement of teachers, trustees, and pupils should lie in the State Board. My experience in this and other counties of the State in this State, convinces me that teachers in our ungraded country schools pay little attention to the prescribed course of study, notwithstanding in their reports they say they do. No man can be in any proper sense a County Superintendent of Schools who must teach in order to make a living in the county where he *tries* to serve as Superintendent.

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## SAN BENITO.

An unusual interest has been manifested in the schools, the result being an increase of thirteen per cent in average attendance over that of last year. The teachers are trying to make the school work practical, and in this they are assisted by the parents.

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## SAN BERNARDINO.

It is gratifying to be able to state that during the past four years there has been a marked improvement in the public schools of this county. The statistics show an advance in every particular. From fifty-two schools to seventy-two; three thousand one hundred and seventeen census children to four thousand one hundred and thirty; attending public schools from sixty-seven per cent to seventy per cent, an increase in *average daily attendance* on census children of two per cent; number attending private schools in 1883, .064 per cent, reduced to .038 per cent in 1886; average salary of teachers from \$63 80 in 1883 to \$67 29 in 1886; increase of value of property on assessment roll (exclusive of railroad mileage) seventy-seven per cent; increase of value of school houses, sites, and furniture from \$58,130 in 1883 to \$146,888 in 1886, or one hundred and fifty-two per cent, with \$25,000 now provided for or now building—to come in next annual report.

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## SAN DIEGO.

The past year has been one of marked progress in educational matters in this county, the schools keeping up with the phenomenal growth of the wealth and population of this section. Nine elegant and substantial school buildings were erected during the year, and as many more are now under contract. The reincorporation of the City of San Diego, by giving a separate school government, has placed the schools of that city upon a financial footing that will add greatly to their efficiency. They, in common with the other schools of the county, have been seriously crippled by

the low rate of county school tax and by the non-payment of taxes by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. I would respectfully suggest that there should be some provision in the law of the care and disposal of the property of lapsed districts.

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#### SAN FRANCISCO.

From July 1, 1885, to date, forty-eight new classes, containing an average of fifty pupils each—say twenty-four hundred in all—have been established, although no new school houses were built. Room had to be found by converting basements in existing school houses into class rooms; by raising outside buildings of one story in height and constructing rooms beneath; by renting rooms in the neighborhood, and in some cases by partitioning off halls in the largest buildings. In spite of these expedients—the best that could be done because of lack of means—many of the classes in the densely populated sections of the city are overcrowded, and many children are still unable to secure admission to the schools.

Good work has been done during the past year, notwithstanding the plentiful lack of school facilities and appliances.

Our system is admirable and is every year improving, and it has been administered intelligently and efficiently by an able and a faithful corps of teachers.

With all these wretched deficiencies, our schools are the pride of our citizens, and it is no boast to say that they are superior to those of nearly all the large cities of the nation.

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#### SAN JOAQUIN.

The past year has been marked with considerable progress; nearly all the schools have been enabled to continue eight months; the average for the county being 8.2 months. Many improvements are making in many of the districts, such as fencing and beautifying the grounds; remarkable in this respect are the districts of Salem, New Hope, and Lammersville. A few of our schools have not done as well as they ought to have done, owing to local factions existing in the districts. The sooner the patrons realize the fact that these animosities only tend to rob their children of an education, the better it will be for them.

The district of New Hope erected a fine substantial building this year at a cost of \$2,200.

One fact above all others to be deplored, is the frequent changing of teachers. Forty-one schools outside the city have made changes this year. Oftentimes the changes are made out of spite, or from some whimsical notion of some of the patrons; but very often the teachers themselves are to blame.

I wish to reiterate changes in the school law indicated in my report last year. The amount set aside for library purposes should be reduced to five per cent, instead of ten per cent. The reasons I would urge for this change are:

*First*—Nearly all the school libraries are (in this county at least) pretty well filled with books—many of them never opened.

*Second*—Many worthless articles, falsely called *apparatus*, are palmed off on Trustees at almost fabulous prices, simply because there is money in the Library Fund—when the article sold is of no special benefit whatever.

In looking over the school work of the last year, I find there is much to commend. There is an increase in the average daily attendance, and in the average number of months of school taught in the county, no school having had less than eight months, and the average has been nine and a half months.

The number of changes of teachers has been a few more than the year previous, though most of our best teachers are continued in their good work. Several have been in the same school over five years, and a number from three to five years.

One district, Pigeon Point, has lapsed for lack of attendance. Jefferson District has voted bonds, and has built a fine school house. San Mateo District recently held a meeting and adopted the Caminetti Course—the first in this county.

Financially, our schools, with one or two exceptions, are on an excellent footing, carrying over a balance sufficient, with the August apportionment, to pay expenses until we receive the school money from the county taxes in January.

We are in suspense in regard to the text-books, our County Board having done nothing for two years, awaiting the advent of the State series. We ardently hope when that series does come we shall be amply repaid for our long waiting.

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#### SANTA BARBARA.

The condition and progress of the schools of Santa Barbara County have been most gratifying during the last year.

The semi-annual examination of the Grammar Grade pupils has given an added impetus to primary education, and the pupils in the lower grades are looking forward eagerly to the time when they can graduate with honor from the Grammar Grade and obtain their diplomas. One school in the county, "Rofelo," has adopted the Grammar School Course in accordance with the Caminetti Bill. A class of thirteen graduated with honor. The High School has a large attendance, and is so successful that no private school can be supported. The prospects are bright for work the coming year, for our teachers are wide awake and progressive.

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#### SANTA CLARA.

The schools of the county are in a very satisfactory condition. Our teachers are thoroughly qualified, energetic, and fully alive to the importance of the work in which they are engaged. I would again suggest the propriety of reducing the library fund to five per cent of the State School Fund annually apportioned to the district, unless five per cent exceed \$25, in which event it consists of \$25 annually taken from the fund apportioned.

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#### SHASTA.

The schools of the county are progressing fairly. At the present time we have a number of first class experienced teachers in the county. During the last year the schools have prospered under their management. The tendency, however, which is manifested to make places for the young and



newly fledged teachers, turned out by scores at every teachers' examination, will, I fear, not prove altogether beneficial.

The census roll is increased by one hundred and thirty-seven. The average daily attendance is larger than last year by two hundred and thirteen, while the per cent of attendance is raised from ninety to ninety-two. The number of districts keeps pace with the increased number of children, five new districts having been established during the year. It is confidently hoped that sufficient funds will be raised during the current year to run the schools at least seven months.

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#### SACRAMENTO.

During the school year ending June 30, 1886, there was two new districts organized. The attendance and general attendance during that period will compare favorably with any that have preceded it. One of the most serious drawbacks to our school system appears to me to be the many instances in incompetent School Trustees, who neglect their duty—men who cannot appreciate the difference between a good and a bad school—who employ cheap, inexperienced teachers, and never give the slightest attention to school affairs.

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#### SOLANO.

I cannot return as encouraging a statement of our schools as formerly, from the fact that our Board of Supervisors is so extremely economical that insufficient funds are raised to give them the support formerly given.

I would suggest that the law be so amended, that in districts where an eight months' school has been maintained a balance is left over; that when that balance is over \$300 in schools of one teacher, and \$500 in schools of three and less than five, and \$1,000 in schools of five and more, the same should be reapportioned among the other districts.

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#### SONOMA.

The condition of the schools of this county is quite satisfactory. The liberal provisions made by the Supervisors for the support of the schools for the year just closed has enabled nearly all the districts to maintain school eight months. Several new school houses have been erected since last report, and a number more will be erected during the coming year. In Santa Rosa extensive improvements have been made, and six of the rooms have been provided with new furniture. Petaluma has voted bonds for the building of a new school house, which will be erected during the coming year. It will be by far the best public school house in the county. Other districts are moving in the matter of increased and better accommodations.

The law governing the amount of money for school libraries does not give satisfaction in this county. Itinerant agents, who sell subscription books at extravagant prices, have managed to carry away a large part of the fund. Measures will be devised soon to prevent injudicious expenditures of library money.

## STANISLAUS.

The progress of the schools during the past year has been marked. Demand is being made for experienced teachers, and the people are awakening more generally on the subject of education. During the coming year there will be a very much larger percentage of experienced teachers in the county than usual.

The greatest difficulty at present seems to be that of finances. I think the law should be so amended as to give each district \$600. This would allow an eight months' school; also allow the Trustees to insure, supply, and repair the school houses, while at present it is difficult to do so and pay wages sufficient to induce good teachers to accept the schools.

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## SUTTER.

The public schools in Sutter County for the school year ending June 30, 1886, have maintained their usual standing in the progress of pupils generally. The average daily attendance has been fully up to and a little in excess of former years, notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather during the past Winter—the rains being excessive, and the roads in many parts of the county being to a great extent impassable, so much so, as will be observed, the Superintendent was unable to make his annual visit to many of the schools, especially those located on the Sacramento and Feather Rivers.

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## TEHAMA.

The schools of this county were never in a more flourishing condition than at present. Most of our teachers aspire to a first grade before entering upon the duties of a teacher.

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## TRINITY.

During the past year the schools of this county have maintained a high standard of excellence, and the results of school work have been most gratifying. The fact that the old teachers were retained in the greater number of the districts contributed largely to the success of the year, and materially lightened my labors. The high standing of graduates of our schools at various academics and colleges in the State reflects much credit upon our teachers.

Our people are beginning to recognize the fact that the common school is the medium for the education of the greater part of their children, and are heartily coöperating with superintendents and other school officers in placing our schools on a basis that will challenge comparison. One new district was formed last year, and three petitions now await the action of the Board of Supervisors. I would suggest that it be made optional with the Trustees to use the library fund as such, or to merge it with the school fund; also, that surplus money, after \$500 be apportioned for each teacher, should be divided pro rata among those districts having an average daily attendance of twenty or more.



## TULARE.

The schools of this county are making rapid progress. An unusual interest has been manifested during the past two years in displacing the old and unsuitable school houses with new and commodious edifices. Bonds have been issued and sold to meet the demands of building purposes in many new districts, and the end is not yet. The amount voted is rarely less than \$1,500, and in two instances magnificent buildings have been erected at a cost of \$20,000 each. Our school census is growing rapidly and population increasing to such an extent as to make it necessary to organize nine new school districts the past year, making in all ninety-nine. About one hundred and twenty-five teachers will be employed the coming year to teach these schools, a number of whom are graduates from the "Grammar School course," for the schools of the county.

From the rapid increase of the school census children, the average daily attendance at school, the large number of substantial school houses annually built, and from observations made of the teachers' work in the schools, I conclude that the schools in this county are in a prosperous condition and accomplishing good results.

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## TUOLUMNE.

The schools of this county are in good condition. Nearly all of the teachers are Californians born and bred. Quite a number of them have from ten to fifteen years experience, and several are Normal School graduates.

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## VENTURA.

I am glad to report the interest in the public schools of this county is constantly increasing, and attribute it to the following sources: First, the employment of professional teachers; persons who have received a special training for the profession at a Normal School. Second, the grading of the country schools.

It is now demonstrated to the satisfaction of nearly every citizen of the county that more work, and better work, can be done where the common schools are taken out of the mixed condition in which classes were found in the old field schools, and made to follow a graded course of study.

Grading the country schools works to advantage in the following ways: First, in making the work of the teachers uniform; second, saving of time when a teacher assumes charge of a new school; third, allowing parents and children to observe, as time passes, what they have accomplished, and what still remains to be done, thus affording a means of estimating and comparing the advancement of pupils; fourth, leading to a system of graduation from the schools. In two matters due care must be taken, however, with graded country schools, lest the grading be harmful, one of which is the regular examination of pupils. Examinations should be upon the *strictest essentials*. Promotions should be made upon examination, strictly, but upon examination as just specified.

In two or three respects, I think, our school law might be changed to advantage.

I think a week's time is hardly long enough for an Institute. As it is, it generally amounts to a week's holiday or visit for the majority of teachers. It should be work.

Another point I would urge is this: The Superintendent is generally an ill-paid officer. His tenure of office is uncertain. He should, however, have access to a dozen or more of the leading educational periodicals of the world, and while Superintendent should have a well stocked professional library. This would cost several hundred dollars more than any Superintendent can afford. I would advise an addition to the law allowing the Superintendent to draw upon the unapportioned county fund for a certain sum—not less than thirty dollars annually for books and periodicals; the same to be the property of the office and open to the Board of Education. Another point of law which should be made is this: It is in my judgment advisable that no money should be drawn from the Library Fund in payment for books or apparatus except such as the County Board may have approved of and adopted and published in a special list. As it is now, agents visit in counties with any kind of apparatus and easily sell it to the districts, in many cases where it is utterly worthless.

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#### YOLO.

The schools of Yolo County are prospering fairly. A majority of the schools have maintained the eight months school.

The Superintendent was prevented from making his annual visit to the schools this year, on account of sickness and the unusual inclemency of the weather during that portion of the year usually devoted to such visits.

The school laws are not just what I would have them, should I consult my own convenience, yet the defects, if any, now existing, are not such as to call forth any special suggestion from me.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

*Census Statistics for the School Years ending June 30, 1885 and 1886.*

COUNTIES.	Number of White Children between five and seventeen years of age.					
	1885.			1886.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alameda	9,716	9,490	19,206	10,185	9,884	20,069
Alpine	54	45	99	58	50	108
Amador	1,437	1,392	2,829	1,500	1,439	2,939
Butte	2,054	1,941	3,995	2,137	1,992	4,129
Calaveras	1,204	1,132	2,336	1,204	1,133	2,337
Colusa	1,613	1,534	3,147	1,678	1,632	3,310
Contra Costa	1,811	1,732	3,543	1,731	1,642	3,373
Del Norte	270	244	514	259	274	533
El Dorado	1,055	1,098	2,153	1,051	1,102	2,153
Fresno	1,905	1,790	3,695	2,122	2,014	4,136
Humboldt	2,521	2,471	4,992	2,582	2,472	5,054
Inyo	227	236	463	257	239	496
Kern	623	567	1,190	620	629	1,249
Lake	893	885	1,778	895	873	1,768
Lassen	497	440	937	507	481	988
Los Angeles	7,597	7,533	15,130	8,271	8,203	16,474
Marin	1,201	1,103	2,304	1,245	1,064	2,309
Mariposa	484	443	927	501	441	942
Mendocino	1,936	1,830	3,766	1,903	1,858	3,761
Merced	780	758	1,538	790	729	1,519
Modoc	650	697	1,347	743	739	1,482
Mono	205	198	403	189	174	363
Monterey	1,938	1,878	3,816	2,007	1,910	3,917
Napa	1,784	1,687	3,471	1,853	1,711	3,564
Nevada	2,350	2,277	4,627	2,363	2,258	4,621
Placer	1,528	1,389	2,917	1,574	1,423	2,997
Plumas	518	500	1,018	507	515	1,022
Sacramento	4,869	4,838	9,707	3,963	3,944	7,907
San Benito	839	864	1,703	873	940	1,813
San Bernardino	1,839	1,810	3,649	1,989	1,985	3,974
San Diego	1,567	1,524	3,091	2,023	1,982	4,005
San Francisco	34,116	34,059	68,175	36,767	36,487	73,254
San Joaquin	2,971	3,022	5,993	2,971	3,096	6,067
San Luis Obispo	1,667	1,504	3,171	1,800	1,666	3,466
San Mateo	1,206	1,123	2,329	1,225	1,193	2,418
Santa Barbara	1,897	1,880	3,777	1,937	1,888	3,825
Santa Clara	5,110	4,894	10,004	5,325	5,092	10,417
Santa Cruz	2,205	2,203	4,408	2,154	2,112	4,266
Shasta	1,429	1,268	2,697	1,459	1,369	2,828
Sierra	550	536	1,086	539	545	1,084
Siskiyou	936	905	1,841	966	928	1,894
Solano	2,661	2,499	5,160	2,589	2,466	5,055
Sonoma	4,054	3,984	8,038	4,216	3,968	8,184
Stanislaus	1,157	1,163	2,320	1,195	1,199	2,394
Sutter	677	677	1,354	671	662	1,333
Tehama	1,299	1,295	2,594	1,382	1,277	2,659
Trinity	344	332	676	351	366	717
Tulare	2,267	2,043	4,310	2,489	2,356	4,845
Tuolumne	748	816	1,564	771	797	1,568
Ventura	882	847	1,729	959	920	1,879
Yolo	1,628	1,562	3,190	1,654	1,591	3,245
Yuba	1,032	1,047	2,079	1,001	1,057	2,058
Totals	124,801	121,985	246,786	130,001	126,767	256,768

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Negro Children between five and seventeen years of age.					
	1885.			1886.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alameda .....	59	60	119	77	58	135
Alpine .....						
Amador .....	4	4	8	4	4	8
Butte .....	23	22	45	22	27	49
Calaveras .....						
Colusa .....	2	6	8	4	5	9
Contra Costa .....				2	6	8
Del Norte .....	1	1	2	1	1	2
El Dorado .....	18	16	34	14	13	27
Fresno .....	4	7	11	15	10	25
Humboldt .....	2		2	2	1	3
Inyo .....	1		1	1		1
Kern .....	23	16	39	12	8	20
Lake .....	1		1	2		2
Lassen .....				2		2
Los Angeles .....	22	28	50	59	60	119
Marin .....	1	3	4		2	2
Mariposa .....	9	7	16	6	5	11
Mendocino .....	7	3	10	7	4	11
Merced .....	8	6	14	10	5	15
Modoc .....	1		1			
Mono .....	1	1	2			
Monterey .....	2	3	5		1	1
Napa .....	6	7	13	4	12	16
Nevada .....	14	21	35	14	21	35
Placer .....	2	4	6	2	3	5
Plumas .....						
Sacramento .....	123	123	246	44	43	87
San Benito .....						
San Bernardino .....	6	2	8	6	1	7
San Diego .....	4	8	12	9	10	19
San Francisco .....	131	132	263	128	124	252
San Joaquin .....	52	57	109	53	63	116
San Luis Obispo .....	2	2	4	3		3
San Mateo .....						
Santa Barbara .....	4	6	10	4	6	10
Santa Clara .....	22	29	51	19	30	49
Santa Cruz .....	10	12	22	9	10	19
Shasta .....	8	9	17	10	9	19
Sierra .....	3	3	6		5	5
Siskiyou .....	2	2	4	5	4	9
Solano .....	10	6	16	11	11	22
Sonoma .....	8	2	10	6	5	11
Stanislaus .....	7	3	10	14	8	22
Sutter .....	2	3	5	3		3
Tehama .....	19	20	39	22	21	43
Trinity .....						
Tulare .....	18	17	35	18	20	38
Tuolumne .....	6	6	12	4	4	8
Ventura .....		1	1		1	1
Yolo .....	18	8	26	17	12	29
Yuba .....	21	19	40	25	28	53
Totals .....	687	685	1,372	660	661	1,321

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Indian Children between five and seventeen years of age under guardianship of white persons.						Total Number of Census Children.	
	1885.			1886.			1885.	1886.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Alameda .....	2	3	5	4	5	9	19,343	20,227
Alpine .....							99	108
Amador .....	5	1	6	1		1	2,843	2,956
Butte .....	7	15	22	10	11	21	4,083	4,218
Calaveras .....	13	5	18	6		6	2,357	2,356
Colusa .....	1	1	2	1	1	2	3,158	2,322
Contra Costa .....					1	1	3,552	3,382
Del Norte .....	12	3	15	8	3	11	532	546
El Dorado .....	20	22	42	25	23	48	2,266	2,247
Fresno .....	12	15	27	9	9	18	3,742	4,183
Humboldt .....	1	6	7	6	6	12	5,015	5,069
Inyo .....	8	5	13	17	15	32	477	529
Kern .....	14	16	30	15	13	28	1,264	1,293
Lake .....	12	9	21	16	16	32	1,800	1,802
Lassen .....							937	990
Los Angeles .....	17	13	30	10	6	16	15,218	16,615
Marin .....	14	2	16	7	3	10	2,344	2,352
Mariposa .....				10	10	20	964	981
Mendocino .....	18	12	30	20	11	31	3,812	3,818
Merced .....					1	1	1,580	1,540
Modoc .....	4	5	9	4	5	9	1,357	1,491
Mono .....				1		1	405	364
Monterey .....	1		1				3,847	3,946
Napa .....	3	1	4	2		2	3,488	3,586
Nevada .....	2		2	1	1	2	4,674	4,678
Placer .....		1	1		1	1	2,933	3,009
Plumas .....		1	1	12	9	21	1,019	1,045
Sacramento .....	11	4	15	9	9	18	10,243	8,235
San Benito .....							1,703	1,813
San Bernardino .....	72	72	144	77	72	149	3,801	4,130
San Diego .....	18	7	25	9	7	16	3,129	4,041
San Francisco .....		1	1				69,000	74,079
San Joaquin .....							6,115	6,192
San Luis Obispo .....	5	4	9	8	3	11	3,184	3,480
San Mateo .....							2,329	2,418
Santa Barbara .....	2	4	6	4	1	5	3,793	3,844
Santa Clara .....	1	2	3	4	3	7	10,072	10,490
Santa Cruz .....	8	3	11	4	3	7	4,443	4,298
Shasta .....	24	30	54	29	28	57	2,768	2,905
Sierra .....	1	1	2				1,096	1,092
Siskiyou .....	2	2	4	30	30	60	1,897	1,964
Solano .....	7		7	5		5	5,173	5,082
Sonoma .....	25	31	56	25	26	51	8,131	8,247
Stanislaus .....		8	8		7	7	2,354	2,442
Sutter .....							1,359	1,338
Tehama .....	6	8	14	1	4	5	2,651	2,714
Trinity .....	6	5	11	4	4	8	691	731
Tulare .....	3		3	1		1	4,358	4,892
Tuolumne .....	10	2	12	14	5	19	1,595	1,601
Ventura .....	1	2	3	1	2	3	1,741	1,889
Yolo .....	3		3	1		1	3,222	3,279
Yuba .....	3	5	8	4	4	8	2,140	2,128
Totals .....	374	327	701	314	261	575	250,097	259,973



TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Native-born Chinese between five and seventeen years of age.					
	1885.			1886.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alameda.....	9	4	13	12	1	13
Alpine.....						
Amador.....				2	2	4
Butte.....	13	8	21	19		19
Calaveras.....	11	5	16	13	6	19
Colusa.....		1	1	1		1
Contra Costa.....						
Del Norte.....		1	1			
El Dorado.....	23	14	37	12	7	19
Fresno.....	4	5	9	1	3	4
Humboldt.....						
Inyo.....						
Kern.....	1	4	5	1	5	6
Lake.....						
Lassen.....						
Los Angeles.....	5	3	8	3	3	6
Marin.....	15	5	20	16	15	31
Mariposa.....	5	2	7	6	2	8
Mendocino.....	4	2	6	7	8	15
Merced.....	26	2	28	4	1	5
Modoc.....						
Mono.....						
Monterey.....	14	11	25	13	15	28
Napa.....				2		2
Nevada.....	7	3	10	13	7	20
Placer.....	6	2	8	5	1	6
Plumas.....				2		2
Sacramento.....	3	1	4	143	140	283
San Benito.....						
San Bernardino.....				1		1
San Diego.....	1		1	1		1
San Francisco.....	291	270	561	241	332	573
San Joaquin.....	4	9	13	4	5	9
San Luis Obispo.....						
San Mateo.....						
Santa Barbara.....				2	2	4
Santa Clara.....	8	6	14	8	9	17
Santa Cruz.....	1	1	2	2	4	6
Shasta.....					1	1
Sierra.....	2		2	3		3
Siskiyou.....	7	8	15	10	7	17
Solano.....						
Sonoma.....	13	14	27		1	1
Stanislaus.....	6	10	16	8	11	19
Sutter.....				1		1
Tehama.....	4		4	4	3	7
Trinity.....	4		4	3	3	6
Tulare.....	7	3	10	6	2	8
Tuolumne.....	2	5	7	4	2	6
Ventura.....	4	4	8	2	1	3
Yolo.....		3	3	4		4
Yuba.....	8	5	13	8	1	9
Totals.....	508	411	919	487	600	1,087

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Children under five years of age in 1885.					Number of Children under five years of age in 1886.				
	White.	Negro.	Indian.	Chinese.	Total.	White.	Negro.	Indian.	Chinese.	Total.
Alameda	7,489	35	2	5	7,531	7,281	38		5	7,324
Alpine	43				43	41				41
Amador	1,057				1,057	2,236	7	1	1	2,245
Butte	1,504	18	8	7	1,537	1,515	11	14	1	1,541
Calaveras	801	2			803	794				794
Colusa	1,350	3			1,353	1,401	3			1,404
Contra Costa	1,484	1			1,485	1,416	2			1,418
Del Norte	182		8	3	193	197		7		204
El Dorado	668	2	21	7	698	710	2	15		727
Fresno	1,674	3	4		1,681	1,794	9	2	6	1,811
Humboldt	2,210		4		2,214	2,105	2	4		2,111
Inyo	205	3			208	221	3	13		237
Kern	463	8	5		476	505	5	3	4	517
Lake	641			4	645	666		9		675
Lassen	406				406	422				422
Los Angeles	6,535	21	4	5	6,565	6,973	49	9	7	7,038
Marin	913	2	6	8	929	793	2	4	6	805
Mariposa	422	2		1	425	391	2	4	3	400
Mendocino	1,659		6		1,665	1,659	1	4	3	1,667
Merced	607	3		4	614	685	3		1	689
Modoc	556		3		559	1,112		5		1,117
Mono	198				198	176				176
Monterey	1,672	2		22	1,696	1,678			8	1,686
Napa	1,326	4	4	2	1,336	1,316	4	1	3	1,324
Nevada	1,553	2			1,555	1,551	6		6	1,563
Placer	1,130	2		2	1,134	1,090			3	1,093
Plumas	441		8	1	450	401		6	2	409
Sacramento	1,868	18	1	34	1,921	1,947	6	8	64	2,025
San Benito	674				674	703				703
San Bernardino	1,317	1	18		1,336	1,451	2	34	2	1,489
San Diego	1,382	10	3		1,395	1,600	8	1	5	1,614
San Francisco	21,093	105		270	21,468	20,738	64		306	21,108
San Joaquin	2,324	34			2,358	2,410	34		5	2,449
San Luis Obispo	1,373		3		1,376	1,437	3	3		1,443
San Mateo	788				788	827				827
Santa Barbara	1,292	2			1,294	1,495	3			1,498
Santa Clara	3,405	11		24	3,440	3,476	10		11	3,497
Santa Cruz	1,581	3	3	1	1,588	1,439	5	1	3	1,448
Shasta	1,103	7	17		1,127	1,024	8	12	1	1,045
Sierra	426	2			428	425	2			427
Siskiyou	714	6	2		722	757	8	11	8	784
Solano	1,653	8			1,661	1,728	4	1		1,733
Sonoma	3,091				3,091	2,978	2	20	1	3,001
Stanislaus	997	5	2	5	1,009	942	8	2	4	956
Sutter	519	2	1		522	530			2	532
Tehama	873	11	5	1	890	883	9	3	6	901
Trinity	247			7	254	239			2	241
Tulare	1,812	12	2	1	1,827	2,041	19			2,060
Tuolumne	453		1		454	511	1			512
Ventura	750				750	768		1		769
Yolo	1,137	7			1,144	1,187	7		1	1,195
Yuba	748	33	4		785	777	27	3	5	812
Totals	88,809	390	145	414	89,758	91,442	379	201	485	92,507

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Children between five and seventeen years of age who have attended Public Schools at any time during the school year of 1885.				
	White.	Negro.	Indian.	Chinese.	Total.
Alameda.....	13,175	92	2	5	13,274
Alpine.....	65				65
Amador.....	2,131	8	1		2,140
Butte.....	3,321	26	5		3,352
Calaveras.....	1,827	3	1		1,831
Colusa.....	2,511	4	2		2,517
Contra Costa.....	2,779	6			2,785
Del Norte.....	354		4		358
El Dorado.....	1,702	19	17		1,738
Fresno.....	2,682	2	8		2,692
Humboldt.....	3,835	1	7		3,843
Inyo.....	376				376
Kern.....	918	15	9		942
Lake.....	1,427	1	4		1,432
Lassen.....	731				731
Los Angeles.....	9,833	25	8		9,866
Marin.....	1,409	3	6		1,418
Mariposa.....	722	10	7	2	741
Mendocino.....	2,869	9	6		2,884
Merced.....	1,174	11			1,185
Modoc.....	1,053	1	1		1,055
Mono.....	300				300
Monterey.....	2,706	2	1		2,709
Napa.....	2,538	9	2		2,549
Nevada.....	3,618	26	1		3,645
Placer.....	2,202	3	1		2,206
Plumas.....	802	1			803
Sacramento.....	6,103	149	2		6,254
San Benito.....	1,165				1,165
San Bernardino.....	2,638	5	17		2,660
San Diego.....	2,012	11	2		2,025
San Francisco.....	43,291	165		9	43,465
San Joaquin.....	4,394	77		3	4,474
San Luis Obispo.....	2,147		1		2,148
San Mateo.....	1,858				1,858
Santa Barbara.....	2,466	7			2,473
Santa Clara.....	6,491	31			6,522
Santa Cruz.....	3,234	17	2		3,253
Shasta.....	2,125	11	24		2,160
Sierra.....	870	3			873
Siskiyou.....	1,497	5	18	5	1,525
Solano.....	3,583	11			3,594
Sonoma.....	6,139	6	15		6,160
Stanislaus.....	1,763	8	6		1,777
Sutter.....	1,105	3			1,108
Tehama.....	1,962	27	6		1,995
Trinity.....	475				475
Tulare.....	3,251	28			3,279
Tuolumne.....	1,178	12	1		1,191
Ventura.....	1,217				1,217
Yolo.....	2,515	11	1		2,527
Yuba.....	1,482	27	4	1	1,514
Totals.....	172,021	891	192	25	173,129

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Children between five and seventeen years of age who have attended Public Schools at any time during the school year of 1886.				
	White.	Negro.	Indian.	Chinese.	Total.
Alameda	14,170	98	5	1	14,274
Alpine	76				76
Amador	2,236	7	1	1	2,245
Butte	3,218	28	5		3,251
Calaveras	1,780		1	3	1,784
Colusa	2,611	5			2,616
Contra Costa	2,661	7			2,668
Del Norte	410		4		414
El Dorado	1,704	20	13	8	1,745
Fresno	2,978	18	6		3,002
Humboldt	3,886	1	1		3,888
Inyo	383				383
Kern	954	6	2	1	963
Lake	1,437	1	4		1,442
Lassen	765				765
Los Angeles	11,072	64	3		11,139
Marin	1,493	1	3		1,497
Mariposa	749	6	11	5	771
Mendocino	2,857	8	3		2,868
Merced	1,185	11		3	1,199
Modoc	1,112		5		1,117
Mono	269				269
Monterey	2,751				2,751
Napa	2,658	11	2		2,671
Nevada	3,566	27		2	3,595
Placer	2,255	1			2,256
Plumas	825		9		834
Sacramento	5,227	62	12	1	5,302
San Benito	1,297				1,297
San Bernardino	2,815	5	22		2,842
San Diego	2,640	5	1		2,646
San Francisco	48,592	186		24	48,802
San Joaquin	4,562	90			4,652
San Luis Obispo	1,804				1,804
San Mateo	2,422	1			2,423
Santa Barbara	2,650	7	2		2,659
Santa Clara	7,015	31	1		7,047
Santa Cruz	3,126	15	1		3,142
Shasta	2,264	17	31		2,312
Sierra	917	3			920
Siskiyou	1,521	7	22		1,550
Solano	3,560	10	1		3,571
Sonoma	6,203	7	33		6,243
Stanislaus	1,895	16	5		1,916
Sutter	1,079	3			1,082
Tehama	2,221	21	2		2,244
Trinity	515				515
Tulare	3,702	30			3,732
Tuolumne	1,172	5	4	3	1,184
Ventura	1,300		2		1,302
Yolo	2,619	21		1	2,641
Yuba	1,535	36	3	1	1,575
Totals	182,714	898	220	54	183,886



TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Mongolian Children under seventeen years of age.		Number of Deaf and Dumb Children between five and twenty-one years of age attending school.		Number of Blind Children between five and twenty-one years of age.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Alameda	48	31	28	16	6	7
Alpine	1					
Amador	80	64	3	1		
Butte	3		3			
Calaveras	1					
Colusa	6	3	2	2		
Contra Costa	4					
Del Norte		2				
El Dorado	11	4		2	1	
Fresno						
Humboldt	1	9			1	
Inyo						
Kern						
Lake						
Lassen	4	10	1	1	3	
Los Angeles	28	37		2		1
Marin	8	11	1	1		
Mariposa	14	18	1			
Mendocino						
Merced						
Modoc						
Mono						
Monterey	4	1	3	1		
Napa	8	4		1		
Nevada	3	25	2	2		
Placer	10	6	2	1		1
Plumas		4				
Sacramento						
San Benito		2		1		
San Bernardino				1		
San Diego	3			1		
San Francisco	917	708	18	19	6	17
San Joaquin	18	14	1	1		
San Luis Obispo				2		
San Mateo			1			
Santa Barbara	41	4		7		
Santa Clara	38	28	3	2		
Santa Cruz		9	1			
Shasta			1	4		
Sierra				2		
Siskiyou		6	2			
Solano	13	7	2	3	1	1
Sonoma		19	4	1		
Stanislaus				1		
Sutter	2	3		1		
Tehama			1			2
Trinity	11	8	2			
Tulare		8		1		
Tuolumne	7					
Ventura	14	3				
Yolo	5	1	3	5	1	
Yuba	19	14				
Totals	1,322	1,063	83	81	19	29

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Children between five and seventeen years of age who have not attended school at any time during the school year of 1885.				
	White.	Negro.	Indian.	Chinese.	Total.
Alameda	4,188	25	3	8	4,224
Alpine	22				22
Amador	636		5		641
Butte	558	19	5	21	603
Calaveras	497		17		514
Colusa	545	5	1		551
Contra Costa	714	3			717
Del Norte	160	2	11	1	174
El Dorado	385	15	25	37	462
Fresno	964	9	18		991
Humboldt	1,021				1,021
Inyo	84		12		96
Kern	184	15	24		223
Lake	288		2		290
Lassen	184				184
Los Angeles	4,271	23	22	5	4,321
Marin	593	1		20	614
Mariposa	202	6	7	5	220
Mendocino	813	3	20		836
Merced	353	3		28	384
Modoc	265		7		272
Mono	89	2			91
Monterey	1,013	3		10	1,026
Napa	727	4	1		732
Nevada	863	9	1		873
Placer	661	3	1	8	673
Plumas	193				193
Sacramento	2,205	60	134		2,399
San Benito	430				430
San Bernardino	786	3	127		916
San Diego	935	1	23		959
San Francisco	16,520	73		398	16,991
San Joaquin	1,118	29			1,147
San Luis Obispo	816		8		824
San Mateo	392				392
Santa Barbara	1,179	3	5		1,187
Santa Clara	2,237	10	2	10	2,259
Santa Cruz	903	5	6	2	916
Shasta	549	6	30		585
Sierra	204	3	2	2	211
Siskiyou	331		14	10	355
Solano	934	4	3	2	943
Sonoma	1,440	4	39		1,483
Stanislaus	516	2	2		520
Sutter	231	2			233
Tehama	448	11	8	4	471
Trinity	176		9	4	189
Tulare	1,024	7	3		1,034
Tuolumne	370		11		381
Ventura	485	1	3	8	497
Yolo	550	15	2		567
Yuba	390	11	4	12	417
Totals	55,642	400	617	595	57,254

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Children between five and seventeen years of age who have not attended school at any time during the school year of 1886.				
	White.	Negro.	Indian.	Chinese.	Total.
Alameda	3,832	20	1	8	3,861
Alpine	31				31
Amador	632	1		3	636
Butte	825	16	11	19	871
Calaveras	549		5	10	564
Colusa	590	4	2	1	597
Contra Costa	671	1	1		673
Del Norte	115	2	5		122
El Dorado	406	7	8	18	439
Fresno	1,073	7	7		1,087
Humboldt	1,014	1	8		1,023
Inyo	106		32		138
Kern	253	3	3		259
Lake	290	1	8		299
Lassen	212				212
Los Angeles	4,436	46	11	3	4,496
Marin	471	1	3	31	506
Mariposa	186	5	12	3	206
Mendocino	873	1	29		903
Merced	319	4	1	2	326
Modoc	339		3		342
Mono	81		1		82
Monterey	1,082	1		5	1,088
Napa	691	5	1	2	699
Nevada	949	8	2	18	977
Placer	682	2	1	6	691
Plumas	184		12	2	198
Sacramento	2,410	28	12	40	2,490
San Benito	408				408
San Bernardino	1,003	2	127		1,132
San Diego	1,208	6	15		1,229
San Francisco	15,518	46		294	15,858
San Joaquin	1,000	25		9	1,034
San Luis Obispo	894		10		904
San Mateo	495				495
Santa Barbara	1,039	3	3		1,045
Santa Clara	2,115	14	4	13	2,146
Santa Cruz	929	4	5	6	944
Shasta	545		22		567
Sierra	160				160
Siskiyou	345	17		14	376
Solano	887	14	1		902
Sonoma	1,604	4	18	1	1,627
Stanislaus	441	6	2		449
Sutter	226		1		227
Tehama	457	22	3	7	489
Trinity	183		8	6	197
Tulare	1,107	7	1	8	1,123
Tuolumne	372	3	15	3	393
Ventura	539	1	1	3	544
Yolo	511	8	1		520
Yuba	345	14	5	8	372
Totals	55,633	300	421	543	56,957

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Children between five and seventeen years of age who have attended only private schools at any time during the school year of 1885.				
	White.	Negro.	Indian.	Chinese.	Total.
Alameda	1,845				1,845
Alpine	12				12
Amador	62				62
Butte	116		12		128
Calaveras	12				12
Colusa	90				90
Contra Costa	50				50
Del Norte					
El Dorado	66				66
Fresno	49		1		50
Humboldt	135		11		146
Inyo	4	1			5
Kern	25				25
Lake	63		15		78
Lassen	22				22
Los Angeles	1,027	1		3	1,031
Marin	302		10		312
Mariposa	3				3
Mendocino	84				84
Merced	11				11
Modoc	29	1			30
Mono	14				14
Monterey	97			15	112
Napa	207				207
Nevada	146			3	149
Placer	54				54
Plumas	23				23
Sacramento	1,405	36	149		1,590
San Benito	108				108
San Bernardino	225				225
San Diego	144				144
San Francisco	8,364	25	1	154	8,544
San Joaquin	481	3			484
San Luis Obispo	212				212
San Mateo	79				79
Santa Barbara	132		1		133
Santa Clara	1,286	1		4	1,291
Santa Cruz	271		3		274
Shasta	23				23
Sierra	12				12
Siskiyou	17				17
Solano	614		2		616
Sonoma	459		2		461
Stanislaus	41				41
Sutter	20				20
Tehama	185				185
Trinity	25		2		27
Tulare	35				35
Tuolumne	16				16
Ventura	27				27
Yolo	125				125
Yuba	209				209
Totals	19,063	68	209	179	19,519



TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Children between five and seventeen years of age who have attended only private schools at any time during the school year of 1886.				
	White.	Negro.	Indian.	Chinese.	Total.
Alameda	2,089	1		3	2,093
Alpine	1				1
Amador	71				71
Butte	91		5		96
Calaveras	8				8
Colusa	109				109
Contra Costa	41				41
Del Norte	9				9
El Dorado					
Fresno	87		5		92
Humboldt	157		1		158
Inyo	7	1			8
Kern	40	2			42
Lake	41		20		61
Lassen	13				13
Los Angeles	966	9	2	3	980
Marin	345		4		349
Mariposa	4				4
Mendocino	47				47
Merced	15				15
Modoc	32				32
Mono	13				13
Monterey	84			23	107
Napa	216				216
Nevada	106				106
Placer	61	1			62
Plumas	13				13
Sacramento	471		1		472
San Benito	108				108
San Bernardino	156				156
San Diego	165				165
San Francisco	9,144	20		122	9,286
San Joaquin	506				506
San Luis Obispo	153				153
San Mateo	119				119
Santa Barbara	136				136
Santa Clara	1,292	1	2	2	1,297
Santa Cruz	211		1		212
Shasta	26				26
Sierra	8				8
Siskiyou	38				38
Solano	609				609
Sonoma	377				377
Stanislaus	58				58
Sutter	28				28
Tehama *					
Trinity	19				19
Tulare	36	1			37
Tuolumne	24				24
Ventura	43				43
Yolo	115				115
Yuba	178	3			181
Totals	18,686	39	41	153	18,919

\* Failed to report.

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

*Nativity of Children.*

COUNTIES.	Native Born—Native parents.		Native Born—One parent foreign.		Native Born—Both parents foreign.		Foreign Born.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Alameda .....	9,886	10,314	3,487	3,570	13,052	13,179	449	439
Alpine .....	75	56	28	37	24	44	15	12
Amador .....	1,730	1,797	820	831	1,291	1,288	59	89
Butte .....	4,284	4,269	496	578	775	877	65	35
Calaveras .....	1,573	1,555	619	619	923	918	45	58
Colusa .....	2,157	3,554	249	447	442	657	35	68
Contra Costa .....	1,765	1,797	801	841	2,354	2,159	117	93
Del Norte .....	484	483	122	183	112	72	7	12
El Dorado .....	1,642	1,708	556	477	742	775	24	15
Fresno .....	4,386	4,790	356	346	574	729	110	129
Humboldt .....	3,970	3,939	1,101	1,121	1,891	1,843	267	277
Inyo .....	398	434	104	151	179	177	4	4
Kern .....	1,144	1,241	304	271	282	283	10	15
Lake .....	2,023	2,061	159	179	238	203	25	34
Lassen .....	1,114	1,184	151	137	74	78	4	13
Los Angeles .....	14,380	15,231	2,868	3,328	4,004	4,444	531	596
Marin .....	1,040	1,050	532	501	627	1,498	74	108
Mariposa .....	748	705	219	250	402	418	20	8
Mendocino .....	3,916	3,897	547	640	959	861	63	87
Merced .....	1,462	1,521	206	223	487	459	39	26
Modoc .....	1,586	1,840	216	157	102	81	12	13
Mono .....	239	200	106	107	249	201	9	22
Monterey .....	3,183	3,320	924	945	1,348	1,296	88	71
Napa .....	2,704	2,769	452	547	1,573	1,559	97	95
Nevada .....	2,176	2,200	1,134	1,163	2,828	2,763	93	114
Placer .....	2,260	2,293	630	643	1,113	1,110	64	56
Plumas .....	855	892	219	195	367	328	28	39
Sacramento .....	6,015	4,899	3,586	1,765	2,529	3,563	34	33
San Benito .....	1,489	1,606	337	354	528	540	23	16
San Bernardino .....	3,803	3,860	618	686	605	499	111	171
San Diego .....	3,057	4,137	572	632	726	745	171	141
San Francisco .....	22,752	24,151	15,469	17,142	50,973	51,996	1,274	1,765
San Joaquin .....	5,211	5,602	1,008	859	2,148	2,096	111	84
San Luis Obispo .....	3,141	3,372	569	676	813	799	37	78
San Mateo .....	871	875	336	380	1,857	1,922	53	68
Santa Barbara .....	3,738	4,148	760	676	493	422	96	60
Santa Clara .....	6,372	6,839	2,022	2,402	4,876	4,456	242	290
Santa Cruz .....	3,385	3,277	936	871	1,640	1,514	70	84
Shasta .....	3,193	3,172	370	397	300	329	33	52
Sierra .....	625	666	298	336	582	481	19	36
Siskiyou .....	1,676	1,783	426	489	502	459	15	17
Solano .....	3,057	2,981	856	1,073	2,877	2,653	49	108
Sonoma .....	6,499	6,460	1,413	1,412	3,123	3,156	190	220
Stanislaus .....	2,336	2,345	383	377	590	602	57	74
Sutter .....	1,379	1,378	191	195	290	278	19	19
Tehama .....	2,980	3,055	241	200	301	313	19	47
Trinity .....	591	530	115	170	236	270	3	2
Tulare .....	5,280	5,897	346	499	524	516	35	69
Tuolumne .....	663	724	222	395	1,064	990	-----	4
Ventura .....	1,790	1,946	325	316	346	372	30	24
Yolo .....	3,018	3,047	373	380	933	980	42	67
Yuba .....	1,731	1,750	426	444	743	735	31	11
Totals .....	165,832	173,450	49,604	51,610	116,611	118,986	5,118	5,968

TABLE No. 1—Continued.  
*Number of Births During Year.*

COUNTIES.	BOYS.		GIRLS.		TOTALS.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Alameda .....	676	447	601	422	1,277	869
Alpine .....	5	2	5	5	10	7
Amador .....	91	119	104	89	195	208
Butte .....	159	153	126	156	285	309
Calaveras .....	67	90	65	78	132	168
Colusa .....	138	126	109	122	247	248
Contra Costa .....	162	115	124	131	286	246
Del Norte .....	20	20	19	14	39	34
El Dorado .....	65	61	71	48	136	109
Fresno .....	160	147	152	143	312	290
Humboldt .....	203	182	202	206	405	388
Inyo .....	13	23	15	14	28	37
Kern .....	53	41	60	57	113	98
Lake .....	59	65	68	51	127	116
Lassen .....	49	57	35	45	84	102
Los Angeles .....	601	606	582	550	1,183	1,156
Marin .....	59	81	76	76	135	157
Mariposa .....	34	28	42	34	76	62
Mendocino .....	125	139	148	140	273	279
Merced .....	59	62	76	58	135	120
Modoc .....	67	56	47	63	114	119
Mono .....	22	19	11	12	33	31
Monterey .....	108	122	124	102	232	224
Napa .....	98	107	123	113	221	220
Nevada .....	164	145	112	164	276	309
Placer .....	96	85	112	97	208	182
Plumas .....	21	26	33	27	54	53
Sacramento .....	394	76	245	57	639	132
San Benito .....	41	70	37	44	78	114
San Bernardino .....	113	154	109	117	222	271
San Diego .....	130	177	115	151	245	328
San Francisco .....	1,905	1,984	1,810	1,832	3,715	3,816
San Joaquin .....	181	234	221	234	402	468
San Luis Obispo .....	86	100	108	121	194	221
San Mateo .....	54	80	55	72	109	152
Santa Barbara .....	87	129	97	115	184	244
Santa Clara .....	278	315	273	285	551	600
Santa Cruz .....	143	104	135	132	278	236
Shasta .....	109	81	98	91	207	172
Sierra .....	40	39	38	43	78	82
Siskiyou .....	88	71	72	83	160	154
Solano .....	157	154	152	169	309	323
Sonoma .....	214	262	200	234	414	496
Stanislaus .....	121	103	90	67	211	170
Sutter .....	55	53	52	51	107	104
Tehama .....	81	76	91	69	172	145
Trinity .....	13	14	26	16	39	30
Tulare .....	147	153	163	173	310	326
Tuolumne .....	29	42	35	48	64	90
Ventura .....	68	52	72	43	140	95
Yolo .....	132	97	102	105	234	202
Yuba .....	49	64	60	64	109	128
Totals .....	8,089	7,807	7,698	7,433	15,787	15,240

TABLE No. 2.

*School Statistics.*

COUNTIES.	Whole Number of Boys Enrolled.		Whole Number of Girls Enrolled.		Total Number Enrolled.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Alameda .....	7,274	7,824	7,030	7,212	14,304	15,036
Alpine .....	41	44	40	41	81	85
Amador .....	1,197	1,178	1,134	1,182	2,331	2,360
Butte .....	1,957	1,815	1,833	1,725	3,790	3,540
Calaveras .....	974	997	922	908	1,896	1,905
Colusa .....	1,398	1,427	1,348	1,375	2,746	2,802
Contra Costa .....	1,565	1,535	1,481	1,416	3,046	2,951
Del Norte .....	197	221	188	219	385	440
El Dorado .....	823	826	850	837	1,673	1,663
Fresno .....	1,485	1,681	1,370	1,646	2,855	3,327
Humboldt .....	2,137	2,253	2,018	2,120	4,155	4,373
Inyo .....	198	196	190	187	388	383
Kern .....	518	480	528	489	1,046	969
Lake .....	763	739	717	702	1,480	1,441
Lassen .....	401	427	400	370	801	797
Los Angeles .....	5,777	6,585	5,591	6,031	11,368	12,616
Marin .....	810	814	764	767	1,574	1,581
Mariposa .....	425	437	377	368	802	805
Mendocino .....	1,593	1,579	1,546	1,537	3,139	3,116
Merced .....	596	658	605	650	1,201	1,308
Modoc .....	619	595	550	547	1,169	1,142
Mono .....	182	159	172	138	354	297
Monterey .....	1,406	1,540	1,378	1,444	2,784	2,984
Napa .....	1,346	1,404	1,379	1,404	2,725	2,808
Nevada .....	1,916	1,950	1,916	1,834	3,832	3,784
Placer .....	1,316	1,300	1,206	1,195	2,522	2,495
Plumas .....	450	456	450	451	900	907
Sacramento .....	3,161	2,904	3,288	3,017	6,449	5,921
San Benito .....	733	799	692	743	1,425	1,542
San Bernardino .....	1,397	1,534	1,342	1,452	2,739	2,986
San Diego .....	972	1,271	1,013	1,271	1,985	2,542
San Francisco .....	22,923	22,851	20,342	20,289	43,265	43,140
San Joaquin .....	2,655	2,524	2,734	2,573	5,389	5,097
San Luis Obispo .....	1,367	1,503	1,157	1,351	2,524	2,854
San Mateo .....	957	955	907	880	1,864	1,835
Santa Barbara .....	1,455	1,492	1,365	1,372	2,820	2,864
Santa Clara .....	3,864	4,139	3,512	3,575	7,376	7,714
Santa Cruz .....	1,807	1,770	1,743	1,699	3,550	3,469
Shasta .....	1,233	1,353	1,120	1,299	2,353	2,652
Sierra .....	497	477	501	465	998	942
Siskiyou .....	797	814	816	806	1,613	1,620
Solano .....	2,201	2,163	1,784	1,752	3,985	3,915
Sonoma .....	3,482	3,660	3,214	3,283	6,696	6,943
Stanislaus .....	927	1,042	961	1,016	1,888	2,058
Sutter .....	636	627	616	593	1,252	1,220
Tehama .....	1,066	1,147	1,057	1,132	2,123	2,279
Trinity .....	240	251	245	264	485	515
Tulare .....	1,892	2,136	1,699	1,944	3,591	4,080
Tuolumne .....	577	593	653	636	1,230	1,229
Ventura .....	701	774	675	665	1,376	1,439
Yolo .....	1,053	1,390	980	1,368	2,033	2,758
Yuba .....	812	802	833	889	1,645	1,691
Totals .....	94,769	98,091	89,232	91,129	184,001	189,220

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Average Number Belonging.		Average Daily Attendance.		Percentage of Attendance on Average Number Belonging.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Alameda .....	10,503	11,142	10,070	10,523	92	94
Alpine .....	55	68	48	62	87	91
Amador .....	1,592	1,711	1,449	1,564	91	91
Butte .....	2,391	2,472	2,196	2,264	91	91
Calaveras .....	1,323	1,343	1,197	1,182	90	88
Colusa .....	1,903	1,990	1,742	1,804	91	91
Contra Costa .....	2,116	2,027	1,926	1,866	90	93
Del Norte .....	262	315	227	291	86	92
El Dorado .....	1,197	1,249	1,081	1,141	90	91
Fresno .....	1,945	2,171	1,781	1,966	91	90
Humboldt .....	2,781	2,941	2,694	2,104	90	92
Inyo .....	295	284	274	263	94	93
Kern .....	681	692	604	633	90	91
Lake .....	988	849	899	762	91	90
Lassen .....	566	522	507	485	89	91
Los Angeles .....	7,603	8,184	6,704	7,613	88	93
Marin .....	1,087	1,133	1,009	1,044	92	92
Mariposa .....	557	566	506	515	90	91
Mendocino .....	2,027	2,046	1,752	1,884	86	92
Merced .....	845	878	784	797	91	90
Modoc .....	666	675	614	617	92	91
Mono .....	228	202	212	186	93	92
Monterey .....	1,873	2,003	1,722	1,848	92	92
Napa .....	1,882	1,962	1,756	1,820	93	92
Nevada .....	3,060	3,016	2,850	2,814	93	90
Placer .....	1,730	1,790	1,555	1,619	89	90
Plumas .....	663	708	611	653	91	92
Sacramento .....	4,637	4,447	4,291	4,080	89	90
San Benito .....	917	1,032	839	946	91	90
San Bernardino .....	1,783	1,875	1,631	1,726	91	92
San Diego .....	1,218	1,553	1,134	1,424	93	91
San Francisco .....	33,850	33,822	32,183	32,146	95	95
San Joaquin .....	3,551	3,578	3,308	3,333	92	92
San Luis Obispo .....	1,551	1,838	1,417	1,677	91	91
San Mateo .....	1,262	1,274	1,188	1,195	94	94
Santa Barbara .....	1,932	1,977	1,779	1,807	90	91
Santa Clara .....	5,119	5,347	4,820	5,043	91	92
Santa Cruz .....	2,378	2,418	2,240	2,272	94	94
Shasta .....	1,507	1,706	1,361	1,575	90	92
Sierra .....	739	681	681	687	92	88
Siskiyou .....	1,214	1,247	1,087	1,142	93	92
Solano .....	3,019	2,917	2,814	2,701	93	92
Sonoma .....	908	4,754	837	4,398	92	92
Stanislaus .....	1,342	1,489	1,230	1,356	91	91
Sutter .....	974	960	879	877	92	91
Tehama .....	1,425	1,438	1,320	1,335	92	92
Trinity .....	361	389	335	356	93	91
Tulare .....	27	2,770	25	2,574	91	93
Tuolumne .....	920	877	840	786	91	89
Ventura .....	*	987	*	912	*	92
Yolo .....	2,050	2,098	1,900	1,922	92	92
Yuba .....	1,228	1,244	1,119	1,128	91	90
Totals .....	124,731	135,657	116,028	125,718	9.302	9.200

\* Failed to report.



TABLE No. 2—Continued.  
*Classification of Public School Pupils.*

COUNTIES.	High School Grade.		Grammar Grade.		Primary Grade.		Total No. of Pupils.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Alameda .....	501	512	4,249	4,279	9,654	10,245	14,404	15,036
Alpine .....	2	-----	26	23	53	62	81	85
Amador .....	-----	-----	269	297	2,062	2,063	2,331	2,360
Butte .....	-----	-----	964	872	2,826	2,568	3,790	3,440
Calaveras .....	-----	-----	523	436	1,373	1,469	1,896	1,905
Colusa .....	1	11	431	355	2,314	2,436	2,746	2,802
Contra Costa .....	12	24	1,169	1,099	1,865	1,828	3,046	2,951
Del Norte .....	-----	8	138	142	247	290	385	440
El Dorado .....	8	10	140	93	1,515	1,560	1,663	1,663
Fresno .....	39	53	629	654	2,190	2,610	2,858	3,317
Humboldt .....	-----	-----	822	788	3,324	3,561	4,146	4,349
Inyo .....	-----	-----	155	119	233	264	388	383
Kern .....	8	-----	187	198	851	762	1,046	960
Lake .....	22	19	281	346	1,179	1,076	1,482	1,441
Lassen .....	-----	22	172	128	629	647	801	797
Los Angeles .....	175	143	1,568	2,389	9,624	10,084	11,367	12,616
Marin .....	-----	-----	535	564	1,039	1,017	1,574	1,581
Mariposa .....	3	11	218	212	571	582	792	805
Mendocino .....	-----	13	715	694	2,424	2,409	3,139	3,116
Merced .....	5	42	225	198	971	1,068	1,201	1,308
Modoc .....	-----	-----	255	193	914	949	1,169	1,142
Mono .....	-----	-----	94	57	260	230	354	287
Monterey .....	72	73	704	693	2,008	2,218	2,784	2,984
Napa .....	-----	69	268	175	2,458	2,564	2,726	2,808
Nevada .....	298	287	1,432	1,623	2,102	1,874	3,832	3,784
Placer .....	32	47	638	561	1,852	1,887	2,522	2,495
Plumas .....	-----	-----	297	347	603	560	900	907
Sacramento .....	177	236	1,833	1,772	4,375	3,913	6,385	5,921
San Benito .....	-----	21	359	318	1,066	1,203	1,425	1,542
San Bernardino .....	-----	-----	497	597	2,242	2,389	2,739	2,986
San Diego .....	-----	-----	153	238	1,804	2,124	1,957	2,362
San Francisco .....	1,319	1,186	17,251	15,193	24,695	24,011	43,265	40,390
San Joaquin .....	202	172	1,250	1,206	3,927	3,719	5,379	5,097
San Luis Obispo .....	17	-----	218	165	2,289	2,689	2,524	2,854
San Mateo .....	-----	-----	634	619	1,230	1,216	1,864	1,835
Santa Barbara .....	36	14	302	346	2,482	2,504	2,820	2,864
Santa Clara .....	353	182	2,460	2,794	4,563	4,723	7,376	7,699
Santa Cruz .....	77	88	456	487	3,017	2,894	3,550	3,469
Shasta .....	2	-----	396	523	1,955	2,129	2,353	2,652
Sierra .....	23	28	242	179	733	735	998	942
Siskiyou .....	50	49	459	414	1,104	1,157	1,613	1,620
Solano .....	91	152	1,036	1,058	2,849	2,691	3,976	3,901
Sonoma .....	245	207	1,215	1,549	5,236	5,187	6,696	6,943
Stanislaus .....	66	76	452	501	1,370	1,471	1,888	2,048
Sutter .....	-----	-----	208	224	1,044	996	1,252	1,220
Tehama .....	29	24	313	362	1,781	1,893	2,123	2,279
Trinity .....	-----	-----	104	120	381	395	485	515
Tulare .....	-----	44	603	632	2,989	3,433	3,592	4,109
Tuolumne .....	50	184	391	385	789	660	1,230	1,229
Ventura .....	3	-----	159	204	1,214	1,235	1,376	1,439
Yolo .....	66	28	613	716	2,005	2,014	2,684	2,758
Yuba .....	48	55	329	378	1,268	1,258	1,645	1,691
Totals .....	4,032	4,090	49,037	48,515	131,549	133,522	184,618	186,127

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of School Districts.		Number of New Districts Organized.		Number of Grammar Schools.		Number of Primary Schools.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Alameda .....	50	52	-----	2	111	102	156	169
Alpine .....	4	5	-----	1	-----	-----	4	5
Amador .....	38	39	1	1	11	13	27	26
Butte .....	72	73	-----	1	29	26	43	47
Calaveras .....	47	47	5	1	16	19	33	34
Colusa .....	64	64	2	2	22	25	56	54
Contra Costa .....	47	47	-----	1	35	38	33	30
Del Norte .....	11	11	2	2	5	5	7	8
El Dorado .....	48	49	1	1	6	4	45	45
Fresno .....	85	86	10	12	25	32	58	65
Humboldt .....	71	73	4	2	35	36	70	62
Inyo .....	10	10	1	-----	5	6	7	6
Kern .....	33	33	3	2	12	10	21	24
Lake .....	36	37	1	35	18	17	18	20
Lassen .....	24	25	1	1	3	6	22	19
Los Angeles .....	84	95	4	11	87	88	122	141
Marin .....	32	32	-----	-----	14	15	17	17
Mariposa .....	26	26	1	1	9	12	20	17
Mendocino .....	66	67	4	4	41	41	38	33
Merced .....	36	37	-----	1	17	23	24	18
Modoc .....	24	28	-----	3	6	7	18	21
Mono .....	8	8	-----	-----	2	2	8	7
Monterey .....	65	70	2	4	12	17	51	64
Napa .....	48	50	-----	2	13	13	37	55
Nevada .....	45	45	1	1	40	42	39	34
Placer .....	50	51	1	1	23	30	31	35
Plumas .....	25	27	1	1	17	15	11	14
Sacramento .....	78	68	4	2	29	69	50	90
San Benito .....	33	35	-----	2	6	6	34	35
San Bernardino .....	51	54	5	3	13	16	52	56
San Diego .....	64	69	7	5	9	12	61	66
San Francisco .....	144	143	-----	-----	15	16	44	44
San Joaquin .....	84	82	1	-----	44	48	79	76
San Luis Obispo .....	70	77	7	7	3	3	60	67
San Mateo .....	28	27	-----	-----	22	24	24	22
Santa Barbara .....	44	45	3	1	20	19	45	47
Santa Clara .....	69	69	-----	2	69	87	77	68
Santa Cruz .....	46	49	1	3	24	24	54	56
Shasta .....	71	76	10	5	29	23	47	61
Sierra .....	25	25	-----	-----	10	10	17	17
Siskiyou .....	45	49	-----	4	22	19	30	35
Solano .....	51	54	3	1	35	28	54	25
Sonoma .....	125	126	6	4	48	56	117	116
Stanislaus .....	51	53	-----	1	23	22	33	37
Sutter .....	38	38	-----	-----	12	12	28	29
Tehama .....	56	58	1	2	21	27	45	41
Trinity .....	14	15	-----	1	4	2	12	15
Tulare .....	89	90	3	9	52	49	52	72
Tuolumne .....	26	26	-----	-----	13	9	20	24
Ventura .....	28	29	4	-----	7	11	26	27
Yolo .....	49	49	-----	2	18	20	51	50
Yuba .....	36	36	1	-----	11	12	38	37
Totals .....	2,564	2,629	101	147	1,173	1,268	2,166	2,283

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Schools.		Number of new School Houses erected.		Districts having suitable accommodations for all pupils who may wish to attend school.		Districts not having suitable accommodations for all pupils who may wish to attend school.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Alameda	270	276	6	4	40	49	3	2
Alpine	4	5			3	3	1	2
Amador	38	29		2	38	39		
Butte	72	73	5	2	70	70	2	3
Calaveras	49	53	5	1	46	46	3	1
Colusa	78	79	3		57	61	6	3
Contra Costa	68	68	3	2	38	40	8	7
Del Norte	12	13	2	1	8	8	1	3
El Dorado	51	49	3		46	47	1	1
Fresno	83	97	18	7	67	77	7	7
Humboldt	105	98	7	8	61	59	6	12
Inyo	12	12		1	9	6	2	4
Kern	33	34	1	2	27	29	3	3
Lake	36	37	3		32	37	4	
Lassen	25	25	1	1	16	21	7	4
Los Angeles	213	233	15	12	65	71	19	24
Marin	31	32	1	1	28	30	3	2
Mariposa	29	29	2		25	*	1	*
Mendocino	79	74	4	1	55	50	11	13
Merced	42	41	5	2	32	35	4	1
Modoc	24	28	1	2	18	22	6	6
Mono	10	9			8	8		
Monterey	63	82	4	4	60	59	4	6
Napa	50	68	2	2	46	*	2	*
Nevada	79	78	1	1	44	44	1	1
Placer	64	65	2	1	48	51	2	
Plumas	28	29		1	22	12	3	14
Sacramento	80	160	2		154	67	2	1
San Benito	30	41	1	1	33	33		1
San Bernardino	65	72	5	7	40	50	8	3
San Diego	70		10		50	41	11	27
San Francisco	62	63	2			143	144	
San Joaquin	125	126	1	1	80	79	3	5
San Luis Obispo	63	70		3	59	28	4	44
San Mateo	46	46		1	28	28		
Santa Barbara	66	67	6	1	43	*	1	*
Santa Clara	153	158	2	4	67	68	3	1
Santa Cruz	79	81	1	6	42	46	4	2
Shasta	76	84	6	5	49	64	19	11
Sierra	27	34	1		23	23	2	2
Siskiyou	52	54	1	4	44	46	1	1
Solano	90	54	2	2	50	54		
Sonoma	170	177	5	4	119	116	3	10
Stanislaus	62	61	2	1	49	50	1	1
Sutter	40	41			33	32	5	6
Tehama	65	68	4	1	52	49	4	9
Trinity	16	17		1	14	*		*
Tulare	104	123	16	14	71	90	7	9
Tuolumne	33	33			26	26		
Ventura	33	39		3	23	27	3	1
Yolo	69	70	3	2	42	41	7	8
Yuba	50	50	1		36	*		*
Totals	3,374	3,505	165	119	2,236	2,175	342	261

\* Failed to report.

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Districts whose Schools are provided with water closets.		No. of Districts whose Schools are not provided with water closets.		No. of Districts whose Schools have sufficient grounds.		No. of Districts whose Schools have not sufficient grounds.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Alameda .....	50	51	-----	-----	40	49	10	2
Alpine .....	4	4	-----	1	4	5	-----	-----
Amador .....	37	39	1	-----	38	39	-----	-----
Butte .....	72	72	-----	1	69	72	33	1
Calaveras .....	44	47	1	-----	40	42	5	5
Colusa .....	50	53	13	11	59	63	4	1
Contra Costa .....	46	46	-----	1	41	41	5	6
Del Norte .....	6	6	2	5	9	10	-----	1
El Dorado .....	46	48	1	-----	47	46	-----	2
Fresno .....	70	81	4	3	74	71	-----	13
Humboldt .....	57	57	10	14	51	60	16	11
Inyo .....	10	9	1	1	11	7	-----	3
Kern .....	26	29	4	3	29	31	1	1
Lake .....	34	37	2	-----	35	37	1	-----
Lassen .....	23	25	-----	-----	22	25	1	-----
Los Angeles .....	79	92	5	3	77	91	7	4
Marin .....	30	32	1	-----	27	27	4	5
Mariposa .....	16	14	10	12	25	25	1	1
Mendocino .....	51	41	15	22	54	51	12	12
Merced .....	36	36	-----	-----	36	36	-----	-----
Modoc .....	18	25	6	3	22	26	2	2
Mono .....	8	8	-----	-----	7	7	1	1
Monterey .....	50	59	14	6	53	62	11	3
Napa .....	43	*	5	*	43	*	5	*
Nevada .....	44	45	1	-----	45	44	-----	1
Placer .....	49	51	1	-----	49	49	1	2
Plumas .....	18	12	7	14	24	21	1	5
Sacramento .....	152	66	4	2	156	64	-----	4
San Benito .....	30	34	3	-----	33	33	-----	1
San Bernardino .....	40	43	8	10	45	42	3	11
San Diego .....	34	42	27	26	47	63	14	5
San Francisco .....	144	143	-----	-----	144	143	-----	-----
San Joaquin .....	83	48	-----	-----	83	48	-----	-----
San Luis Obispo .....	63	72	-----	-----	63	72	-----	-----
San Mateo .....	28	28	-----	-----	28	28	-----	-----
Santa Barbara .....	43	*	1	*	44	*	-----	*
Santa Clara .....	70	69	-----	-----	70	69	-----	-----
Santa Cruz .....	43	46	3	2	41	46	5	2
Shasta .....	17	64	50	11	67	68	-----	11
Sierra .....	25	25	-----	-----	23	24	2	1
Siskiyou .....	36	39	9	8	45	44	-----	3
Solano .....	49	51	1	3	49	50	1	4
Sonoma .....	117	118	5	8	119	123	3	3
Stanislaus .....	50	51	-----	-----	50	50	-----	1
Sutter .....	36	37	2	1	36	37	2	1
Tehama .....	39	46	17	12	50	52	6	6
Trinity .....	13	*	1	*	11	*	3	*
Tulare .....	84	98	4	1	83	98	5	1
Tuolumne .....	26	26	-----	-----	26	26	-----	-----
Ventura .....	23	27	3	1	24	27	2	1
Yolo .....	37	33	12	16	44	44	5	5
Yuba .....	36	*	-----	*	36	*	-----	*
Totals .....	2,335	2,225	254	201	2,448	2,288	172	142

\* Failed to report.

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of School Districts whose School Grounds are suitably improved.		No. of Districts whose School Grounds are not suitably improved.		No. of Districts whose Schools are well ventilated.		No. of Districts whose Schools are not well ventilated.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Alameda .....	19	20	31	31	49	51	1	---
Alpine .....	---	---	4	5	3	4	1	1
Amador .....	38	39	---	---	38	39	---	---
Butte .....	65	54	7	19	72	73	2	---
Calaveras .....	18	6	27	41	45	47	---	---
Colusa .....	28	23	35	41	63	61	---	3
Contra Costa .....	28	41	18	6	46	47	---	---
Del Norte .....	---	5	9	6	8	9	1	2
El Dorado .....	17	14	30	34	47	48	---	1
Fresno .....	2	10	72	74	65	8	9	76
Humboldt .....	9	23	58	48	12	71	55	---
Inyo .....	1	1	10	9	11	10	---	---
Kern .....	12	26	18	6	30	32	---	---
Lake .....	---	32	36	5	36	37	---	---
Lassen .....	23	25	---	---	22	25	1	---
Los Angeles .....	41	95	43	---	81	95	3	---
Marin .....	18	23	13	9	30	31	1	---
Mariposa .....	9	---	17	26	25	24	1	2
Mendocino .....	13	18	53	45	62	61	4	2
Merced .....	10	19	26	17	36	36	---	---
Modoc .....	---	3	24	25	24	27	---	1
Mono .....	2	---	6	8	---	8	---	---
Monterey .....	13	22	51	43	61	53	3	12
Napa .....	26	*	22	*	48	*	---	*
Nevada .....	31	29	14	16	45	45	---	---
Placer .....	12	---	50	51	50	51	---	---
Plumas .....	---	10	13	16	10	1	15	25
Sacramento .....	152	53	4	15	156	59	---	9
San Benito .....	4	9	29	24	33	34	---	---
San Bernardino .....	15	14	33	39	48	50	---	3
San Diego .....	9	12	52	56	46	66	15	2
San Francisco .....	144	143	---	---	144	143	---	---
San Joaquin .....	30	53	13	31	43	83	---	1
San Luis Obispo .....	63	---	---	72	63	---	---	72
San Mateo .....	24	28	4	---	27	28	1	---
Santa Barbara .....	---	*	44	*	44	*	---	*
Santa Clara .....	66	68	4	1	70	69	---	---
Santa Cruz .....	34	33	12	15	46	48	---	---
Shasta .....	---	7	68	68	1	27	67	48
Sierra .....	3	11	22	14	21	24	4	1
Siskiyou .....	14	10	31	37	45	46	---	1
Solano .....	40	32	10	22	50	54	---	---
Sonoma .....	60	85	62	41	122	126	---	---
Stanislaus .....	50	11	---	40	50	51	---	---
Sutter .....	15	19	23	19	38	38	---	---
Tehama .....	28	27	28	31	55	56	1	2
Trinity .....	4	*	10	*	14	*	---	*
Tulare .....	12	1	86	98	87	99	1	---
Tuolumne .....	26	26	---	---	26	26	---	---
Ventura .....	1	4	25	24	26	28	---	---
Yolo .....	25	24	24	25	6	47	43	2
Yuba .....	29	*	7	*	36	*	---	*
Totals .....	1,283	1,208	1,278	1,253	2,316	3,196	229	266

\* Failed to report.



TABLE No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Districts whose Schools are supplied with good Furniture.		Districts whose Schools are supplied with passable Furniture.		Districts whose Schools are supplied with poor Furniture.		Districts whose Schools are well supplied with Apparatus.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Alameda	45	49	5	2			38	49
Alpine	3	2	1	2		1		1
Amador	15	30	22	8	1	1	7	
Butte	62	61	7	5	3	7	57	51
Calaveras	25	22	10	12	10	13	28	19
Colusa	48	53	7	2	8	9	35	39
Contra Costa	24	44	14		8	3	28	36
Del Norte	6	7		2	3	2		3
El Dorado	27	24	9	18	9	6	21	26
Fresno	53	53	10	13	11	18	38	21
Humboldt	25	47	14	8	28	26	28	33
Inyo	5	4	2	3	4	3	5	5
Kern	21	26			8	6	20	27
Lake	21	27		7	15	3		31
Lassen	9	8	7	6	7	11	7	2
Los Angeles	64	68	11	18	9	9	43	41
Marin	26	27	2	2	3	3	21	22
Mariposa	15	10	7	5	4	11	21	1
Mendocino	37	3	15	43	14	17	27	5
Merced	31	34	3	1	2	1	19	29
Modoc	8	5	5	11	11	12	7	*
Mono	6	8	1		1		1	5
Monterey	36	47	15	9	13	9	25	26
Napa	27	*	20	*	1	*	31	*
Nevada	42	34	2	5	1	6	37	26
Placer	37	40	4	7	9	4	31	42
Plumas	20	12	1	3	4	11	17	3
Sacramento	137	47			19	21	135	52
San Benito	30	30	1	2	2	2	26	26
San Bernardino	36	40	7	6	5	7	29	24
San Diego	26	37	8	7	27	24	12	27
San Francisco	62	143					43	
San Joaquin	78	67	3	12	2	5	77	68
San Luis Obispo			60	32	3	40		
San Mateo	27	27	1	1	1		1	
Santa Barbara	42	*		*	2	*		*
Santa Clara	67	67	3	2			66	69
Santa Cruz	41	45	3	3	2		41	39
Shasta	31	24		33	35	18	31	24
Sierra	13	14	12	10		1	3	7
Siskiyou	22	17	21	26	2	4	30	29
Solano	15	48	30		5	6	9	29
Sonoma	104	119	9	2	9	5	91	103
Stanislaus	50	46		2		3	6	
Sutter	29	34	4	2	5	2	30	23
Tehama	37	46	14	4	5	8	21	29
Trinity	9	*	2	*	2	*	9	*
Tulare	50	67	24	19	14	13	33	42
Tuolumne		26	26					26
Ventura	18	24	5		3	4	17	11
Yolo	40	39	1	2	8	8	35	27
Yuba	29	*	2	*	5	*	18	*
Totals	1,731	1,752	430	357	441	363	1,315	1,198

\* Failed to report. † High schools.

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Districts whose Schools are passably supplied with Apparatus.		Number of Districts whose Schools are poorly supplied with Apparatus.		Number of Districts maintaining School less than six months.		Number of Districts maintaining School six months or over but less than eight months.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Alameda	12	2					5	3
Alpine	2	2	2	2		1	2	3
Amador	30	38	1	1	1		12	11
Butte	10	15	5	7			22	14
Calaveras	5	24	12	4	5†		20	23
Colusa	12	13	16	12			7	7
Contra Costa	13	12	5	9			6	2
Nel Norte			9	8			5	7
El Dorado	15	18	11	4			35	38
Fresno	19	40	17	23			36	31
Humboldt	32	16	7	22			27	33
Inyo	1	1	5	4	1†	3	9	9
Kern			10	5			26	22
Lake	35	4	1	2			18	36
Lassen	10	16	6	7			22	22
Los Angeles	31	43	10	11	4		12	14†
Marin	8	8	2	2	1		11	8
Mariposa	3	14	2	11	1		17	24
Mendocino	33	36	6	22			48	37
Merced	22	7	5				2	4
Modoc	10	*	7	*		2†	2	24
Mono	4	3	3					
Monterey	25	35	14	4			21	13
Napa	17	*		*		1	8	6
Nevada	8	26		13			3	9
Placer	16	7	3	2	1	1	28	32
Plumas	3	13	5	10			22	23
Sacramento	8		13	12	1	1	14	24
San Benito	4	7	3	1		1†	3	3
San Bernardino	11	16	8	13		1	21	4
San Diego	21	14	28	27		2	43	47
San Francisco	59	143						
San Joaquin	2	11	4	5	1	1	3	10
San Luis Obispo	61	68	2	2			44	39
San Mateo	27	28				1	1	
Santa Barbara	38	*	6	*	3†	1†	3	4
Santa Clara	4						9	4
Santa Cruz	3	8	2	1	1		3	5
Shasta		35	36	16	3	2	64	71
Sierra	18	16	4	2		3	19	16
Siskiyou	15	14		4			38	42
Solano	20	12	11	13		1†	3	14
Sonoma	18	12	13	11	3	4†	12	8
Stanislaus	25	50	19	1	1		26	28
Sutter	5	13	3	2		1	32	33
Tehama	26	20	9	9		2†	38	37
Trinity	2	*	2	*	2		9	11
Tulare	42	47	13	10			70	81
Tuolumne	26						16	18
Ventura	2	4	7	13			3	6
Yolo	10	14	4	8		1†	21	1†
Yuba	3	*	11	*			28	25
Totals	826	925	362	335	29	30	949	986

\* Failed to report.

† New districts.

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Districts maintaining School eight months or over.		Average number of months of all the Schools in the county.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Alameda .....	45	48	*	9.27
Alpine .....	2	1	7.75	6.05
Amador .....	25	27	7.79	7.70
Butte .....	50	59	7.76	7.80
Calaveras .....	22	24	7.33	7.50
Colusa .....	56	57	7.95	7.97
Contra Costa .....	40	45	8.25	8.32
Del Norte .....	4	3	7.03	6.79
El Dorado .....	12	10	7.09	6.09
Fresno .....	17	53	7.55	7.50
Humboldt .....	41	37	7.57	7.65
Inyo .....	1	1	6.25	6.04
Kern .....	4	2	6.62	*
Lake .....	18	1	7.66	7.75
Lassen .....	1	3	6.40	6.05
Los Angeles .....	68	80	8.03	8.25
Marin .....	20	24	8.29	8.43
Mariposa .....	8	2	6.79	6.63
Mendocino .....	18	26	7.25	7.45
Merced .....	34	32	8.26	8.29
Modoc .....	3	2	6.29	6.00
Mono .....	8	8	8.00	8.50
Monterey .....	43	52	7.90	8.03
Napa .....	40	42	8.16	7.08
Nevada .....	41	35	8.60	8.47
Placer .....	21	18	7.19	7.28
Plumas .....	3	3	6.63	6.05
Sacramento .....	133	43	8.06	9.01
San Benito .....	30	30	8.30	8.12
San Bernardino .....	28	58	7.62	8.00
San Diego .....	27	19	7.27	7.01
San Francisco .....	*		*	*
San Joaquin .....	72	66	8.50	8.02
San Luis Obispo .....	19	31	7.00	7.00
San Mateo .....	27	27	9.25	9.50
Santa Barbara .....	38	40	8.00	8.06
Santa Clara .....	61	65	8.45	8.53
Santa Cruz .....	42	42	8.55	8.56
Shasta .....		2	6.37	6.20
Sierra .....	6	6	7.02	6.05
Siskiyou .....	7	5	6.60	7.00
Solano .....	48	39	8.00	8.00
Sonoma .....	155	114	7.90	8.06
Stanislaus .....	23	23	7.34	7.32
Sutter .....	6	4	6.66	7.00
Tehama .....	18	19	7.12	7.46
Trinity .....	5	4	6.90	7.00
Tulare .....	16	9	7.00	6.06
Tuolumne .....	10	8	7.39	7.29
Ventura .....	23	23	7.96	8.77
Yolo .....	28	29	7.00	7.00
Yuba .....	8	11	7.00	7.00
Totals .....	1,475	1,412	7.50	7.49

\* Failed to report.

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of School visits made by County Superintendents.		Number of Schools not visited by County Superintendents.		Number of School visits made by School Trustees.		Number of School visits made by other persons.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Alameda	292	305	-----	-----	1,677	1,817	8,397	7,546
Alpine	6	5	-----	1	10	10	55	77
Amador	29	37	9	14	162	155	1,317	1,371
Butte	111	121	-----	-----	472	446	3,134	2,500
Calaveras	51	54	-----	-----	165	165	1,198	1,046
Colusa	71	86	-----	-----	194	208	1,182	1,391
Contra Costa	122	114	-----	1	191	225	955	940
Del Norte	13	14	1	2	24	36	191	244
El Dorado	56	70	-----	-----	144	168	1,223	2,597
Fresno	73	92	8	4	292	371	1,513	2,028
Humboldt	88	105	8	5	249	237	1,391	1,556
Inyo	4	15	9	-----	35	54	231	274
Kern	9	34	21	2	98	85	648	825
Lake	40	49	2	1	80	111	528	643
Lassen	21	27	2	-----	94	91	527	394
Los Angeles	107	186	2	-----	611	553	5,111	4,768
Marin	43	43	-----	-----	88	96	745	936
Mariposa	18	29	13	3	69	85	607	739
Mendocino	79	70	2	4	178	223	954	1,140
Merced	45	42	-----	1	105	106	791	672
Modoc	26	34	3	-----	83	78	425	520
Mono	10	9	1	1	47	45	272	257
Monterey	63	66	7	11	262	246	1,241	1,483
Napa	77	67	3	2	110	195	1,625	2,096
Nevada	101	101	-----	2	436	470	2,494	2,167
Placer	68	67	5	2	136	141	1,190	1,184
Plumas	24	32	5	3	69	70	*	452
Sacramento	60	64	4	3	207	179	1,149	1,234
San Benito	49	45	-----	-----	118	127	605	764
San Bernardino	93	87	2	2	235	243	1,148	1,238
San Diego	61	33	12	39	224	302	1,361	1,395
San Francisco	832	631	*	-----	238	2,350	24,069	10,092
San Joaquin	153	108	1	1	427	450	2,753	2,689
San Luis Obispo	63	77	3	3	202	235	940	1,122
San Mateo	108	142	*	-----	234	283	955	1,091
Santa Barbara	120	136	*	-----	239	279	1,860	1,524
Santa Clara	154	176	-----	-----	644	648	3,521	3,392
Santa Cruz	87	85	1	1	309	275	1,735	2,214
Shasta	107	116	*	-----	231	217	1,787	1,638
Sierra	22	24	4	1	93	63	477	448
Siskiyou	55	60	-----	-----	146	121	1,101	1,155
Solano	90	140	-----	-----	190	240	1,898	1,500
Sonoma	200	184	6	1	154	681	1,047	4,315
Stanislaus	57	44	7	20	176	168	995	1,154
Sutter	41	30	-----	13	125	124	822	802
Tehama	103	102	1	1	190	224	1,314	1,531
Trinity	56	73	2	2	40	71	550	577
Tulare	140	154	-----	-----	308	352	3,283	3,083
Tuolumne	37	31	*	1	104	126	560	873
Ventura	126	159	-----	-----	86	77	418	367
Yolo	68	-----	1	70	108	117	1,033	992
Yuba	105	90	-----	-----	96	98	925	883
Totals	4,634	4,665	145	217	11,205	14,537	94,251	85,919

\* Failed to report.

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Male Teachers.		Number of Female Teachers.		Total Number of Teachers.		Number of Teachers who are Graduates of the California State Normal School.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Alameda .....	46	43	230	241	276	284	36	39
Alpine .....	2	1	2	4	4	5	—	—
Amador .....	13	12	41	42	54	54	6	7
Butte .....	31	32	69	66	100	98	5	7
Calaveras .....	18	21	31	32	49	53	5	3
Colusa .....	31	37	48	42	79	79	2	3
Contra Costa .....	13	16	55	52	68	68	17	18
Del Norte .....	3	5	9	11	12	16	5	5
El Dorado .....	8	11	36	39	44	50	5	6
Fresno .....	31	38	52	59	83	97	18	19
Humboldt .....	41	43	56	48	97	101	10	21
Inyo .....	4	6	9	6	13	12	1	2
Kern .....	12	11	24	24	36	35	7	2
Lake .....	17	14	25	31	42	45	*	1
Lassen .....	10	14	15	13	25	27	—	7
Los Angeles .....	65	75	146	161	211	236	41	77
Marin .....	11	11	29	32	40	43	9	8
Mariposa .....	15	11	19	24	34	35	4	6
Mendocino .....	30	27	47	48	77	75	8	8
Merced .....	12	12	29	29	41	41	4	6
Modoc .....	20	19	12	7	32	26	—	1
Mono .....	2	3	8	6	10	9	1	2
Monterey .....	19	18	61	64	80	82	29	27
Napa .....	9	15	57	53	66	68	9	10
Nevada .....	31	31	50	50	81	81	7	7
Placer .....	24	22	40	43	64	65	6	9
Plumas .....	12	11	16	18	28	29	2	4
Sacramento .....	18	22	142	142	160	164	7	8
San Benito .....	17	16	23	25	40	41	3	4
San Bernardino .....	15	15	50	57	65	72	18	17
San Diego .....	21	31	54	61	75	92	11	20
San Francisco .....	56	57	678	716	734	773	66	66
San Joaquin .....	46	36	79	90	125	126	7	6
San Luis Obispo .....	17	21	56	63	73	84	10	21
San Mateo .....	6	8	40	38	46	46	10	12
Santa Barbara .....	20	20	46	47	66	67	6	6
Santa Clara .....	35	31	118	127	153	158	83	86
Santa Cruz .....	12	15	66	65	78	80	21	20
Shasta .....	25	28	51	56	76	84	3	2
Sierra .....	12	11	15	16	27	27	8	9
Siskiyou .....	31	30	21	24	52	54	1	1
Solano .....	68	27	22	68	90	95	10	10
Sonoma .....	32	31	138	146	170	177	5	11
Stanislaus .....	20	23	39	40	59	63	8	11
Sutter .....	27	25	13	16	40	41	4	5
Tehama .....	14	14	52	54	66	68	4	5
Trinity .....	3	4	13	13	16	17	—	—
Tulare .....	38	41	63	66	101	107	5	8
Tuolumne .....	10	8	23	25	33	33	4	3
Ventura .....	12	17	21	25	33	42	6	11
Yolo .....	24	22	45	48	69	70	3	2
Yuba .....	15	16	34	33	49	49	—	1
Totals .....	1,124	1,128	3,118	3,306	4,242	4,444	540	650

\* Failed to report.



TABLE No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Teachers who are Graduates of any other State Normal School.		Number of Teachers holding Life Diplomas.		Number of Teachers holding State Educational Diplomas.		Number of Teachers holding First Grade County Certificates.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Alameda .....	23	32	90	87	39	33	205	213
Alpine .....			1				2	2
Amador .....	15	15	7	12	12	14	24	31
Butte .....	4	3	16	24	12	33	54	(6)
Calaveras .....	2	2	13	12	14	9	39	21
Colusa .....	7	6	13	14	12	15	16	51
Contra Costa .....	4	5	17	17	13	10	1	4
Del Norte .....			1	2	1	2	11	11
El Dorado .....	2	1	3	7	2	1	33	11
Fresno .....	4	3	10	4	20	5	53	70
Humboldt .....	11	13	26	24	12	6	64	72
Inyo .....	3			2	4	1	9	9
Kern .....	4	4	5	8	5	9	9	9
Lake .....	1	1	10	6	4	7	15	25
Lassen .....	2	2	3	4	4	5	12	13
Los Angeles .....	20	24	58	46	15	11	146	116
Marin .....	4	3	6	6	8	10	23	26
Mariposa .....	*	1	10	6	1	3	7	25
Mendocino .....	4	3	18	16	11	8	60	54
Merced .....			5	6	3	2	14	15
Modoc .....	3	3	12	11	5	2	1	2
Mono .....			3	2	1	3	6	3
Monterey .....	3	2	4	16	11	9	31	31
Napa .....	3	3	7	10	6	8	32	36
Nevada .....	3	4	16	12	8	9	64	67
Placer .....	2	5	12	14	9	18	13	18
Plumas .....		1	8	7	2	2	8	10
Sacramento .....	2	3	25	20	46	42	106	161
San Benito .....			4	4	10	8	24	26
San Bernardino .....	1	2	10	14	5	5	10	32
San Diego .....	8	11	8	7	10	9	35	44
San Francisco .....	36	36	234	256	140	118	564	611
San Joaquin .....	2	2	24	24	15	29	53	39
San Luis Obispo .....		3	8	12	6	15	7	15
San Mateo .....	1	3	8	5	18	15	34	35
Santa Barbara .....	9	7	16	18	5	8	37	41
Santa Clara .....	9	6	25	25	30	22	125	138
Santa Cruz .....	3	3	11	15	11	14	57	49
Shasta .....	4	3	13	18	8	8	47	22
Sierra .....			10	6	1	2	17	17
Siskiyou .....	3		9	12	2	6	35	35
Solano .....	3	2	10	20	7	30	40	65
Sonoma .....	8	11	27	38	3	20	87	99
Stanislaus .....	5	6	9	11	9	8	43	44
Sutter .....	4	4	4	2	2	7	22	26
Tehama .....	3	2	9	12	10	8	55	59
Trinity .....		1	2	3	1	5	5	10
Tulare .....	11	6	28	34	9	8	22	27
Tuolumne .....	*		6	4	6	8	10	4
Ventura .....	8	4	4	2	4	6	24	31
Yolo .....	2	1	13	8	8	10	35	14
Yuba .....	2	3	4	9	7	6	12	8
Totals .....	248	255	895	954	607	652	2,458	2,666

\* Failed to report.

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Teachers holding Second Grade County Certificates.		Number of Teachers who attended County Institutes.		Number of Teachers who subscribe for some educational Journal.		Number of Trustees appointed by County Superintendents.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Alameda .....	71	71	255	262	113	1	18	16
Alpine .....	2	3		†	3	1		3
Amador .....	30	23	51	50	40	53	5	8
Butte .....	40	29	112	103	81	80	37	24
Calaveras .....	10	32	40	49	12	10	13	11
Colusa .....	41	31	74	78	36	19	8	7
Contra Costa .....	20	17	68	66	67	68	40	45
Del Norte .....	1	5		†	5	3	7	
El Dorado .....	19	24	45	46	15	10	5	6
Fresno .....	30	27	75	82	40	50	75	50
Humboldt .....	46	29	60	99	7	95	27	34
Inyo .....	4	3		12	6	12	14	3
Kern .....	6	9	36	31	23	20	9	10
Lake .....	20	20	37	43	23		23	35
Lassen .....	13	14	24	28	15	25	6	6
Los Angeles .....	65	57	209	228	149	198	35	45
Marin .....	17	17	37	40	25	22	15	20
Mariposa .....	12	10	18	23	25	10	18	16
Mendocino .....	19	21		48	23	30	23	25
Merced .....	15	12	41	40	10	20	42	47
Modoc .....	10	10	24	23	24	26	8	12
Mono .....	1	1		†	3	5	3	3
Monterey .....	49	51	74	72	56	67	33	32
Napa .....	34	32	64	67	40	42	35	30
Nevada .....	17	14	79	73	65	47	13	17
Placer .....	22	15	59	63	19	17	9	4
Plumas .....	8	5			15	5	15	27
Sacramento .....	12	5	114	41	7	10	*	
San Benito .....	16	15	40	39	12	22	26	22
San Bernardino .....	36	40	60	69	25	27	24	23
San Diego .....	40	47	65	51	40	67	18	27
San Francisco .....	170	162	734	773	143	329		
San Joaquin .....	24	26	122	117	60	52	6	17
San Luis Obispo .....	40	35	58	64	25	18	25	30
San Mateo .....	12	11	44	27	25	20	13	15
Santa Barbara .....	29	26	65	65	52	48	17	9
Santa Clara .....	28	20	153	152	128	94	48	50
Santa Cruz .....	32	31	76	80	62	63	21	25
Shasta .....	29	31	40	50	40	30	40	35
Sierra .....	10	10			20	24	16	13
Siskiyou .....	17	19	45	47	25	40	10	20
Solano .....	50	40	90	91	40	20	15	25
Sonoma .....	83	78	161	173	125	40	50	60
Stanislaus .....	16	19	55	49	30	31	26	66
Sutter .....	18	15	39	37	20	18	13	9
Tehama .....	11	9	63	64	50	53	31	33
Trinity .....	8	7			1	3	3	4
Tulare .....	39	43	97	105	45		75	80
Tuolumne .....	11	17	*		20	12	4	3
Ventura .....	9	11	33	36	30	25	15	10
Yolo .....	34	35	68	45	69	13	26	48
Yuba .....	27	22	80	40	16	18	9	13
Totals .....	1,423	1,356	3,784	3,841	2,050	2,012	1,067	1,173

\* Failed to report. † None held.

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Certificates Granted to Male Teachers.		Number of Certificates Granted to Female Teachers.		Number of Certificates Renewed.		Number of Certificates Rejected.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Alameda	12	24	43	112	28	36	72	54
Alpine		1	1	3	3	1		
Amador	1	5	36	25	4	1	20	10
Butte	14	12	49	20	3	2	28	51
Calaveras	5	8	15	12	3	7	15	12
Colusa	10	13	24	13	22	24	17	24
Contra Costa	12	7	25	27	41	27	20	23
Del Norte	2	3	5	5	*	2		2
El Dorado	4	2	11	9	2	4	18	17
Fresno	10	15	16	21	8	2	23	28
Humboldt	8	13	12	30	14	17	38	36
Inyo	5		2		2	1		1
Kern	2	2	6	6	4	3	5	9
Lake	6	6	21	18	8	9	4	
Lassen	4	6	5	8	4	1	8	9
Los Angeles	24	43	43	120	23	45	48	109
Marin		1	14	5	1	7	14	16
Mariposa	3	5	6	8	4	3	7	2
Mendocino	37	11	13	38	8	9	10	24
Merced	5	9	9	12	26	22	5	6
Modoc	1	5	1	3	2	4	8	15
Mono		1	2	1		2	3	4
Monterey	4	1	16	12	14	16	23	24
Napa	6	9	24	22	21	17	19	31
Nevada	4	3	14	18	34	18	34	36
Placer	8	11	7	27	6	4	12	11
Plumas	3	4	7	7	4	2	4	3
Sacramento	13	14	40	55	12	28	48	50
San Benito	6	5	9	17	3	8	19	7
San Bernardino	1	3	5	15	12	28	20	16
San Diego	5	13	10	24	9	28	22	22
San Francisco	21	12	98	149	101	196	205	146
San Joaquin	20	14	91	22	38	10	62	16
San Luis Obispo	5	5	19	23	11	26	22	28
San Mateo	*	5	5	27	6	11	2	5
Santa Barbara	6	6	21	18	7	10	6	12
Santa Clara	9	11	25	31	21	55	24	29
Santa Cruz	1	7	38	42	32	32	29	23
Shasta	11	17	17	26	26	20	15	23
Sierra	2	4	9	9	7		11	6
Siskiyou	5	4	7	3	7	16	22	17
Solano	16	11	49	46	28	12	41	16
Sonoma	9	16	40	72	64	101	50	67
Stanislaus	10	17	27	26	12	3	18	28
Sutter	6	3	12	9	3	9	7	9
Tehama	6	13	28	36			15	23
Trinity	3	1	5	7	9	2	3	
Tulare	14	11	28	24	18	34	43	36
Tuolumne	2	1	5	6	11	8	7	6
Ventura	1	2	6	5	7	4	7	12
Yolo	13	4	21	19	28	40	19	36
Yuba	5	8	9	27	15	1		11
Totals	380	427	1,051	1,320	776	968	1,172	1,203

\* Failed to report.

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Average Monthly Wages Paid to Male Teachers.		Average Monthly Wages Paid to Female Teachers.		Salary of County Superintendents.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Alameda .....	\$112 55	\$114 00	\$80 27	\$68 00	\$1,800 00	\$1,800 00
Alpine .....	67 50	65 00	70 00	60 00	80 00	100 00
Amador .....	77 00	66 00	63 00	58 00	500 00	500 00
Butte .....	80 51	80 00	64 00	65 00	1,500 00	1,500 00
Calaveras .....	71 00	68 00	57 00	56 00	940 00	940 00
Colusa .....	84 40	81 81	70 66	70 00	1,500 00	1,500 00
Contra Costa .....	83 07	85 00	67 86	69 00	1,800 00	1,800 00
Del Norte .....	65 00	63 00	69 44	61 00	250 00	250 00
El Dorado .....	67 00	70 00	61 00	60 00	1,500 00	1,500 00
Fresno .....	75 00	75 00	65 00	65 00	1,500 00	1,500 00
Humboldt .....	76 51	75 50	65 81	66 20	700 00	1,200 00
Inyo .....	81 25	74 00	71 77	66 33	400 00	400 00
Kern .....	71 00	*	64 00	*	1,200 00	1,200 00
Lake .....	64 00	70 00	56 00	55 00	700 00	700 00
Lassen .....	73 80	*	65 13	*	480 00	500 00
Los Angeles .....	88 43	83 33	74 59	73 75	1,000 00	1,000 00
Marin .....	85 68	83 18	63 74	63 45	1,000 00	1,000 00
Mariposa .....	77 50	75 50	67 81	69 75	350 00	350 00
Mendocino .....	73 50	74 74	61 00	62 21	1,500 00	1,500 00
Merced .....	78 08	76 25	68 60	69 86	1,000 00	1,000 00
Modoc .....	77 00	80 00	77 85	80 00	500 00	500 00
Mono .....	100 00	112 50	91 87	82 33	500 00	500 00
Monterey .....	81 32	76 00	58 70	60 16	800 00	800 00
Napa .....	87 00	78 33	59 40	56 85	600 00	600 00
Nevada .....	81 92	84 91	61 72	61 12	1,000 00	1,000 00
Placer .....	71 75	72 00	64 91	64 50	1,200 00	1,200 00
Plumas .....	84 36	83 50	71 33	71 05	560 00	600 00
Sacramento .....	84 00	78 00	60 00	59 00	1,600 00	1,600 00
San Benito .....	73 00	71 00	61 75	62 00	500 00	500 00
San Bernardino .....	70 30	76 66	63 75	63 64	1,128 00	1,214 12
San Diego .....	67 42	65 00	62 28	62 00	600 00	600 00
San Francisco .....	128 85	126 00	72 55	71 74	4,000 00	4,000 00
San Joaquin .....	107 43	105 00	70 50	73 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
San Luis Obispo .....	82 50	65 00	73 00	62 00	600 00	600 00
San Mateo .....	91 66	85 00	59 50	63 00	600 00	600 00
Santa Barbara .....	75 00	75 00	60 00	62 00	920 00	920 00
Santa Clara .....	79 85	86 90	68 85	62 10	1,200 00	1,200 00
Santa Cruz .....	87 50	85 16	56 82	57 23	600 00	600 00
Shasta .....	74 00	72 76	64 00	62 54	1,400 00	1,500 00
Sierra .....	81 83	82 00	67 33	68 18	500 00	500 00
Siskiyou .....	76 00	75 00	60 00	65 00	700 00	700 00
Solano .....	68 00	70 00	70 00	60 00	1,200 00	1,200 00
Sonoma .....	75 00	75 16	56 00	55 38	1,600 00	1,600 00
Stanislaus .....	79 25	77 17	65 34	63 35	1,000 00	1,000 00
Sutter .....	75 00	75 00	66 00	63 90	760 00	760 00
Tehama .....	85 00	82 00	68 60	68 50	1,500 00	1,500 00
Trinity .....	83 33	82 50	72 30	70 00	400 00	400 00
Tulare .....	77 40	*	68 60	*	2,000 00	2,000 00
Tuolumne .....	70 00	73 75	58 69	58 04	520 00	520 00
Ventura .....	71 33	74 40	60 00	60 00	600 00	600 00
Yolo .....	79 00	79 00	66 00	65 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Yuba .....	80 00	77 00	62 13	60 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Totals .....	\$79 97	\$79 22	\$65 89	\$64 33	\$52,788 00	\$53,554 12

\* Failed to report.

TABLE No. 3.

Statement of Financial Statistics, showing the Receipts from all the Sources of Revenue for the School Year ending June 30, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Balance on hand at beginning of School Year.	Cash received from State apportionment.	Cash received from County Taxes.	Cash received from City and District Taxes.	Cash received from miscellaneous sources.	Total Receipts.
Alameda	\$58,703 03	\$141,858 62	\$63,326 43	\$93,476 23	\$2,168 10	\$359,532 41
Alpine	409 38	668 22	1,375 50	---	17 75	2,470 85
Amador	4,208 16	21,235 41	9,564 95	362 66	114 00	35,483 18
Butte	11,701 02	31,302 40	30,523 42	1,656 74	---	75,183 58
Calaveras	3,659 37	17,419 33	8,204 32	233 59	689 73	30,196 34
Colusa	6,116 81	24,957 48	30,856 42	9,076 43	103 70	71,110 84
Contra Costa	9,235 95	26,686 60	21,867 00	3,596 82	---	61,386 37
Del Norte	597 61	3,714 58	3,027 00	---	---	7,339 19
El Dorado	4,493 29	17,063 72	7,681 11	9,469 40	---	29,241 12
Fresno	3,821 75	24,812 95	23,743 65	9,469 40	---	61,787 75
Humboldt	15,092 90	34,346 75	27,168 00	8,463 59	---	85,077 24
Inyo	369 92	4,071 48	2,373 91	---	47 50	6,862 81
Kern	568 10	9,579 90	8,586 84	---	45 00	20,673 97
Lake	3,463 63	12,998 13	10,277 00	1,894 13	8,025 20	34,753 95
Lassen	548 87	6,378 83	6,669 41	130 86	---	13,727 97
Los Angeles	53,534 00	109,531 58	46,481 96	64,694 49	13,965 47	288,238 10
Marin	16,432 84	17,281 90	11,865 43	1,047 62	436 54	47,084 33
Mariposa	966 31	8,205 10	6,688 75	2,270 25	43 00	18,173 41
Mendocino	3,874 62	28,498 52	13,038 00	12,357 54	63 45	57,832 13
Merced	3,446 90	11,188 80	16,540 19	5,115 33	73 01	36,364 23
Modoc	669 64	9,750 18	6,448 40	48 00	---	16,925 22
Mono	1,411 63	3,690 75	5,250 62	95 24	675 44	11,123 68
Monterey	9,535 43	27,593 50	18,098 15	3,761 63	412 27	50,403 98
Napa	13,375 61	26,348 07	15,171 60	3,485 64	184 50	58,565 42
Nevada	2,323 22	37,293 00	25,460 13	---	116 50	85,195 85
Placer	4,879 46	22,699 91	11,716 64	---	5,911 50	45,297 51
Plumas	19 78	7,954 50	6,067 47	82 11	387 20	15,061 06
Sacramento	46,565 48	77,232 51	25,486 72	33,650 39	380 23	183,315 33
San Benito	1,877 44	12,820 50	13,559 60	---	293 50	28,551 04
San Bernardino	5,247 37	26,752 11	16,051 81	44,330 71	1 65	92,383 65
San Diego	8,629 43	19,288 25	14,982 58	14,234 05	1,000 00	58,134 31
San Francisco	45,265 39	489,368 03	249,359 06	95,144 26	7,294 20	880,340 94
San Joaquin	45,027 07	45,657 69	45,179 00	19,576 10	633 00	156,072 85
San Luis Obispo	2,738 36	24,190 12	18,468 90	2,746 76	45 07	48,188 31
San Mateo	14,450 79	18,779 60	14,182 20	---	253 00	47,695 59



TABLE No. 3.—Continued.  
*Statement of Financial Statistics, showing the Receipts from all the Sources of Revenue for the School Year ending June 30, 1885.*

COUNTIES.	Balance on hand at beginning of School Year.	Cash received from State apportionment.	Cash received from County Taxes.	Cash received from City and District Taxes.	Cash received from miscellaneous sources.	Total Receipts.
Santa Barbara.....	\$17,945 93	\$28,095 13	\$16,532 10	\$3,622 29	\$1,917 71	\$70,214 16
Santa Clara.....	35,850 93	75,218 00	30,374 00	30,049 43	3,102 51	174,535 37
Santa Cruz.....	15,715 39	32,347 57	19,112 32	1,103 02	60 00	68,338 30
Shasta.....	6,271 24	19,744 65	15,568 68	10,452 13	175 00	52,211 70
Sierra.....	4,006 57	8,611 02	6,374 60	-----	251 65	19,243 84
Siskiyou.....	5,568 09	14,483 28	11,938 00	103 55	-----	32,002 92
Solano.....	23,794 30	36,483 54	32,879 75	18,707 76	-----	111,865 35
Sonoma.....	27,684 05	61,451 20	32,070 96	15,439 25	935 75	137,581 21
Stanislaus.....	5,289 14	17,055 15	17,537 48	10,123 90	358 50	50,364 17
Sutter.....	1,735 46	10,533 18	11,692 00	2,215 57	140 00	26,316 21
Tehama.....	5,249 49	20,512 80	18,542 53	615 61	600 00	45,520 43
Trinity.....	1,871 58	5,167 05	4,552 00	-----	82 20	11,672 83
Tulare.....	3,369 99	29,430 04	20,888 25	41,200 62	1,114 43	102,512 33
Tuolumne.....	5,138 79	12,735 03	4,896 00	-----	-----	22,769 82
Ventura.....	3,676 43	13,005 97	8,666 00	-----	-----	25,348 40
Yolo.....	16,496 55	24,524 75	16,398 05	4,290 51	-----	61,718 86
Yuba.....	2,333 97	16,495 71	7,863 40	5,853 35	512 57	33,059 00
Totals.....	\$304,359 06	\$1,827,602 09	\$1,117,227 39	\$577,732 06	\$33,140 83	\$4,180,061 43

TABLE No. 3—Continued.  
*Statement of Financial Statistics, showing the Receipts from all Sources of School Revenue for the School Year ending June 30, 1886*

COUNTIES.	Balance on hand at beginning of School Year.	Cash received from State appropriation.	Cash received from County Taxes.	Cash received from City and District Taxes.	Cash received from miscellaneous sources.	Total Receipts.
Alameda	\$31,054 86	\$147,143 43	\$73,134 66	\$89,868 64	\$1,893 00	\$343,094 59
Alpine	219 59	748 44	1,445 39	---	39 00	2,472 35
Amador	4,272 19	21,494 08	9,430 62	---	287 22	35,484 11
Butte	13,514 29	30,726 72	32,531 40	2,551 59	35 75	79,359 75
Calaveras	3,345 71	17,830 25	11,566 45	57 71	384 80	33,184 92
Colusa	7,127 11	23,873 73	33,905 70	3,381 67	645 00	68,978 81
Contra Costa	8,492 71	26,834 21	21,946 47	5,884 07	67 30	63,064 76
Del Norte	638 92	4,019 91	4,296 20	---	5 95	8,870 98
El Dorado	2,034 23	17,298 06	6,828 00	---	70 58	26,140 87
Fresno	3,500 92	28,211 62	34,338 48	20,905 73	87,016 75	87,016 75
Humboldt	11,566 02	39,334 73	26,936 00	3,852 73	82,244 17	82,244 17
Inyo	294 12	3,606 12	2,524 67	---	6,524 67	6,524 67
Kern	926 30	9,503 70	10,145 84	3,818 97	144 20	24,569 01
Lake	2,002 87	13,716 98	10,728 45	561 73	---	32,065 03
Lassen	548 97	7,083 06	6,756 24	861 98	---	15,280 25
Los Angeles	28,686 77	116,916 31	61,672 25	55,532 18	363,027 00	361,815 11
Marin	15,493 00	17,729 04	12,869 16	26,308 24	596 81	73,026 25
Mariposa	628 49	7,287 84	7,273 71	94 47	1,177 18	16,461 69
Mendocino	2,848 35	29,329 96	14,694 00	1,381 95	335 65	48,589 91
Merced	2,694 16	11,914 80	17,908 60	3,534 91	252 85	36,335 32
Morloc	527 34	10,258 92	8,391 10	---	---	19,147 36
Mono	1,170 96	3,061 80	5,103 64	---	370 00	9,706 40
Monterey	8,306 77	28,984 10	22,620 00	4,002 54	174 72	64,088 13
Napa	8,806 47	24,373 18	19,874 33	3,513 18	271 00	58,898 16
Nevada	18,682 16	35,335 44	28,645 43	---	150 50	82,813 53
Placer	4,299 11	22,131 60	21,859 74	---	48,220 45	48,220 45
Pumas	116 62	7,798 00	6,165 00	809 07	517 96	15,407 05
Sacramento	44,610 23	67,815 22	33,746 85	16,872 74	778 50	163,823 54
San Benito	2,883 97	12,874 68	12,485 15	---	528 81	28,769 64
San Bernardino	13,877 93	28,735 56	22,746 09	39,513 61	---	96,875 82
San Diego	3,915 03	23,655 24	17,012 05	21,664 48	1 90	66,801 72
San Francisco	39,408 35	521,248 75	---	271,284 79	23,641 35	816,174 89
San Joaquin	3,150 89	46,088 17	47,962 40	17,226 15	1,176 24	151,921 32
San Luis Obispo	14,624 58	25,303 75	21,442 00	7,427 00	284 45	57,008 09
San Mateo	10,324 54	17,656 20	16,659 00	2,400 00	1,140 80	52,514 58
Santa Barbara	---	28,714 08	16,380 00	---	648 00	56,076 62

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

Statement of Financial Statistics, showing the Receipts from all Sources of School Revenue for the School Year ending June 30, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Balance on hand at beginning of School Year.	Cash received from State apportionment.	Cash received from County Taxes.	Cash received from City and District Taxes.	Cash received from miscellaneous sources.	Total Receipts.
Santa Clara	\$39,391 90	\$75,088 50	\$35,371 00	\$19,442 38	\$1,791 70	\$172,185 48
Santa Cruz	14,858 25	33,525 79	20,789 60	772 28	320 65	70,266 57
Shasta	5,259 01	20,926 08	18,173 62	4,360 65	116 30	48,835 68
Sierra	4,165 34	8,278 40	7,823 55			20,267 29
Siskiyou	4,849 22	14,479 09	14,392 00		24 37	33,744 68
Solano	19,533 81	33,195 81	25,441 68	2,132 90	886 18	87,190 38
Sonoma	24,366 76	61,344 50	44,092 00	11,458 82	1,852 12	143,114 20
Stanislaus	6,914 92	17,796 24	16,956 36	4,888 84	230 10	46,786 46
Sutter	2,152 91	10,210 90	12,096 00	3,911 03	61 00	28,341 84
Tehama	3,533 52	20,042 78	22,081 47	1,598 26	136 65	47,392 68
Trinity	1,779 99	5,223 96	4,539 00		47 25	11,550 99
Tulare	8,441 19	32,946 48	24,927 53		333 08	102,918 64
Tuolumne	4,092 28	12,058 20	5,760 00	39,870 36		21,910 48
Ventura	2,737 92	13,060 86	9,169 69	3,420 25		28,328 12
Yolo	5,654 99	24,471 40	20,025 85	2,815 35	10 00	52,977 59
Yuba	2,905 31	16,178 40	10,169 40	4,960 39	22 04	34,235 54
Totals	\$462,161 86	\$1,884,065 07	\$996,703 22	\$694,001 64	\$138,596 48	\$4,175,528 27

TABLE No. 4.  
*Statement of Financial Statistics, showing School Expenditures for the School Year ending June 30, 1885.*

CITIES.	Amount Paid for Teachers' Salaries.	Amount Paid for Rents, Fuels, Fuel, and Contingent Expenses.	Amount Paid for School Libraries.	Amount Paid for School Apparatus.	Total Current Expenses.	Amount Paid for Sites, Buildings, and School Furniture.	Total Expenditures.	Total Receipts.	Balance on hand at Close of School Year.
Alameda	\$230,106 75	\$45,036 11	\$2,225 51	\$804 15	\$278,172 52	\$50,280 28	\$328,452 79	\$359,532 41	\$31,079 62
Alpine	2,022 00	110 15	103 23	15 95	2,251 33	---	2,251 33	2,470 85	219 52
Anador	26,571 17	2,788 07	1,193 46	338 74	30,891 44	321 55	31,212 90	35,485 18	4,272 19
Butte	52,382 50	6,948 00	1,523 15	84 90	58,938 55	2,542 76	61,481 31	75,183 58	13,702 27
Calaveras	22,165 47	2,347 21	1,252 62	274 75	26,040 05	810 58	30,196 34	30,196 34	3,345 71
Colusa	46,132 86	6,758 56	1,420 67	670 51	54,982 60	9,052 75	64,035 35	71,110 84	7,075 49
Contra Costa	42,308 41	5,395 13	982 54	626 35	49,312 43	3,141 23	52,453 66	61,386 37	8,932 71
Del Norte	*	*	*	*	*	*	6,677 45	7,339 19	661 74
El Dorado	21,465 61	4,071 30	1,097 81	503 39	27,138 11	---	27,138 11	29,241 12	2,103 01
Fresno	*	*	*	*	*	*	57,372 19	61,787 75	4,415 56
Humboldt	51,811 68	7,428 23	2,019 09	548 84	61,807 84	12,149 02	73,956 86	85,077 24	11,120 38
Inyo	5,705 85	476 98	305 30	14 63	6,502 76	29 40	6,532 16	6,862 71	330 55
Kern	16,223 53	1,640 62	1,000 22	86 80	18,951 17	1,104 00	20,055 17	20,673 97	618 80
Lake	19,970 98	1,944 86	1,017 21	96 56	23,029 56	9,532 84	32,562 40	34,733 96	2,171 56
Lassen	10,905 77	1,204 67	425 58	58 80	12,594 82	147 75	12,742 57	13,727 97	985 40
Los Angeles	139,804 83	33,286 57	3,877 25	198 42	177,227 07	81,629 15	258,856 22	288,238 10	29,381 88
Marin	24,078 10	4,948 32	731 01	344 35	30,101 78	1,489 55	31,591 33	47,084 33	15,493 00
Mariposa	12,840 54	1,144 28	683 65	205 11	14,873 98	1,579 38	16,453 36	18,173 41	1,720 05
Mendocino	36,539 34	2,995 21	1,328 84	781 05	41,704 44	10,817 30	52,521 74	57,832 13	5,310 39
Merced	23,762 12	3,291 27	1,048 71	327 60	28,429 70	5,109 95	33,539 65	36,334 23	2,824 58
Modoc	13,938 34	1,348 90	223 37	167 30	16,278 00	48 00	16,326 00	16,925 22	589 22
Mono	8,166 61	1,308 19	183 66	---	9,658 46	294 26	9,952 72	11,123 68	1,170 96
Monterey	42,204 25	4,352 42	2,084 98	205 80	48,848 45	2,110 31	50,958 76	59,403 98	8,445 22
Napa	34,633 39	6,079 00	1,442 49	401 10	42,555 98	7,142 97	49,698 95	58,565 42	8,866 47
Nevada	53,517 78	8,286 60	1,963 68	145 75	63,945 91	2,569 88	66,513 69	85,195 85	18,682 16
Placer	29,619 94	3,923 01	1,063 20	266 75	34,875 80	6,638 67	40,914 57	45,297 51	4,292 94
Plumas	12,967 17	1,284 64	545 67	146 36	14,944 44	---	14,944 44	15,061 06	116 62
Sacramento	98,169 01	23,494 89	2,760 15	126 30	124,550 35	14,062 71	138,613 06	183,315 33	44,702 27
San Benito	21,431 63	2,688 09	752 53	29 67	25,401 92	265 15	25,667 07	28,551 04	2,883 97
San Bernardino	33,102 71	4,401 62	1,970 42	117 45	39,792 70	38,792 49	78,495 19	92,383 65	13,888 46
San Diego	36,076 90	3,417 81	1,738 20	118 32	41,351 23	12,008 38	53,359 61	58,134 31	4,774 70
San Francisco	646,401 25	115,871 68	---	1,058 75	763,331 68	53,836 48	817,168 16	886,340 94	69,172 78
San Joaquin	84,686 21	19,516 62	1,582 38	1,255 44	107,040 59	10,060 76	117,101 35	136,072 86	38,971 51

TABLE No. 4—Continued.  
*Statement of Financial Statistics, showing School Expenditures for the School Year ending June 30, 1885.*

CITIES.	Amount Paid for Teachers' Salaries.	Amount Paid for Rent, Fuel, and Contingent Expenses.	Amount Paid for School Libraries.	Amount Paid for School Apparatus.	Total Current Expenses.	Amount Paid for Sites, Buildings, and School Furniture.	Total Expenditures.	Total Receipts.	Balance on hand at Close of School Year.
San Luis Obispo	\$35,407 02	\$3,988 85	\$1,472 52	\$1,207 02	\$42,075 41	\$2,928 87	\$45,004 28	\$48,188 31	\$3,184 03
San Mateo	26,893 50	4,429 67	1,161 64	564 30	32,481 81	536 20	33,011 01	47,665 59	14,624 58
Santa Barbara	35,873 75	5,776 60	1,107 54	564 30	43,322 19	16,567 43	59,889 62	70,214 16	10,324 54
Santa Clara	98,085 35	21,960 34	1,876 82	101 80	122,024 31	12,700 57	134,784 88	174,595 37	39,810 49
Santa Cruz	43,628 87	7,127 56	905 46	566 95	52,298 84	11,900 21	53,479 05	68,338 30	14,839 25
Shasta	31,475 06	2,649 12	1,474 76	505 06	35,298 94	11,582 50	46,881 44	52,241 70	5,360 26
Sierra	13,313 44	1,137 72	525 06	358 42	14,976 22	254 70	15,230 32	19,243 84	4,013 52
Siskiyou	24,246 92	1,804 65	721 76	655 78	27,491 75	50 75	27,242 50	32,002 92	4,850 42
Solano	52,433 82	9,090 32	1,533 81	635 78	63,773 73	13,636 22	77,409 95	111,865 35	34,455 40
Sonoma	85,965 29	12,216 83	3,536 96	1,620 02	103,339 10	10,065 65	113,434 75	137,581 21	24,146 46
Stanislaus	30,165 74	5,484 93	1,114 25	439 72	37,204 64	6,244 67	43,449 31	50,364 23	6,914 92
Sutter	19,630 86	2,389 80	987 48	21 75	23,059 80	747 61	23,807 50	26,346 21	2,508 71
Tehama	33,906 49	4,202 25	2,046 25	128 73	40,283 72	1,703 19	41,986 91	45,520 43	3,533 52
Trinity	8,231 00	1,297 76	162 96	166 94	9,858 66	38,117 65	98,309 79	110,638 65	1,779 99
Tulare	50,579 09	6,842 51	2,507 83	262 71	60,192 14	18,677 54	78,869 68	102,512 33	4,202 54
Tuolumne	15,783 28	1,946 15	943 11	5 00	18,677 54	1,695 43	19,372 97	22,769 82	4,091 28
Ventura	17,672 86	2,229 80	733 77	286 50	20,912 33	11,763 54	32,675 87	35,348 40	2,740 04
Yolo	35,828 88	6,539 73	1,448 94	328 40	44,205 95	69 00	44,275 95	61,718 86	5,749 37
Yuba	24,189 54	4,748 87	1,096 18	50 00	30,084 50	69 00	30,153 69	33,659 00	2,905 31
Totals	\$2,583,403 46	\$433,972 56	\$4,056 08	\$16,787 03	\$2,698,219 13	\$406,811 74	\$3,565,030 87	\$4,180,057 21	\$41,925 34

\* Failed to report.



TABLE No. 4—Continued.  
*Statement of Financial Statistics, showing School Expenditures for the School Year ending June 30, 1886.*

COUNTIES.	Amount Paid for Teachers' Salaries.	Amount Paid for Rents, Repairs, Fuel, and Contingent Expenses.	Amount Paid for School Libraries.	Amount Paid for School Apparatus.	Total Current Expenses.	Amounts Paid for Sites, Buildings, and School Furniture.	Total Expenditures.	Total Receipts.	Balance on hand at Close of School Year.
Alameda	\$223,706 60	\$44,090 86	\$2,341 65	\$1,246 31	\$281,385 42	\$14,688 08	\$296,073 50	\$343,094 59	\$47,021 09
Alpine	2,111 10	135 64	6 00	70 00	2,322 74	36 00	2,358 74	2,472 59	113 61
Amador	26,269 88	2,718 11	1,116 23	492 70	30,596 92	49 35	30,646 27	35,484 11	4,837 84
Butte	52,895 30	8,390 29	1,585 22	512 75	63,383 56	3,974 35	67,357 91	79,359 75	12,001 84
Calaveras	23,530 63	2,081 60	1,554 62	680 50	27,847 35	791 88	28,639 23	33,184 92	4,545 69
Colusa	47,655 39	7,534 32	1,437 25	776 97	57,403 93	1,195 66	58,599 59	68,978 81	10,379 22
Contra Costa	40,721 35	5,652 08	983 35	522 69	47,879 48	6,473 20	54,352 68	63,064 76	9,312 80
Del Norte	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,449 76	8,870 98	1,421 22
El Dorado	21,090 64	2,546 80	775 54	665 70	25,078 08	*	24,377 39	26,140 87	2,763 48
Fresno	*	*	*	*	*	*	82,006 51	87,016 75	4,950 24
Humboldt	56,106 81	8,256 14	1,568 24	730 66	66,061 85	4,727 95	71,389 80	82,244 17	10,854 37
Inyo	5,548 06	396 50	240 77	*	6,185 33	315 51	6,500 84	6,967 51	466 67
Kern	17,229 52	1,736 87	814 81	*	19,781 20	3,045 76	22,826 96	24,599 01	1,787 12
Lake	20,769 01	1,900 05	1,345 27	116 50	24,130 83	4,429 07	28,559 90	32,065 03	3,505 13
Lassen	12,016 48	1,835 81	359 33	40 00	14,251 62	*	14,251 62	15,230 25	994 50
Los Angeles	159,079 81	26,550 54	3,469 43	727 55	189,827 33	70,076 02	259,903 35	361,815 11	101,911 76
Marin	24,648 67	5,705 36	976 28	247 53	31,637 84	23,283 86	54,920 70	73,026 25	18,105 55
Mariposa	12,988 53	1,020 16	688 63	31 39	14,728 71	1,318 96	16,047 67	16,461 69	414 02
Mendocino	37,498 73	2,862 02	1,008 46	1,275 53	42,644 74	1,717 00	44,362 34	48,589 91	4,227 57
Merced	24,350 06	3,705 49	721 32	723 82	29,500 69	3,589 68	33,040 37	36,335 32	3,294 95
Modoc	15,200 28	2,122 83	671 10	128 13	18,122 34	*	18,122 34	19,147 36	1,025 02
Mono	7,157 68	3,320 20	380 03	36 30	8,963 21	33 95	9,007 40	778 24	78 24
Monterey	45,442 97	4,694 84	1,975 16	790 68	52,903 65	1,683 17	54,596 82	64,088 13	9,491 31
Napa	37,704 50	5,714 07	1,818 80	378 35	45,615 81	3,302 75	48,918 56	58,898 16	9,979 00
Nevada	52,166 50	9,403 44	1,413 30	475 40	63,518 64	509 05	64,027 69	82,813 53	18,785 84
Placer	31,365 59	4,369 61	961 30	960 43	37,656 76	1,021 06	38,677 82	48,220 45	9,542 63
Plumas	13,221 86	1,297 32	535 85	245 00	15,293 03	*	15,299 69	15,407 05	177 36
Sacramento	97,393 88	19,315 61	2,451 30	57 30	119,218 18	12,800 46	132,018 44	163,823 54	31,804 90
San Benito	22,011 89	2,725 35	801 82	300 77	25,839 83	156 54	25,996 37	28,769 04	2,773 27
San Bernardino	36,646 52	5,906 18	1,519 91	280 90	44,365 51	24,254 88	68,611 02	95,875 82	27,264 80
San Diego	36,106 48	3,403 16	1,205 98	730 59	41,446 21	13,171 79	54,618 00	66,801 72	12,183 72
San Francisco	698,743 80	106,242 91	1,693 34	1,047 75	807,703 80	8,074 36	815,778 16	816,174 89	396 73
San Joaquin	85,337 47	16,487 16	2,654 48	701 44	105,180 55	4,299 33	109,479 88	151,921 32	42,566 05

TABLE No. 4—Continued.

Statement of Financial Statistics, showing School Expenditures for the School Year ending June 30, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Amount Paid for Teachers' Salaries.	Amount Paid for Repairs, Fuel, and Contingent Expenses.	Amount Paid for School Libraries.	Amount Paid for School Apparatus.	Total Current Expenses.	Amount Paid for Sites, Buildings, and School Furniture.	Total Expenditures.	Total Receipts.	Balance on hand at Close of School Year.
San Luis Obispo	\$41,011 50	\$5,886 87	\$1,608 17	\$75 95	\$47,642 49	\$7,733 23	\$55,375 72	\$57,608 09	\$2,332 37
San Mateo	27,997 25	5,290 57	630 69	165 25	34,023 76	3,634 12	37,657 88	52,540 58	14,882 70
Santa Barbara	38,592 50	5,281 81	1,708 82	823 05	46,406 18	1,741 26	48,147 44	56,076 02	7,929 18
Santa Clara	98,841 10	23,150 81	3,351 11	375 40	125,718 42	10,479 50	136,197 92	172,185 48	35,987 56
Santa Cruz	43,707 95	6,539 45	990 75	967 55	52,205 70	2,515 15	54,720 85	70,266 57	15,483 07
Shasta	34,165 71	3,391 23	1,947 38	---	39,704 32	3,903 72	43,608 04	48,835 68	5,145 51
Sierra	14,333 18	1,233 43	473 72	---	16,070 33	---	16,070 33	20,267 29	4,208 06
Siskiyou	25,224 75	2,496 28	1,012 84	701 57	29,405 44	---	29,405 44	33,744 69	4,339 24
Solano	55,872 40	10,559 35	1,756 36	131 95	68,320 06	2,979 30	71,299 36	87,190 38	15,891 02
Sonoma	91,514 60	14,192 46	2,929 04	1,955 85	110,591 95	5,490 80	116,082 75	143,114 20	24,031 45
Stanislaus	31,126 96	4,235 48	1,320 82	760 14	37,443 40	5,454 75	42,898 15	46,786 46	3,798 31
Sutter	19,945 81	4,004 45	1,223 03	583 44	26,356 73	303 68	26,660 42	28,341 84	1,795 42
Tehama	35,539 86	4,111 18	1,273 43	316 23	41,230 70	3,054 39	44,285 09	47,392 68	3,107 59
Trinity	8,000 30	1,302 88	192 75	250 75	10,346 68	---	10,346 68	11,550 99	1,204 31
Tulare	51,210 68	7,977 79	1,934 73	671 64	61,794 84	19,943 71	81,738 55	102,918 64	21,179 81
Tuolumne	15,164 04	2,226 76	862 57	155 44	18,408 81	---	18,408 83	21,910 48	3,501 65
Ventura	18,387 35	2,628 75	649 77	346 73	22,012 60	3,386 83	25,399 43	28,328 12	2,928 69
Yolo	37,105 55	5,022 94	967 13	1,215 25	44,310 87	2,868 73	47,179 60	52,977 59	5,797 90
Yuba	25,604 33	3,389 66	683 26	323 18	30,000 43	446 74	30,447 17	34,235 54	3,788 37
Totals	\$2,710,621 82	\$422,843 30	\$64,627 32	\$24,833 01	\$3,222,925 45	\$283,006 18	\$3,505,931 63	\$4,183,522 07	\$677,590 44

\* Failed to report.

TABLE No. 5.

*Valuation of School Property, 1885.*

COUNTIES.	Valuation of Lots, School Houses, and Furniture.	Valuation of School Libraries.	Valuation of School Apparatus.	Total Valuation of School Property.
Alameda .....	\$650,152 00	\$15,421 00	\$10,912 00	\$676,485 00
Alpine .....	2,600 00	400 00	155 00	3,155 00
Amador .....	44,440 00	4,210 00	2,250 00	50,900 00
Butte .....	136,185 00	12,345 00	5,950 00	154,480 00
Calaveras .....	29,530 00	5,520 00	3,120 00	38,170 00
Colusa .....	120,215 00	9,726 00	4,470 00	134,411 00
Contra Costa .....	77,731 00	9,557 00	3,257 00	90,545 00
Del Norte .....	3,900 00	1,175 00	285 00	5,360 00
El Dorado .....	28,570 00	5,498 00	2,776 00	36,844 00
Fresno .....	60,642 00	8,174 00	5,257 00	74,073 00
Humboldt .....	74,135 00	12,131 00	4,162 00	90,428 00
Inyo .....	9,018 00	1,945 00	672 00	11,635 00
Kern .....	35,200 00	3,674 00	1,141 00	40,015 00
Lake .....	38,291 00	5,662 00	1,649 00	45,602 00
Lassen .....	15,587 00	2,252 00	1,417 00	19,256 00
Los Angeles .....	440,665 00	21,500 00	5,563 00	467,728 00
Marin .....	45,160 00	7,415 00	2,505 00	55,080 00
Mariposa .....	17,850 00	4,120 00	1,295 00	23,265 00
Mendocino .....	70,098 00	14,306 00	5,019 00	89,423 00
Merced .....	53,750 00	6,700 00	2,005 00	62,455 00
Modoc .....	22,400 00	3,397 00	1,415 00	27,212 00
Mono .....	13,536 00	1,543 00	621 00	15,700 00
Monterey .....	63,295 00	11,583 00	3,546 00	78,424 00
Napa .....	74,900 00	7,165 00	2,820 00	84,885 00
Nevada .....	121,130 00	12,635 00	3,620 00	137,385 00
Placer .....	65,742 00	9,355 00	3,971 00	79,068 00
Plumas .....	17,975 00	5,320 00	1,395 00	24,690 00
Sacramento .....	288,400 00	13,150 00	3,450 00	305,000 00
San Benito .....	37,780 00	4,975 00	2,035 00	44,790 00
San Bernardino .....	115,300 00	7,300 00	2,290 00	124,890 00
San Diego .....	57,650 00	6,735 00	1,357 00	65,742 00
San Francisco .....	3,152,000 00	12,000 00	25,000 00	3,189,000 00
San Joaquin .....	260,177 00	17,612 00	10,150 00	287,939 00
San Luis Obispo .....	36,050 00	9,460 00	6,200 00	51,710 00
San Mateo .....	68,925 00	6,810 00	2,210 00	77,945 00
Santa Barbara .....	83,550 00	6,590 00	2,854 00	92,994 00
Santa Clara .....	370,250 00	23,073 00	13,039 00	406,362 00
Santa Cruz .....	98,250 00	8,845 00	3,220 00	110,315 00
Shasta .....	54,150 00	9,250 00	4,150 00	67,550 00
Sierra .....	17,350 00	3,925 00	1,750 00	23,025 00
Siskiyou .....	47,350 00	8,145 00	3,255 00	58,750 00
Solano .....	117,245 00	10,107 00	4,222 00	131,574 00
Sonoma .....	158,595 00	21,875 00	9,470 00	189,940 00
Stanislaus .....	68,910 00	7,985 00	3,016 00	79,861 00
Sutter .....	38,620 00	5,088 00	2,393 00	46,101 00
Tehama .....	63,800 00	9,740 00	3,970 00	77,510 00
Trinity .....	14,600 00	3,075 00	1,105 00	18,780 00
Tulare .....	107,210 00	16,635 00	6,050 00	129,895 00
Tuolumne .....	16,146 00	4,914 00	2,287 25	23,347 25
Ventura .....	42,405 00	3,450 00	1,630 00	47,485 00
Yolo .....	97,100 00	8,785 00	3,123 00	109,008 00
Yuba .....	38,475 00	9,100 00	3,425 00	51,000 00
Totals .....	\$7,782,985 00	\$441,303 00	\$202,899 25	\$8,427,187 25

TABLE No. 5.  
*Valuation of School Property, 1886.*

COUNTIES.	Valuation of Lots, School Houses, and Furniture.	Valuation of School Libraries.	Valuation of School Apparatus.	Total Valuation of School Property.
Alameda .....	\$654,880 00	\$14,800 00	\$11,040 00	\$680,720 00
Alpine .....	2,500 00	310 00	325 00	3,135 00
Amador .....	45,030 00	4,390 00	2,520 00	51,940 00
Butte .....	158,650 00	14,035 00	6,505 00	179,190 00
Calaveras .....	28,120 00	6,210 00	3,100 00	37,430 00
Columbia .....	120,860 00	10,970 00	5,080 00	136,910 00
Contra Costa .....	80,880 00	10,161 00	2,976 00	94,017 00
Del Norte .....	5,515 00	1,600 00	415 00	7,530 00
El Dorado .....	30,520 00	4,638 00	2,461 00	37,619 00
Fresno .....	92,975 00	9,870 00	3,695 00	106,540 00
Humboldt .....	75,095 00	12,873 00	4,876 00	92,844 00
Inyo .....	9,370 00	2,316 00	690 00	12,376 00
Kern .....	39,919 00	3,813 00	1,105 00	44,837 00
Lake .....	36,908 00	6,850 00	2,510 00	46,268 00
Lassen .....	15,787 00	2,607 00	1,457 00	19,851 00
Los Angeles .....	520,240 00	20,042 00	5,227 00	545,509 00
Marin .....	67,199 00	7,758 00	2,485 00	77,442 00
Mariposa .....	16,650 00	4,490 00	1,260 00	22,400 00
Mendocino .....	63,205 00	11,818 00	5,398 00	80,421 00
Merced .....	52,000 00	6,475 00	1,870 00	60,345 00
Modoc .....	24,565 00	4,109 00	1,833 00	30,507 00
Mono .....	13,540 00	1,895 00	656 00	16,091 00
Monterey .....	66,130 00	12,710 00	4,350 00	83,190 00
Napa .....	76,490 00	7,100 00	2,850 00	86,440 00
Nevada .....	125,175 00	12,185 00	4,170 00	141,530 00
Placer .....	65,542 00	10,086 00	4,833 00	80,461 00
Plumas .....	18,225 00	4,315 00	1,360 00	23,900 00
Sacramento .....	290,950 00	15,342 00	3,840 00	319,132 00
San Benito .....	39,780 00	5,460 00	2,370 00	47,610 00
San Bernardino .....	136,000 00	8,530 00	2,350 00	146,880 00
San Diego .....	87,655 00	8,240 00	2,923 00	98,818 00
San Francisco .....	3,152,000 00	12,000 00	25,000 00	3,189,000 00
San Joaquin .....	293,390 00	18,150 00	10,530 00	322,070 00
San Luis Obispo .....	42,850 00	10,977 00	6,535 00	60,362 00
San Mateo .....	71,635 00	6,960 00	2,540 00	81,135 00
Santa Barbara .....	84,115 00	7,315 00	3,415 00	94,845 00
Santa Clara .....	371,050 00	25,216 00	13,208 00	409,474 00
Santa Cruz .....	104,115 00	10,465 00	3,945 00	118,525 00
Shasta .....	59,580 00	10,830 00	4,180 00	74,590 00
Sierra .....	17,350 00	4,075 00	1,750 00	23,175 00
Siskiyou .....	53,400 00	9,350 00	4,020 00	66,770 00
Solano .....	157,145 00	11,449 00	4,115 00	172,709 00
Sonoma .....	174,570 00	23,915 00	10,305 00	208,790 00
Stanislaus .....	67,348 00	7,198 00	2,851 00	77,397 00
Sutter .....	37,680 00	5,642 00	2,424 00	45,746 00
Tehama .....	63,765 00	10,690 00	4,220 00	81,675 00
Trinity .....	14,675 00	3,305 00	1,115 00	19,095 00
Tulare .....	142,150 00	17,745 00	6,855 00	166,750 00
Tuolumne .....	75,300 00	5,346 00	2,362 00	83,008 00
Ventura .....	50,800 00	3,610 00	1,500 00	55,910 00
Volo .....	95,687 00	8,989 00	3,589 00	108,265 00
Yuba .....	37,600 00	9,560 00	2,650 00	49,810 00
Totals .....	\$8,238,560 00	\$468,785 00	\$213,639 00	\$8,920,984 00



TABLE No. 6.

*Statement by Counties of Apportionment of State School Moneys for the years ending June 30, 1884, and 1885.*

COUNTIES.	August, 1884. Amount.	February, 1885. Amount.
Alameda.....	\$28,177 38	\$113,990 31
Alpine.....	132 44	535 78
Amador.....	4,208 82	17,026 59
Butte.....	6,232 38	25,212 81
Calaveras.....	3,475 78	14,061 11
Colusa.....	4,964 96	20,085 52
Contra Costa.....	5,276 04	21,343 98
Del Norte.....	736 12	2,977 94
El Dorado.....	3,378 76	13,668 62
Fresno.....	4,968 04	20,097 98
Humboldt.....	6,976 20	28,221 90
Inyo.....	806 96	3,264 52
Kern.....	1,895 74	7,669 13
Lake.....	2,570 26	10,397 87
Lassen.....	1,264 34	5,114 83
Los Angeles.....	21,686 28	87,730 86
Marin.....	3,428 04	13,867 98
Mariposa.....	1,570 80	6,354 60
Mendocino.....	5,600 98	22,658 51
Merced.....	2,217 60	8,971 20
Modoc.....	1,934 24	7,824 88
Mono.....	731 50	2,959 25
Monterey.....	5,457 76	22,079 12
Napa.....	5,222 14	21,125 93
Nevada.....	7,392 00	29,904 00
Placer.....	4,504 50	18,222 75
Plumas.....	1,606 22	6,497 89
Sacramento.....	15,375 36	62,200 32
San Benito.....	2,541 00	10,279 50
San Bernardino.....	5,302 22	21,449 80
San Diego.....	3,769 92	15,251 04
San Francisco.....	97,064 66	392,670 67
San Joaquin.....	9,001 30	36,414 35
San Luis Obispo.....	4,760 14	19,256 93
San Mateo.....	3,668 28	14,839 86
Santa Barbara.....	5,553 24	22,465 38
Santa Clara.....	14,928 76	60,393 62
Santa Cruz.....	6,404 86	25,910 57
Shasta.....	3,919 30	15,855 35
Sierra.....	1,701 70	6,884 15
Siskiyou.....	2,870 56	11,612 72
Solano.....	7,807 80	31,586 10
Sonoma.....	12,187 56	49,304 22
Stanislaus.....	3,380 30	13,674 85
Sutter.....	2,063 60	8,348 20
Tehama.....	4,065 60	16,447 20
Trinity.....	1,024 10	4,142 95
Tulare.....	5,932 08	23,997 96
Tuolumne.....	2,524 06	10,210 97
Ventura.....	2,567 18	10,385 41
Yolo.....	4,835 60	19,562 20
Yuba.....	3,269 42	13,226 29
Totals.....	\$362,934 88	\$1,468,236 56



TABLE No. 6—Continued.

COUNTIES.	August, 1885. Amount.	February, 1886. Amount.
Alameda .....	\$29,207 93	\$117,025 15
Alpine .....	149 49	598 95
Amador .....	4,292 93	17,200 15
Butte .....	6,165 33	24,702 15
Calaveras .....	3,559 07	14,259 85
Colusa .....	4,768 58	19,105 90
Contra Costa .....	5,363 52	21,489 60
Del Norte .....	803 32	3,218 60
El Dorado .....	3,421 66	13,709 30
Fresno .....	5,650 42	22,639 10
Humboldt .....	7,572 65	30,340 75
Inyo .....	720 27	2,885 85
Kern .....	1,908 64	7,647 20
Lake .....	2,718 00	10,890 00
Lassen .....	1,414 87	5,668 85
Los Angeles .....	22,979 18	92,068 90
Marin .....	3,539 44	14,181 20
Mariposa .....	1,455 64	5,832 20
Mendocino .....	5,756 12	23,092 60
Merced .....	2,385 80	9,559 00
Modoc .....	2,049 07	8,209 85
Mono .....	611 55	2,450 25
Monterey .....	5,808 97	23,274 35
Napa .....	5,266 88	21,102 40
Nevada .....	7,057 74	28,277 70
Placer .....	4,428 83	17,744 65
Plumas .....	1,538 69	6,164 95
Sacramento .....	15,466 93	61,970 15
San Benito .....	2,571 53	10,303 15
San Bernardino .....	5,739 51	22,996 05
San Diego .....	4,724 79	18,930 45
San Francisco .....	104,190 00	417,450 00
San Joaquin .....	9,233 65	36,995 75
San Luis Obispo .....	4,807 84	19,263 20
San Mateo .....	3,516 79	14,090 45
Santa Barbara .....	5,727 43	22,947 65
Santa Clara .....	15,208 72	60,935 60
Santa Cruz .....	6,708 93	26,880 15
Shasta .....	4,179 68	16,746 40
Sierra .....	1,654 96	6,630 80
Siskiyou .....	2,864 47	11,476 85
Solano .....	7,811 23	31,296 65
Sonoma .....	12,277 81	49,192 55
Stanislaus .....	3,554 54	14,241 70
Sutter .....	2,052 09	8,221 95
Tehama .....	4,003 01	16,038 55
Trinity .....	1,043 41	4,180 55
Tulare .....	6,580 58	26,365 90
Tuolumne .....	2,408 45	9,649 75
Ventura .....	2,628 91	10,533 65
Yolo .....	4,865 22	19,493 16
Yuba .....	3,231 40	12,947 00
Totals .....	\$377,646 47	\$1,513,086 85

TABLE No. 7.

*Statistical Table, by years, showing the Total Expenditures for Public Schools in the State of California, from 1854 to 1886, the Assessable Property of the State, and the percentage of Expenditures on Taxable Property.*

YEARS.	Assessed Value of Property.	YEARS.	Total Expenditures.	Rate per each \$100.
1850-1.....	\$57,670,689 00	1851-2.....	\$33,449 00	.0679
1851-2.....	49,231,052 00	1852-3.....	65,645 00	.1010
1852-3.....	64,579,375 00	1853-4.....	275,606 00	.2890
1853-4.....	95,335,646 00	1854-5.....	334,638 00	.3009
1854-5.....	111,191,630 00	1855-6.....	305,221 00	.2938
1855-6.....	103,887,193 55	1856-7.....	307,832 00	.3240
1856-7.....	95,007,440 97	1857-8.....	339,914 00	.2696
1857-8.....	126,059,461 82	1859.....	427,003 00	.3444
1858-9.....	123,955,877 00	1860.....	474,263 00	.3618
1859-60.....	131,060,279 49	1861.....	470,113 00	.3172
1860-1.....	148,193,540 02	1862.....	441,228 00	.2985
1861-2.....	147,811,617 16	1863.....	483,407 00	.3014
1862-3.....	160,369,071 81	1864.....	655,198 00	.3763
1863-4.....	174,104,955 07	1865.....	883,116 00	.4893
1864-5.....	180,484,949 85	1866.....	859,229 00	.4680
1865-6.....	183,509,161 00	1867.....	1,163,348 00	.5816
1866-7.....	200,764,132 50	1868.....	1,151,407 00	.5255
1867-8.....	212,205,339 01	1869.....	1,290,585 00	.5418
1868-9.....	237,483,175 07	1870.....	1,529,047 00	.5868
1869-70.....	260,563,886 08	1871.....	1,713,431 00	.6572
1870-1.....	277,538,134 97	1872.....	1,881,333 00	.7001
1871-2.....	267,868,126 76	1873.....	2,113,356 00	.3321
1872-3.....	637,232,823 31	1874.....	2,111,155 33	.3992
1873-4.....	528,747,043 00	1875.....	2,658,241 34	.4347
1874-5.....	611,495,197 00	1876.....	2,858,600 98	.4827
1875-6.....	618,083,315 00	1877.....	2,749,729 46	.4684
1876-7.....	595,073,177 00	1878.....	3,155,815 27	.5377
1877-8.....	586,953,022 00	1879.....	3,010,907 13	.5157
1878-9.....	584,578,036 00	1880.....	2,864,571 42	.5231
1879-80.....	549,142,610 00	1881.....	3,047,605 03	.4627
1880-1.....	666,202,674 00	1882.....	3,112,666 20	.5140
1881-2.....	658,991,059 00	1883.....	3,312,215 28	.4149
1882-3.....	607,472,762 00	1884.....	3,364,223 55	.4096
1884-5.....	821,078,767 00	1885.....	3,565,030 87	.4341
1885-6.....	859,779,423 00	1886.....	3,505,931 63	.4077

TABLE No. 8.

Statement, by years, showing the amount of Receipts and Expenditures for Public Schools of the State of California, from 1852 to 1886, inclusive.

YEARS.	Total amount of State School Fund Apportioned.	Total amount raised by County and City Taxes.	Total amount raised from miscellaneous sources.	Total amount paid for Teachers' Salaries.	Total amount paid for School Houses and Sites.	Total amount expended for School Purposes.
1852	-----	-----	\$2,417 00	\$20,707 00	\$9,775 00	\$33,449 00
1853	-----	-----	10,626 00	47,894 00	6,193 00	65,645 00
1854	-----	\$157,702 00	42,557 00	85,800 00	129,677 00	275,005 00
1855	63,682 00	119,128 00	39,385 00	181,906 00	76,525 00	334,638 00
1856	69,961 00	121,639 00	28,619 00	200,941 00	52,484 00	305,221 00
1857	78,057 00	148,989 00	55,035 00	192,613 00	59,743 00	307,832 00
1858	53,405 00	162,870 00	85,107 00	204,515 00	88,199 00	339,914 00
1859	72,319 00	205,193 00	97,534 00	256,777 00	90,266 00	427,003 00
1860	81,118 00	230,514 00	122,858 00	311,165 00	110,352 00	474,263 00
1861	81,461 00	241,861 00	114,397 00	311,501 00	101,818 00	470,113 00
1862	75,412 00	294,828 00	141,806 00	330,259 00	249,274 00	441,238 00
1863	145,537 00	328,554 00	68,209 00	328,338 00	93,931 00	483,407 00
1864	132,217 00	290,842 00	84,084 00	411,101 00	167,393 00	656,198 00
1865	168,828 00	300,306 00	91,181 00	536,585 00	257,804 00	883,116 00
1866	132,410 00	470,698 00	79,000 00	551,462 00	185,056 00	859,229 00
1867	298,910 00	595,718 00	81,093 00	696,110 00	238,010 00	1,165,348 00
1868	252,603 00	654,738 00	73,983 00	763,689 00	221,118 00	1,151,407 00
1869	290,796 00	847,229 00	66,531 00	873,814 00	205,766 00	1,290,585 00
1870	300,447 00	839,756 00	63,441 00	976,938 00	339,362 00	1,529,047 00
1871	423,853 00	923,809 00	46,600 00	1,103,125 00	330,158 00	1,713,131 00
1872	424,022 00	1,249,943 00	292,075 00	1,282,769 00	290,119 00	1,881,333 00
1873	430,220 00	1,541,597 00	310,502 00	1,434,369 00	374,069 00	2,113,356 00
1874	428,414 12	1,392,208 82	345,316 95	1,500,830 00	192,467 00	2,111,155 00
1875	1,212,252 03	1,115,530 06	676,259 64	1,810,480 00	421,279 00	2,658,241 00
1876	1,317,693 84	1,240,637 31	158,206 40	1,958,939 96	440,706 37	2,858,600 98
1877	1,474,600 26	1,486,233 73	137,100 31	2,149,435 70	147,426 43	2,749,729 46
1878	1,579,195 52	1,393,014 96	106,396 84	2,272,551 19	330,094 92	3,155,815 27
1879	1,423,941 75	1,446,852 01	92,852 41	2,295,732 39	293,136 38	3,010,907 13
1880	1,506,171 84	1,393,572 44	104,824 80	2,297,043 85	190,270 94	2,864,571 42
1881	1,790,457 62	1,343,306 02	23,046 79	2,346,056 58	204,849 66	3,047,605 03
1882	1,882,121 67	1,290,843 64	32,046 88	2,406,786 68	221,089 05	3,122,666 20
1883	1,890,724 20	1,315,818 96	32,462 71	2,511,078 40	293,839 66	3,312,215 28
1884	1,891,191 00	1,411,543 56	27,715 40	2,573,623 54	292,165 85	3,364,223 55
1885	1,831,171 44	1,694,959 45	53,140 83	2,583,403 46	406,811 74	3,563,630 87
1886	1,890,733 32	1,690,704 86	138,596 48	2,710,621 82	283,005 18	3,505,931 63

TABLE No. 9.  
*Statistical Summary, by years, of the Public Schools of California, from 1851 to 1886, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Number of Children Listed by Census Marshals.	Number of Children Enrolled on School Register.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Children under five years of age.	Number of Census Children in Private Schools.
1851	5,906	1,846	---	49	---	---	---
1852	17,821	3,314	---	20	---	---	---
1853	19,442	4,193	2,020	111	---	---	---
1854	20,075	4,946	4,635	168	214	---	---
1855	23,077	---	6,442	227	301	---	---
1856	30,039	---	8,495	321	392	---	---
1857	35,722	---	9,717	368	486	---	---
1858	40,530	17,232	11,183	432	517	23,558	---
1859	48,676	19,822	13,364	423	744	28,300	---
1860	57,917	23,519	13,364	432	831	35,334	5,438
1861	68,395	26,993	14,750	593	919	38,127	6,800
1862	71,821	31,786	17,804	684	962	39,081	9,158
1863	78,055	36,540	19,262	754	1,079	42,733	11,359
1864	86,031	47,588	24,794	832	1,155	47,733	12,478
1865	95,067	50,089	29,592	947	1,268	52,037	15,671
1866	84,179	50,273	---	913	1,389	52,975	14,026
1867	94,213	62,227	---	1,083	1,228	58,119	14,820
1868	104,118	65,828	43,681	1,354	1,590	62,940	16,273
1869	112,743	73,754	49,802	1,492	1,869	66,292	16,198
1870	121,751	85,808	54,271	1,550	2,052	69,723	15,524
1871	130,116	91,332	61,286	1,654	2,301	70,086	13,787
1872	137,351	94,720	65,700	1,868	2,336	73,876	12,507
1873	141,610	107,593	69,461	2,005	2,452	78,650	14,149
1874	159,717	120,240	72,283	2,190	2,693	83,595	15,021
1875	171,563	130,930	78,027	2,336	2,894	88,951	14,625
1876	184,787	140,468	83,391	2,485	3,077	85,061	15,344
1877	200,067	147,863	89,539	2,578	3,393	86,633	15,310
1878	205,475	154,064	94,696	2,743	3,453	87,635	14,953
1879	216,404	156,769	98,408	2,803	3,595	88,008	15,432
1880	215,978	158,765	100,996	2,952	3,737	88,490	13,898
1881	211,297	163,855	105,541	3,036	3,777	86,490	14,572
1882	216,350	168,024	107,177	3,232	3,930	86,709	15,957
1883	222,846	174,611	112,594	3,292	4,083	87,643	17,953
1884	235,672	179,801	124,814	3,374	2,442	89,758	19,519
1885	250,097	184,001	116,028	3,505	4,444	92,507	18,919
1886	259,973	189,290	125,718	---	---	---	---



# LIST OF HOLDERS OF DIPLOMAS, IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT SEPTEMBER 1, 1886.

## LIFE DIPLOMAS.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Abbott, Charles S. ....	May 28, 1879.
Abbott, Warren .....	September 1, 1877.
Abbott, Lillian S. ....	January 27, 1882.
Achey, Philip .....	July 13, 1882.
Ackleson, Susan .....	September 1, 1877.
Adams, Clara A. ....	August 20, 1881.
Adams, O. M. ....	March 13, 1879.
Adamson, Edward F. ....	August 20, 1881.
Adamson, John M. ....	August 9, 1884.
Adamson, W. H. ....	December 26, 1879.
Ahern, Mary A. ....	July 12, 1886.
Aiken, Miss A. E. ....	March 13, 1879.
Ames, Martha .....	December 4, 1875.
Albee, Dan. P. ....	September 10, 1886.
Alden, Carrie E. ....	May 1, 1883.
Alderson, M. J. ....	July 23, 1878.
Aldrich, Abbie F. ....	April 22, 1876.
Allen, L. D. ....	November 25, 1869.
Allen, Louise D. ....	March 30, 1886.
Allen, James M. ....	December 26, 1879.
Allen, Charles H. ....	September 24, 1878.
Allen, R. H. ....	March 28, 1878.
Alsop, J. P. C. ....	November 25, 1869.
Ambrose, Warren B. ....	June 12, 1880.
Ames, Charles G. ....	November 25, 1869.
Angell, Mrs. Emma W. ....	July 13, 1882.
Anderson, Irene E. ....	April 1, 1882.
Anderson, Anna B. ....	September 11, 1877.
Anderson, Eva S. ....	February 9, 1884.
Anderson, Mrs. E. W. ....	May 28, 1879.
Anderson, Jennie M. ....	November 22, 1884.
Anderson, Mrs. C. A. ....	November 28, 1873.
Anderson, George P. ....	May 28, 1879.
Anderson, Sarah .....	July 29, 1885.
Anderson, Fidelia .....	July 12, 1886.
Anderson, J. W. ....	December 15, 1868.
Anderson, W. W. ....	May 5, 1877.
Andrews, Cyrus N. ....	December 16, 1882.
Andrews, Jennie E. ....	August 9, 1884.
Anthony, Sallie M. ....	December 30, 1882.
Armer, Alice A. ....	June 13, 1881.
Armstrong, Flora E. ....	March 28, 1878.
Armstrong, William M. ....	May 17, 1884.
Arnett, Jane .....	December 16, 1882.
Arnick, Daniel B. ....	September 29, 1879.
Arrasmith, Vernon .....	July 13, 1882.
Ashe, Lillie .....	January 27, 1881.
Ashe, Margaret L. ....	May 17, 1884.
Ashley, Ella E. ....	September 29, 1879.
Atkins, Edward S. ....	June 13, 1881.
Atterbury, Fannie L. ....	July 29, 1885.
Atwood, Mrs. C. L. ....	November 20, 1867.
Atwood, Mrs. N. J. ....	May 5, 1877.
Atwood, Hollis H. ....	November 6, 1880.
Averill, Anna S. ....	December 26, 1879.
Augustine, S. M. ....	June 23, 1878.
Austin, Ella M. ....	September 10, 1886.
Austin, Miss Minnie F. ....	December 27, 1866.
Ayer, Isaac .....	December 26, 1879.
Ayer, Hattie G. ....	March 30, 1886.
Ayers, Amos M. ....	June 12, 1880.



## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Ayers, Mrs. Mary J.	December 26, 1879.
Ayers, Lide G.	August 20, 1881.
Babcock, H. C.	July 23, 1878.
Babcock, W. D.	January 29, 1876.
Bacon, Elizabeth M.	July 12, 1886.
Badger, Mrs. S. A.	December 26, 1879.
Badgley, O. E.	July 23, 1878.
Bagley, Mary C.	December 30, 1882.
Bagnall, John	November 29, 1867.
Bailey, C. P.	December 15, 1868.
Bailey, A. A.	December 26, 1879.
Bainbridge, Augusta C.	January 27, 1881.
Baker, Fannie E.	January 27, 1881.
Baker, Marcus P.	August 9, 1884.
Baker, S. D.	December 26, 1879.
Baker, William H.	August 9, 1884.
Baldwin, Hugh J. (duplicate)	December 9, 1884.
Baldwin, Miss Nettie	January 5, 1875.
Baldwin, Frank D.	April 1, 1882.
Bangs, Vital E.	October 26, 1877.
Banks, George	December 26, 1879.
Banks, H. J.	December 26, 1879.
Banks, Jerome	December 26, 1879.
Bannan, Margaret	November 22, 1884.
Barbour, A. C.	March 28, 1878.
Barbour, Tena	December 30, 1882.
Barham, Hattie L.	April 1, 1882.
Barker, Orie	September 24, 1878.
Barkly, J. G.	March 13, 1879.
Barkley, Minnie A.	August 9, 1884.
Barlow, Carrie B.	June 13, 1881.
Barnes, Eliza B.	March 28, 1878.
Barr, Miss Sarah A.	November 28, 1873.
Barrows, Laura M.	July 13, 1882.
Barry, Charlotte M.	October 26, 1877.
Bartholomew, Ella M.	May 17, 1884.
Bartholomew, Rachel	July 16, 1883.
Bassett, Jennie A.	May 5, 1877.
Batchelder, H. T.	November 28, 1873.
Bateman, David T.	July 16, 1883.
Bateman, J. K.	May 28, 1879.
Bateman, J. M. K.	May 28, 1879.
Baumgardner, Mrs. E. M.	April 22, 1876.
Beach, Sarah S.	December 26, 1879.
Beal, C. R.	March 13, 1879.
Beals, Mrs. C. R.	June 3, 1872.
Beamer, Emma	September 1, 1877.
Beane, Emma H.	July 13, 1880.
Beardsley, Lewis A.	July 29, 1885.
Beck, Mrs. N. S.	December 26, 1879.
Beckett, J. F.	December 26, 1879.
Beebe, Sarah M.	March 13, 1879.
Belcher, Mary L.	August 9, 1884.
Bell, James E. S.	August 20, 1881.
Bell, Mrs. J. L.	December 26, 1879.
Benjamin, Miss C. V.	June 3, 1872.
Berry, James H.	December 30, 1882.
Betancue, Miss L. C.	March 13, 1879.
Bendle, Kate	February 9, 1884.
Bengaugh, Eliza	March 13, 1879.
Bennett, Glora T.	March 13, 1879.
Bennett, Miss Mary E.	May 28, 1879.
Bennett, Miss Mary H.	June 22, 1872.
Bennett, Fannie E.	July 6, 1869.
Beninson, Lizzie R.	December 26, 1879.
Benson, Annie E.	December 16, 1882.
Bentley, Lettie E.	March 28, 1877.
Bernard, Miss A. S.	January 5, 1875.
Berry, J. E.	March 13, 1879.
Benn, Rachel R.	September 29, 1879.

## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Berger, Robert.....	July 29, 1885.
Betts, Ella J.....	May 17, 1884.
Bevan, Julia C.....	July 12, 1886.
Bevington, Lizzie.....	December 26, 1879.
Bigelow, Clara J.....	March 24, 1885.
Bigelow, Susan H.....	September 10, 1886.
Biggs, Mary L.....	July 13, 1882.
Bills, Charles A.....	November 6, 1880.
Bills, Miss R. A.....	May 28, 1879.
Bingaman, William H.....	January 27, 1882.
Bird, Mary.....	December 16, 1882.
Bird, William R.....	July 16, 1883.
Bishop, Charles E.....	June 13, 1881.
Bishop, Cynthia M.....	June 13, 1881.
Bivens, Mrs. Emily.....	December 26, 1879.
Black, Samuel T.....	December 13, 1872.
Blackman, J. D.....	September 29, 1879.
Blackwood, Mrs. P. J.....	September 24, 1878.
Blaisdell, Sabine W.....	January 27, 1882.
Blaizeley, Mary E.....	March 28, 1878.
Blake, Charles M.....	June 24, 1874.
Blake, Miss Mary L.....	December 26, 1879.
Blakely, James O.....	October 26, 1877.
Blanchard, J. E.....	July 23, 1878.
Bloomer, A. C.....	January 29, 1876.
Blythe, Katie.....	January 27, 1881.
Boardman, O. F.....	September 29, 1879.
Bock, George A.....	July 29, 1885.
Bodkin, John H.....	July 23, 1878.
Bodwell, Etta M.....	July 12, 1886.
Bodwell, Miss Mary L.....	December 27, 1866.
Boggs, Mary F.....	July 29, 1885.
Boland, Joanna M.....	January 2, 1886.
Boniface, Miss Sarah.....	September 29, 1879.
Bond, Eliza.....	February 9, 1884.
Bond, Seth H.....	August 20, 1881.
Bonnard, Maramne.....	January 27, 1882.
Bonnard, Anna Eureka.....	December 26, 1879.
Bonner, W. G.....	September 1, 1877.
Boone, Stanley C.....	June 13, 1881.
Boor, Elijah.....	January 27, 1881.
Booth, Libbie.....	July 29, 1885.
Boring, Ora.....	November 22, 1884.
Boschen, Seraphine.....	March 13, 1879.
Bostwick, Burton L.....	December 16, 1882.
Bowling, Mattie.....	January 2, 1886.
Bowman, Levi.....	November 22, 1884.
Boyle, Miss Mary.....	December 26, 1879.
Boyle, Sarah J.....	November 6, 1880.
Boynton, J. C.....	September 24, 1878.
Boynton, Kate H.....	March 28, 1878.
Boynton, S. S.....	September 1, 1877.
Brackett, Ella L.....	November 11, 1876.
Braddock, David W.....	March 13, 1879.
Bradbury, Vesta E.....	December 16, 1882.
Bradley, Mrs. C. P.....	October 26, 1877.
Bradley, Theodore.....	December 27, 1876.
Bradley, Cornelius B.....	January 27, 1882.
Bradner, Mrs. Clara H.....	September 19, 1882.
Bradner, Ernest H.....	July 13, 1882.
Bradner, Mattie F.....	September 19, 1882.
Bradshaw, Hallie L.....	June 13, 1882.
Brady, Thomas.....	March 24, 1885.
Bragdon, H. H.....	July 23, 1878.
Bragg, Mary J.....	December 4, 1875.
Braly, John H.....	November 25, 1869.
Bramlet, R. H.....	December 26, 1879.
Branch, Mary M.....	December 30, 1882.
Bray, W. F.....	September 29, 1879.
Breck, Mary E.....	December 30, 1882.

## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Brier, Kirk W.	March 28, 1878.
Brigham, Julia.	September 1, 1877.
Brierly, John R.	January 29, 1876.
Bristow, Samuel E.	December 16, 1882.
Brite, Sabra S.	December 16, 1882.
Britton, S. W.	December 26, 1879.
Brodts, A. W.	March 14, 1871.
Brook, Henry C.	May 28, 1879.
Brooks, E. R.	September 24, 1878.
Brooks, Elisha	September 24, 1878.
Brooks, James M.	July 12, 1886.
Brophy, M. C.	May 5, 1877.
Brothers, George A.	November 3, 1883.
Brower, Mrs. D. C.	December 26, 1879.
Brown, A. G.	May 5, 1877.
Brown, B. L.	March 28, 1878.
Brown, F. R.	July 5, 1867.
Brown, George.	December 27, 1866.
Brown, G. J.	November 11, 1876.
Brown, James B.	November 11, 1876.
Brown, John S.	July 29, 1885.
Brown, Julia B.	May 5, 1877.
Brown, Le Roy	September 10, 1886.
Brown, L. L.	September 24, 1878.
Brown, N. H.	September 29, 1879.
Brown, Alcinous A.	May 17, 1884.
Brown, Mary J.	December 30, 1882.
Brown, Sarah A.	May 1, 1883.
Brown, Miss S. L.	June 22, 1874.
Browne, Annie M.	June 13, 1881.
Bruch, Louis	February 9, 1884.
Brumley, Miss M. J.	July 23, 1878.
Buehholtz, Maria Von.	November 3, 1883.
Buckley, Emma S.	January 2, 1886.
Buckman, Miss C. T.	September 24, 1878.
Buckman, F. S. S.	June 1, 1875.
Bugbey, Mrs. B. N.	January 29, 1876.
Bugbey, Julia F.	December 16, 1882.
Bulfinch, S. A.	September 29, 1879.
Bull, Mary D.	March 28, 1878.
Bunnell, George W.	December 27, 1866.
Bunner, Elizabeth	May 17, 1884.
Burch, Samuel N.	May 28, 1879.
Burge, Mrs. Jennie	December 26, 1879.
Burgess, J. Newton	August 20, 1881.
Burke, Jennie	May 28, 1879.
Burke, Lizzie K.	November 28, 1873.
Burnett, Albert G.	August 9, 1884.
Burnett, Harvey D.	July 29, 1885.
Burnett, John H.	May 17, 1884.
Burrill, Elvyn F.	January 2, 1886.
Burns, Archie H.	January 2, 1886.
Burt, Eva S.	August 9, 1884.
Burt, Sallie B.	January 27, 1881.
Burton, Jennie H.	July 29, 1885.
Bush, Mrs. E. A.	September 29, 1870.
Bush, Jennie R.	March 24, 1885.
Butler, A. D.	January 27, 1881.
Butler, Orpha	November 3, 1883.
Butler, R. D.	May 28, 1879.
Butterfield, Sampson H.	April 1, 1882.
Buzzo, Mrs. Metta G.	January 27, 1881.
Byrod, Sarah J.	May 5, 1877.
Byrne, H. J.	December 26, 1879.
Cadwell, Mrs. M. E.	March 28, 1878.
Cadwell, Susie J.	February 9, 1884.
Caldwell, Ida E.	July 29, 1885.
Call, Mattie C.	November 11, 1876.
Callahan, Mary E.	November 22, 1884.
Callsen, Helena	January 23, 1885.



## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Campbell, Miss Amelia	May 28, 1879.
Campbell, Miss A. T.	November 11, 1876.
Campbell, Miss C. E.	December 13, 1877.
Campbell, E. S.	March 13, 1879.
Campbell, F. M.	November 28, 1873.
Campbell, Mrs. Kate A.	December 26, 1879.
Campbell, Ruth G.	January 27, 1882.
Canham, Mary J.	December 16, 1882.
Carithers, Eli	January 27, 1882.
Carlin, William H.	August 9, 1884.
Carlisle, Mrs. E. M.	March 13, 1879.
Carlton, H. P.	June 8, 1866.
Carmichael, P. J.	March 28, 1878.
Carpenter, Miss A. O.	March 28, 1878.
Carr, Mrs. E. S.	December 26, 1879.
Carr, J. E.	December 26, 1879.
Carr, Ezra S.	May 5, 1877.
Carr, Francis	March 28, 1878.
Carr, J. E.	September 28, 1879.
Carr, Mary A.	December 16, 1882.
Carrington, Addie C.	July 29, 1885.
Carrington, Maria	July 29, 1885.
Carson, Mary E.	February 9, 1884.
Carter, Elmer J.	December 16, 1882.
Carter, Lucy A.	July 29, 1885.
Carter, Rebecca T.	July 16, 1883.
Carusi, Samuel P.	December 26, 1879.
Carver, H. E.	December 26, 1879.
Casebolt, Miss M. A.	June 3, 1872.
Casey, Mary E.	July 29, 1885.
Casseras, Mrs. Julia W.	December 26, 1879.
Castlehun, Miss Marie A.	June 22, 1874.
Casterlin, J. B.	July 23, 1878.
Casterlin, Mrs. M. A.	July 23, 1878.
Case, E. L.	March 13, 1879.
Cate, H. W.	March 13, 1879.
Catlin, Amelia G.	January 27, 1882.
Chadwick, A. M.	September 24, 1878.
Chalmers, Annie B.	January 5, 1875.
Chalmers, Christine	November 3, 1883.
Chamberlain, Annie E.	March 13, 1879.
Chamberlain, Mattie L.	July 12, 1886.
Chandler, Miss Ella	June 12, 1880.
Chandler, Joseph F.	January 27, 1882.
Chapman, M. V.	June 3, 1872.
Chapin, F. W.	May 28, 1879.
Chase, Ella	November 3, 1883.
Cheney, Lydia M.	December 16, 1882.
Chesbro, Mary C.	June 13, 1881.
Chestnut, J. G.	September 29, 1879.
Chestnut, J. G. (duplicate)	February 9, 1884.
Chestnutwood, John A.	February 17, 1873.
Chestnutwood, Mrs. J. A.	December 4, 1875.
Childs, C. W.	May 27, 1868.
Childs, Katie B.	September 24, 1878.
Childs, Lucy E.	July 16, 1883.
Chisholm, Ida M.	July 12, 1886.
Chitwood, Mary E.	July 16, 1883.
Chipman, L. J.	May 5, 1877.
Choate, Susie J.	December 26, 1879.
Church, Wm. S.	June 13, 1881.
Ciprico, Miss Anita	May 5, 1877.
Clapp, Mrs. L. K.	December 15, 1868.
Clarence, Henry	July 29, 1885.
Clark, Dorcas	November 29, 1867.
Clark, Ella E.	May 17, 1884.
Clark, Mrs. H. M.	December 27, 1866.
Clark, L. R.	July 12, 1870.
Clark, Jacob S.	July 29, 1885.
Clark, Mary E.	November 29, 1867.

## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Clark, Mrs. Della	January 27, 1882.
Clark, Mrs. Mac A.	August 20, 1881.
Clark, M. C.	June 1, 1875.
Clark, David C.	September 30, 1885.
Clark, Mrs. S. A.	May 28, 1879.
Clark, W. J.	October 26, 1877.
Clark, Alonzo M.	December 26, 1879.
Clark, S. V. S.	December 26, 1879.
Clason, Rollo S.	August 20, 1881.
Classen, Louise M.	January 2, 1886.
Clawson, Mrs. A. W.	December 26, 1879.
Clay, Wm. T.	December 26, 1879.
Clayton, Lizzie A.	August 9, 1884.
Clelland, James McG	December 16, 1882.
Clement, Charles H.	March 28, 1878.
Cleveland, Mrs. E. A.	June 3, 1873.
Clindinin, Clara A.	January 27, 1882.
Clow, Amelia B.	March 30, 1886.
Clyborne, Jennie V.	May 17, 1884.
Clyborne, W. Frank	May 1, 1883.
Coburn, Louis F.	February 9, 1884.
Code, Mrs. E. S.	September 29, 1879.
Coe, Eli G.	March 4, 1871.
Coffman, N. B.	January 27, 1881.
Cohen, Carrie	December 10, 1884.
Colby, Phoebe S.	February 9, 1884.
Colby, Mrs. M. A. (now Mrs. M. A. Ramsdell)	September 29, 1879.
Colby, Miss Julia E.	December 26, 1879.
Cole, Belle	May 17, 1884.
Cole, Celia A.	November 6, 1880.
Cole, Mrs. Frances	March 28, 1878.
Cole, Mrs. Emma F.	June 13, 1881.
Cole, Jenella P.	July 16, 1883.
Cole, Marie D.	March 24, 1885.
Coleman, Mrs. D. M.	October 26, 1877.
Coleman, Jennie	May 17, 1884.
Coles, Ida E.	July 29, 1885.
Collier, Mrs. J. W.	September 1, 1877.
Collins, Christine R.	September 17, 1881.
Collins, James D.	August 20, 1881.
Collins, Mary E.	December 16, 1882.
Congdon, Anna R.	June 13, 1881.
Conger, Kate E.	July 12, 1886.
Conklin, E. B.	March 4, 1871.
Conlan, Agnes G. W.	July 13, 1882.
Connell, Mary I.	January 2, 1886.
Connolly, Mrs. Josephine J.	September 17, 1881.
Connors, Mary E.	January 27, 1882.
Connolly, John J.	September 24, 1878.
Conover, Flora	July 29, 1885.
Conrad, Francis W.	August 20, 1881.
Converse, Charles H.	December 16, 1882.
Cook, Miss Hannah	November 28, 1873.
Cook, Henry F.	August 9, 1884.
Cook, William H.	November 3, 1883.
Cook, Mrs. P.	March 29, 1870.
Cook, W. F.	November 6, 1880.
Cooley, Kate	July 29, 1885.
Cooney, Ellen C.	July 12, 1886.
Cooper, Miss Mary	June 12, 1880.
Cooper, Susie V.	December 26, 1879.
Cooper, C. A.	March 13, 1879.
Cooper, Mrs. Frances A.	March 28, 1878.
Cooper, Belle S.	July 13, 1882.
Cooper, Mrs. Jennie D.	January 27, 1882.
Copeland, Justin M.	July 13, 1882.
Corinne, R. E.	January 27, 1881.
Corkerey, Miss Mary	December 26, 1879.
Cornelius, L. E.	March 28, 1878.
Cornell, Samuel	November 22, 1884.



## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Cornell, Ella L.	September 30, 1885.
Cornman, Josephine A.	August 9, 1884.
Cory, Amelia A.	September 24, 1878.
Cottle, Melville	May 21, 1869.
Coult, Ella	July 29, 1885.
Coulter, Adolphus H.	September 30, 1885.
Courter, H. F.	December 26, 1879.
Cowan, Marion F.	August 9, 1884.
Cowdrey, William A.	March 13, 1879.
Cox, Kate M.	September 1, 1877.
Cox, Mary M.	December 16, 1882.
Costelloe, Peter	January 27, 1882.
Covington, Mrs. Laura M.	January 27, 1882.
Crabb, Arza	January 27, 1882.
Craig, Annie	November 22, 1884.
Crane, Amanda	April 22, 1876.
Crane, Ellis T.	September 29, 1879.
Crane, George	March 28, 1878.
Cranz, Sophia	March 28, 1878.
Craven, Andrew F.	June 22, 1874.
Craven, Nettie R.	March 13, 1879.
Crawford, Alonzo	May 28, 1879.
Crawford, Mrs. J. T.	June 22, 1874.
Crawford, Milton T.	July 12, 1886.
Crawford, T. O.	December 4, 1875.
Crawford, Lucy E.	August 9, 1884.
Creighton, S. G.	December 26, 1879.
Crenshaw, Susie	June 13, 1881.
Cressey, E. M.	October 26, 1877.
Cressey, W. E.	March 28, 1878.
Crichton, Mrs. A. M.	September 29, 1879.
Crittenden, Mrs. D. H.	December 26, 1879.
Crittenden, Joseph L.	May 17, 1884.
Crocker, Mrs. Mary J. C.	January 27, 1882.
Crofton, Kittie	January 27, 1882.
Cromwell, Clarence H.	January 23, 1885.
Cromwell, James G.	December 26, 1879.
Crook, W. C.	March 13, 1879.
Cross, C. W.	January 5, 1875.
Crossley, Francis M.	July 13, 1882.
Crossett, F. M.	January 29, 1876.
Crothers, M. I.	March 28, 1878.
Crough, Daniel	July 16, 1883.
Crowell, C. H.	February 17, 1873.
Cronyn, Zella	November 22, 1884.
Crowhurst, William	June 1, 1875.
Crumrine, Harrison	July 13, 1882.
Cummings, C. C.	December 27, 1866.
Cummings, E. C.	March 28, 1878.
Cunningham, Francis	July 16, 1883.
Currier, Mrs. M. H.	December 26, 1879.
Curtis, Emma A.	July 16, 1883.
Curtis, Henry C. (Duplicate)	November 22, 1884.
Curtis, Jennie	July 12, 1886.
Curtis, Louis F.	September 29, 1879.
Curtis, Laura A. B.	December 26, 1879.
Curtis, Mary W.	March 24, 1885.
Cutler, John E.	January 2, 1886.
Dakin, William J.	May 17, 1884.
Daman, Aurelius O.	June 13, 1881.
Daniels, Mrs. S. B.	September 24, 1878.
Darke, F. E.	September 24, 1878.
Darby, R. R.	July 23, 1878.
Darling, Frank H.	August 9, 1884.
Darling, Kate V.	December 30, 1882.
D'Arcy, Alice M.	July 13, 1882.
D'Arcy, Miss M. E.	December 13, 1872.
Dashields, Fred. S.	March 13, 1879.
David, Mrs. Alice	October 26, 1877.
Davidson, Nannie	March 13, 1879.

## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Davidson, R. P.	October 26, 1877.
Davidson, William W.	July 16, 1883.
Davis, Nathaniel W.	January 27, 1881.
Davis, Richard L.	July 13, 1882.
Davis, E. W.	March 13, 1879.
Davis, Horace M.	January 23, 1885.
Davis, Imogene W.	January 5, 1875.
Davis, J. T.	April 22, 1876.
Davis, A. W. G.	November 6, 1880.
Day, Alfred H.	March 30, 1886.
Day, F. H.	March 13, 1879.
Dean, W. F.	July 13, 1880.
Deane, Mamie	July 16, 1883.
Deane, Mrs. M.	June 13, 1871.
Deetkin, Mrs. Lizzie G.	June 22, 1874.
DeLancie, Richard	June 13, 1881.
Delay, D. J.	May 28, 1879.
De Mandran, F. V. C.	July 23, 1878.
Demick, Ruth M.	September 29, 1879.
Denman, James	December 27, 1866.
Dennis, L. M.	January 27, 1881.
Denton, Flora	May 17, 1884.
De Nure, D. D.	May 28, 1879.
De Pencier, S. F.	July 23, 1878.
Deuel, Mrs. Harriet	May 28, 1879.
Deuel, Nancy H.	June 13, 1881.
Dickenson, Maria T.	September 24, 1878.
Dickerson, Helen R.	January 2, 1886.
Dickinson, Everet C.	July 29, 1885.
Dickson, Bessie	March 13, 1879.
Dickson, Regina M.	September 29, 1879.
Dickson, James M.	January 27, 1882.
Dingle, Charles E.	August 9, 1884.
Dixon, Alfred	January 27, 1882.
Dodge, W. C.	June 22, 1874.
Donnelly, Mary E.	December 30, 1882.
Dooner, John	January 5, 1875.
Doom, Fannie	January 27, 1882.
Doran, Julia A.	July 13, 1882.
Dore, Anna M.	September 19, 1882.
Dorsey, Lou	July 16, 1884.
Doty, James M.	May 29, 1879.
Dowling, Jennie E.	December 26, 1879.
Downing, Levi P.	April 1, 1882.
Doyle, Irene M.	January 27, 1882.
Doyle, James M.	December 26, 1879.
Dozier, Melville	March 28, 1878.
Drake, A. J.	March 14, 1871.
Drake, Charles M.	January 29, 1876.
Drew, Alexander M.	July 12, 1886.
Drew, Mrs. Maggie	January 27, 1881.
Driscoll, Kate	July 13, 1880.
Duane, Mrs. A. S.	June 3, 1872.
Du Bois, C. G.	July 23, 1878.
Du Bois, Mrs. A. E.	December 15, 1868.
Du Bois, J. B.	January 29, 1876.
Dudley, Alice J.	March 24, 1885.
Duenkle, William	December 4, 1875.
Duggan, Amelia A.	March 30, 1886.
Dunbar, Nannie S.	November 11, 1876.
Dunbar, S. G. S.	November 11, 1876.
Dunbar, Vilette J.	May 5, 1877.
Duncan, Belle	July 12, 1886.
Duncan, Nellie M.	July 12, 1886.
Duncan, Annie	May 5, 1877.
Duncan, Elizabeth	May 5, 1877.
Dunham, Florence A.	July 29, 1885.
Dunham, Maggie B.	January 2, 1886.
Dunn, Harriet E.	July 29, 1885.
Dunsmoor, John M.	December 30, 1882.

## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Durham, C. F. ....	December 26, 1879.
Dunlap, Augusta J. ....	December 16, 1882.
Duraïnd, May .....	December 16, 1882.
Dye, Adoniram J. ....	July 29, 1885.
Dyer, Barlow .....	December 26, 1879.
Earle, Clara B. ....	July 13, 1882.
Earle, Susie H. ....	December 16, 1882.
Eastin, A. ....	December 26, 1879.
Eastwood, William F. ....	March 24, 1885.
Ebersold, Emily E. ....	July 16, 1883.
Eddy, David M. ....	January 27, 1882.
Eddy, J. M. ....	December 26, 1879.
Eddy, Mrs. M. J. ....	December 26, 1879.
Edsinger, A. ....	December 26, 1879.
Edwards, D. K. ....	December 26, 1879.
Edwards, W. H. ....	July 13, 1880.
Edwards, Clara D. ....	July 29, 1885.
Edwards, Alcea E. ....	July 13, 1882.
Edwards, Edith R. ....	August 20, 1881.
Edwards, Priscilla .....	June 13, 1881.
Egenhoff, William D. ....	November 22, 1884.
Eickhoff, J. Henry .....	November 28, 1873.
Elder, Elva R. ....	January 27, 1882.
Elkins, Achia E. ....	March 28, 1878.
Elliott, John G. ....	February 9, 1884.
Elliott, Mary E. ....	July 23, 1878.
Elliott, Kate .....	September 29, 1879.
Elliott, Ella J. ....	April 1, 1882.
Ellis, James W. ....	June 13, 1881.
Ellis, Carrie M. ....	November 14, 1876.
Ellis, Miss M. C. ....	September 1, 1877.
Ellsworth, Sarah J. ....	April 1, 1882.
Emerson, Frank W. ....	July 13, 1880.
Emory, Cordelia .....	July 23, 1878.
England, Basha .....	July 13, 1882.
English, Mrs. E. C. A. ....	December 26, 1879.
Ennis, Charles L. ....	December 26, 1879.
Entrican, Mrs. D. O. ....	September 29, 1879.
Estes, Arthur B. ....	November 3, 1883.
Estrada, Fanny .....	September 10, 1886.
Evans, Adolphus M. ....	November 22, 1884.
Evans, William J. ....	July 29, 1885.
Evans, Josephine C. ....	November 3, 1883.
Everman, Barton W. ....	June 13, 1881.
Evinger, Frederic A. ....	August 9, 1884.
Fablinger, James .....	July 29, 1885.
Fahey, Maggie A. ....	July 13, 1882.
Fairchild, Miss H. M. ....	May 5, 1877.
Fairfield, Asa M. ....	July 16, 1883.
Faith, C. E. ....	March 28, 1878.
Fallon, J. K. ....	September 1, 1877.
Farley, A. J. ....	December 13, 1872.
Farnham, Moses P. ....	February 9, 1884.
Farrar, Joseph T. ....	July 16, 1883.
Farrell, Aggie .....	December 16, 1882.
Farrington, Mrs. Sarah J. ....	January 27, 1882.
Fassett, B. A. ....	July 13, 1880.
Fassett, F. R. ....	December 26, 1879.
Faulkner, Susie H. ....	July 12, 1886.
Fay, Mary A. ....	November 3, 1883.
Featherly, Miss H. ....	September 24, 1878.
Fellers, Lorenzo .....	May 5, 1877.
Felts, J. M. ....	September 1, 1877.
Fenton, Bertha A. ....	November 3, 1883.
Fenton, H. W. ....	May 5, 1877.
Ferguson, Sara S. ....	September 19, 1882.
Fields, Miss Carrie P. ....	June 1, 1875.
Fike, James A. ....	December 16, 1882.
Finch, J. B. ....	November 1, 1871.
Finch, Sabra A. ....	September 30, 1885.



## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Finch, Augusta P.	December 4, 1875.
Finley, Samuel J.	March 30, 1886.
Finnegan, Edward	February 9, 1884.
Firehammer, Julius H.	July 13, 1882.
Fisk, Julia A.	January 29, 1876.
Fisher, Kate B.	March 28, 1878.
Fisher, Philip M.	August 9, 1884.
Fitts, Elizabeth S.	December 26, 1879.
Fitzgerald, A. L.	November 11, 1871.
Fleming, Kate	December 16, 1882.
Fitzsimmons, Kate	February 9, 1884.
Flint, Almira	November 11, 1876.
Floyd, E. F.	March 13, 1879.
Floyd, May E.	March 13, 1879.
Floyd, Mrs. C. F.	June 12, 1880.
Folger, Sarah J.	May 5, 1877.
Fonda, Charles E.	May 5, 1877.
Forbes, Jennie A.	January 27, 1882.
Ford, F. W.	September 29, 1879.
Ford, James A.	May 28, 1879.
Ford, Ann L.	December 26, 1879.
Fordemwalt, Ida	July 12, 1886.
Forseman, Dersie A.	January 27, 1882.
Forsythe, Jessie	March 24, 1885.
Fortson, Laura M.	July 16, 1883.
Foss, Benjamin R.	March 28, 1878.
Foss, Benjamin R. (duplicate)	February 9, 1884.
Foss, William F.	May 28, 1879.
Footman, Henry E.	May 28, 1879.
Foster, Mrs. Emily	June 22, 1874.
Foster, Mrs. J. A.	November 28, 1873.
Fowler, B. F.	November 11, 1877.
Fowler, Harrison	July 16, 1883.
Fowler, Laura T.	December 15, 1868.
Fowler, Douglas T.	December 26, 1879.
Fowler, Elizabeth N.	August 20, 1881.
Frambes, O. S.	June 12, 1880.
Frambes, Mrs. S. E.	June 12, 1880.
Franklin, Alice R.	July 29, 1885.
Frater, Abbie M.	September 10, 1886.
Frater, Jessie E.	January 2, 1886.
Frazier, Charles E.	July 16, 1883.
Freeman, G. N.	January 5, 1875.
French, Miss Mary F.	May 28, 1879.
French, Nellie K.	May 17, 1884.
French, Miss Sarah T.	May 28, 1879.
Fry, W. H.	December 13, 1872.
Fuller, A. L.	November 25, 1869.
Fuller, Mary E. C.	July 12, 1886.
Fuller, Kate M.	January 27, 1882.
Furlong, Robert	January 27, 1881.
Furlong, George	January 29, 1876.
Furman, Frederick M.	July 12, 1886.
Gabriel, Mrs. C. E.	June 22, 1874.
Gage, Lewis C.	November 3, 1883.
Gage, Cora E. D.	November 22, 1884.
Gage, M. D.	March 28, 1878.
Galusha, N. H.	July 23, 1878.
Gallagher, Maggie J.	November 6, 1880.
Gamble, John	July 23, 1878.
Gamble, John A.	July 16, 1883.
Garland, Abbie A.	November 22, 1884.
Garlick, J. P.	March 28, 1878.
Garrison, Gazena	January 29, 1876.
Gardiner, Eunice D.	February 9, 1884.
Gardner, Maggie	December 26, 1879.
Garton, Marietta	July 29, 1885.
Garwood, Mrs. S. E.	December 26, 1879.
Gates, Milo H.	August 9, 1884.
Gates, Mrs. M. J. B.	December 26, 1879.

## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Gates, Mrs. S. B.	September 1, 1877.
Gardner, Maria E.	March 30, 1886.
Gates, Alice	July 29, 1885.
Gay, Adella D.	July 12, 1886.
Garin, Paul A.	November 1, 1876.
Geary, May	January 2, 1886.
Garretson, Emma M.	July 12, 1886.
Germain, Carrie	March 28, 1878.
Gesford, H. C.	December 26, 1879.
Gesford, Laura J.	December 26, 1879.
Gibbons, Anna P.	December 26, 1879.
Gibbs, Edward	December 30, 1882.
Gibbs, Jennie L.	January 27, 1882.
Gibson, Fred. H.	December 16, 1882.
Gibson, Elizabeth J.	March 24, 1885.
Gibson, J. C.	September 1, 1877.
Gilbert, Hattie	July 12, 1886.
Gillespie, Evadner J.	April 1, 1882.
Gilman, M. Jennie	January 27, 1882.
Gilman, Lucy A.	January 27, 1882.
Givens, Lou.	January 27, 1882.
Givens, Nellie M.	April 1, 1882.
Gleaves, James M.	January 27, 1881.
Glennon, Isabel	July 16, 1883.
Gliddon, R. J.	March 28, 1878.
Glover, Arthur W. (duplicate)	March 30, 1886.
Godfrey, G. K.	December 26, 1879.
Gober, Lucie L.	July 12, 1886.
Goin, J. W.	September 29, 1879.
Goin, T. J.	July 23, 1878.
Goldsmith, Esther	October 26, 1877.
Goldsmith, Rose	December 30, 1882.
Gooch, Emma A.	July 12, 1886.
Goodcell, Minnie A.	July 16, 1883.
Goodell, George	July 29, 1885.
Goodrich, A. H.	June 20, 1868.
Goodspeed, Hersalora C.	December 16, 1882.
Goodspeed, Stella L.	July 12, 1886.
Gorman, W. J.	February 17, 1873.
Gorman, Miss J. B.	September 29, 1879.
Gordon, Mrs. E. A.	March 13, 1879.
Gould, Jennie C.	January 27, 1882.
Gourley, Miss Jennie	September 1, 1877.
Gower, Mary C.	December 30, 1882.
Gracey, Robert	September 29, 1872.
Graf, Miss Minnie	December 13, 1879.
Graham, Emma M.	May 17, 1884.
Granger, W. N.	May 2, 1868.
Grainger, Ira L.	December 30, 1882.
Grainger, W. C.	July 23, 1878.
Graney, Miss Maggie	May 28, 1879.
Grant, Miss Ellen G.	January 5, 1875.
Grant, Miss Helen A.	June 5, 1875.
Grant, Robert A.	July 16, 1883.
Grant, Mrs. Sue E.	August 20, 1881.
Graves, O. E.	May 28, 1879.
Gray, Miss A. L.	September 1, 1877.
Gray, Thomas B.	January 2, 1886.
Gray, John C.	May 21, 1869.
Green, Mrs. Annette H.	January 27, 1882.
Greer, Mary L.	August 20, 1881.
Gregg, Alice C.	September 24, 1878.
Greer, Miss Jane E.	June 1, 1875.
Gregory, Calvin L.	September 30, 1885.
Griffith, Mrs. Aurelia	March 14, 1874.
Griffin, Charles R.	September 1, 1877.
Griffin, Lizzie	March 28, 1878.
Griffin, Martha E.	September 1, 1877.
Griffin, Rebecca E.	February 9, 1884.
Griffiths, Emma	May 17, 1884.



## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Griswold, Milton B.	July 16, 1883.
Grubbs, Elisha P.	December 30, 1882.
Grunsky, Lottie F.	April 1, 1882.
Guinn, James M.	November 11, 1871.
Guirey, Mrs. Mary E.	December 26, 1879.
Gulick, Charles Francis	September 30, 1885.
Gunn, Miss S. M.	June 1, 1875.
Gurney, Benjamin	July 23, 1878.
Hackett, Frederick	September 19, 1882.
Hadsell, Sydney F.	July 13, 1882.
Hagen, Jane L.	January 27, 1881.
Hagen, Miss Louise C.	May 28, 1879.
Hager, Charles R.	September 29, 1879.
Hager, Hattie I. D.	July 12, 1886.
Hagerman, A. B.	December 26, 1879.
Hail, F. G.	December 26, 1879.
Haile, Cornelia	March 28, 1879.
Haislip, B. F.	December 26, 1879.
Haislip, Charles C.	May 1, 1883.
Haley, W. T.	September 1, 1877.
Hall, Miss Frances M.	April 22, 1876.
Hall, George C.	October 26, 1877.
Hall, Maggie J.	March 28, 1878.
Hall, Miss Mary Ward	July 23, 1878.
Hall, Thomas A.	July 16, 1883.
Hall, Mrs. Elizabeth	January 27, 1881.
Halloran, Joseph F.	June 13, 1881.
Ham, Charles H.	July 23, 1878.
Hambleton, Angelina	March 30, 1886.
Hamill, Mrs. Amelia H.	September 24, 1878.
Hamilton, Miss Addie	November 28, 1873.
Hamilton, John E.	March 25, 1885.
Hamilton, Hiram	March 13, 1879.
Hamilton, H. M.	March 13, 1879.
Hamilton Margaret (duplicate)	July 12, 1886.
Hamilton, M. J.	September 29, 1879.
Hamilton, James T.	December 26, 1879.
Hamilton, W. J.	December 26, 1879.
Hamilton, Maggie	June 13, 1881.
Hammond, Hulda A.	December 26, 1879.
Hammond, Josiah Shaw	November 28, 1873.
Hammond, Joseph R.	July 12, 1886.
Hammond, Josiah S.	March 24, 1884.
Hammond, Carrie	July 29, 1885.
Hampton, Henry C.	January 2, 1886.
Hanchette, Emily A.	January 2, 1886.
Handsacker, John L.	January 2, 1886.
Hand, Miss M. Emma	December 26, 1879.
Hankensen, J. B.	January 27, 1881.
Hanna, Ross	December 26, 1879.
Hanscom, Geo. T.	November 3, 1883.
Hapgood, Mrs. Emma	September 1, 1877.
Hardenbergh, Helen R.	July 12, 1886.
Hardy, Miss Irene	July 23, 1878.
Hardy, Mary M.	August 9, 1884.
Hare, Fanny May	May 17, 1884.
Harrigan, Mary A.	December 10, 1884.
Harlon, James	September 24, 1867.
Harrington, Almeda S.	August 20, 1881.
Harrington, Mary E.	July 16, 1883.
Harris, Ann Ella	December 26, 1879.
Harrison, Belle	March 17, 1883.
Harrison, Miss Ella	July 23, 1878.
Harrison, Ella	July 13, 1882.
Harry, Mrs. Sarah C.	June 13, 1881.
Hart, Laura B.	March 17, 1883.
Hart, Pauline	June 13, 1871.
Hart, W. C.	February 17, 1873.
Hart, Christine	November 3, 1883.
Hart, Mrs. M. C.	May 28, 1879.

## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Hartley, G. P.	December 26, 1879.
Hartley, Mrs. Marie D.	July 13, 1880.
Hartley, Mrs. Jennie E.	January 27, 1882.
Hartmeyer, Lottie A.	June 13, 1881.
Hartwell, Ella S. B. de	December 30, 1882.
Harvey, O. T.	September 29, 1879.
Haskett, Miranda	November 3, 1883.
Haskins, Jos. M.	May 1, 1883.
Haswell, Miss M. A.	December 26, 1879.
Hatch, Florence E.	July 23, 1878.
Hatch, Junius L.	December 4, 1875.
Hathaway, Mrs. Beverly B.	September 17, 1881.
Hatman, Minnie	July 16, 1883.
Hatton, Julia A.	July 23, 1878.
Havens, Carrie	May 5, 1877.
Hauck, Julia L.	May 28, 1879.
Hawkins, Benj. A.	August 20, 1881.
Hawkins, Mary E.	January 23, 1885.
Hawks, Emma L.	November 3, 1883.
Hawley, Anna C.	March 30, 1880.
Hayes, John	January 29, 1876.
Hayes, Mrs. A. M. W.	September 1, 1877.
Hayman, John E.	September 29, 1879.
Hays, Mary	August 9, 1884.
Hazen, P. J.	March 28, 1878.
Hazleton, Rosa H.	July 12, 1886.
Heard, Miss Sue V. (duplicate).	March 24, 1885.
Heath, H. H.	May 28, 1879.
Heath, May A.	May 17, 1884.
Heaton, Mary C.	December 26, 1879.
Hemenway, Maria M.	July 23, 1878.
Heckman, W. H. H.	July 23, 1878.
Henderson, Janet M.	July 16, 1883.
Henderson, W. H.	September 29, 1879.
Henderson, Mary J.	September 19, 1882.
Heney, Julia	May 28, 1879.
Henley, Clara L.	July 29, 1885.
Hennessy, John E.	July 12, 1886.
Henning, David F.	September 24, 1878.
Henning, Irvin P.	June 1, 1875.
Herbert, Thomas L.	February 9, 1884.
Herbst, A.	February 17, 1873.
Hermann, Theresa	May 17, 1884.
Herndon, Annie Celia	January 27, 1882.
Herrod, John	July 29, 1885.
Herrod, William	July 13, 1882.
Herron, Isaac G.	November 3, 1883.
Hewes, Mantha E.	April 1, 1882.
Hewes, J. M.	December 26, 1879.
Hewitt, Roscoe E.	May 5, 1877.
Hickman, John B.	February 9, 1884.
Higby, H. C.	June 1, 1875.
Higgins, B. F.	September 29, 1879.
Hill, Harry G.	August 9, 1884.
Hill, Mrs. A. H.	February 17, 1873.
Hill, Whitman H.	March 14, 1871.
Hill, Alice M.	February 9, 1884.
Hill, E. K. (duplicate).	July 29, 1885.
Hills, Alfred F.	July 13, 1882.
Hilton, Emma H.	September 29, 1879.
Hilton, Stephen	May 5, 1877.
Hinckley, Mrs. Elizabeth	September 29, 1879.
Hines, Gideon D.	July 13, 1882.
Hinton, J. W.	July 23, 1878.
Hitchcock, L. V.	March 13, 1879.
Hobbs, Julia A.	May 17, 1884.
Hobbs, W. H.	March 13, 1879.
Hodge, James	July 12, 1886.
Hodgdon, Miss S. J.	December 13, 1872.
Hodgkins, Mary A.	May 28, 1879.

## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Hoffman, Mrs. Mary L.	November 28, 1873.
Hogan, Miss M. J.	May 5, 1877.
Hoitt, Ira G.	December 27, 1866.
Holbrook, Miss Nellie	May 28, 1876.
Holbrook, T. W. J.	December 27, 1866.
Holder, W. W.	November 11, 1871.
Holland, Bertha	July 12, 1886.
Holland, Helen E.	April 1, 1882.
Hollenbeck, Mrs. B. L.	September 24, 1878.
Holloway, Elvira H.	July 13, 1882.
Holman, Stephen A.	January 23, 1885.
Holmes, Ahira.	December 27, 1866.
Holmes, Ida M.	September 1, 1877.
Holmes, Ellis H.	December 17, 1866.
Holton, Abba L.	May 5, 1877.
Holway, Rutiff S.	March 24, 1885.
Holway, Mary A.	March 30, 1886.
Hopkins, Kate E.	January 27, 1881.
Horn, Laura J.	November 22, 1884.
Horton, G. W.	May 5, 1877.
Houchins, Samuel	September 29, 1879.
Housh, William H.	November 3, 1883.
Houghton, Mrs. E. W.	December 27, 1866.
Houghton, Ella	May 17, 1884.
Houghton, George E.	April 22, 1876.
Howard, Geo. W.	August 20, 1881.
Howard, Frank B.	July 16, 1883.
Howard, Lillian A.	January 2, 1886.
Howard, Benjamin	March 13, 1879.
Howard, W. B.	July 13, 1880.
Howe, Mrs. Lucilla F.	September 19, 1882.
Howe, Mindora K.	May 17, 1884.
Howe, Edward P.	July 13, 1882.
Howe, Agnes E.	January 2, 1886.
Howe, Converse	June 1, 1875.
Howe, J. M.	September 24, 1867.
Howe, H. H.	May 27, 1868.
Howe, N. P.	July 23, 1878.
Howell, S. S.	September 1, 1877.
Hoy, Naomi E.	September 30, 1885.
Hoyt, H. E.	March 13, 1879.
Hoyt, Elizabeth E.	July 16, 1883.
Hoyt, Mrs. M. L.	March 28, 1878.
Hoyt, India H.	July 13, 1882.
Hubbell, Rebecca E.	May 1, 1883.
Hucks, Annie E.	January 5, 1875.
Hudson, J. A.	February 17, 1873.
Huff, Mrs. Mary B.	July 23, 1878.
Hughes, A. B.	May 5, 1877.
Hull, Clinton T.	December 26, 1879.
Humphrey, E. D.	May 27, 1868.
Humphrey, Ed. C.	August 20, 1881.
Humphrey, Mrs. Mary	September 17, 1881.
Humphrey, Mrs. M. S.	May 28, 1879.
Humphreys, Miss L. A.	June 27, 1874.
Humphreys, Miss M. A.	June 22, 1874.
Hunt, B. E.	November 11, 1876.
Hunt, Miss Carrie L.	March 9, 1870.
Hunt, Mrs. E. G.	March 13, 1879.
Hunt, Abbie L.	February 9, 1884.
Hunt, Mrs. M. C.	May 28, 1879.
Hunter, James S.	January 27, 1881.
Huntley, Antoinette M.	September 17, 1881.
Hursh, George W.	September 19, 1882.
Hutchings, Ada F.	July 12, 1886.
Hutton, Mrs. Lucy M.	September 1, 1877.
Hunter, John	March 28, 1878.
Huntsinger, Virginia M.	March 28, 1878.
Hurley, Miss J. M. A.	November 28, 1873.



## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Huskey, Frank G.	November 6, 1880.
Huston, Maggie	January 2, 1886.
Hutton, Chas. E.	November 28, 1873.
Hyde, Mary E.	December 16, 1882.
Hyde, William J.	November 6, 1880.
Hyman, Deborah	January 27, 1882.
Ingham, Oscar S.	March 13, 1879.
Ingraham, Duncan G.	July 23, 1878.
Inskip, Philip	May 28, 1879.
Isaman, S. G.	May 28, 1879.
Itsell, A. J.	June 22, 1874.
Ives, Emily F.	January 29, 1882.
Jackman, Anna M.	March 28, 1878.
Jackman, Samuel H.	May 9, 1870.
Jacobs, Rebecca	February 9, 1884.
Jacobs, Celia	July 12, 1886.
James, Mrs. L. C.	December 26, 1879.
Jamieson, Edward H.	December 26, 1879.
Jamison, J. H. S.	December 26, 1879.
Janvier, Allen E.	September 29, 1879.
Jefferson, Dora	September 29, 1879.
Jenks, D. W.	May 5, 1877.
Jesse, Joseph E.	August 9, 1884.
Jessup, Miss S. A.	December 13, 1872.
Jewel, Ruby A.	January 23, 1885.
Jewett, Miss Annie	April 22, 1876.
Jewett, Miss Fidelia	March 28, 1878.
Jewett, Miss Susan N.	June 3, 1872.
Johns, Charles T.	November 11, 1871.
Johns, Anna Z.	March 28, 1878.
Johns, Charles T.	January 29, 1876.
Johnson, Clara M.	May 17, 1884.
Johnson, G. W.	September 29, 1879.
Johnson, Joseph G.	January 29, 1876.
Johnson, Phoebe F.	January 23, 1885.
Johnson, James G.	March 29, 1870.
Johnson, Annie M.	March 24, 1885.
Johnson, Julian W.	December 26, 1879.
Johnson, J. G.	December 26, 1879.
Johnson, Mrs. Una Paulk	April 1, 1882.
Johnston, Jennie	July 12, 1886.
Johnstone, Mrs. R. R.	March 28, 1878.
Jones, Maud H.	February 9, 1884.
Jones, Josephine B.	November 22, 1884.
Jones, George W.	November 11, 1871.
Jones, J. Thurston	December 4, 1875.
Jones, Miss Sarah	May 28, 1879.
Jones, Chloe B.	April 1, 1882.
Jones, Julia	July 29, 1885.
Jordan, John F.	October 26, 1877.
Jory, T. C.	December 26, 1879.
Jory, Emma L.	June 13, 1881.
Joseph, Sarah N.	July 13, 1882.
Kane, Richard (duplicate)	July 12, 1886.
Kane, George	July 29, 1885.
Kearney, Arthur	December 26, 1879.
Keegan, Miss Mary A.	December 4, 1875.
Keep, Josiah	February 9, 1884.
Keesberger, George R.	December 26, 1879.
Kellogg, Franklin E.	May 17, 1884.
Kellogg, Adelbert E.	December 30, 1882.
Kendall, Mrs. C. S.	October 26, 1877.
Kelly, Lettie K.	November 3, 1883.
Keller, Lizzie F.	September 10, 1886.
Kelsey, Sarah G.	March 30, 1886.
Kelso, John R.	April 26, 1876.
Kelly, Susie E.	July 12, 1886.
Kelso, Luella	December 30, 1882.
Kelton, Mrs. M. A.	March 13, 1876.



## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Keniston, Charles M.	January 27, 1882.
Kennedy, J. T.	November 11, 1876.
Kennedy, Miss Kate	November 11, 1876.
Kennedy, J. G.	November 11, 1871.
Kennedy, Thomas E.	May 28, 1879.
Kennedy, W. W.	November 11, 1871.
Kennedy, John	December 26, 1879.
Kennedy, Gano	December 26, 1879.
Kennedy, N.	September 24, 1878.
Kent, Isabella.	May 5, 1877.
Kent, W. F.	March 13, 1879.
Kenyon, Ferdinand.	January 27, 1882.
Kercheval, Jennie G.	November 25, 1869.
Keran, A. P.	September 29, 1879.
Keran, J. N.	September 29, 1879.
Kermode, William	November 22, 1884.
Kerr, A. W.	September 29, 1879.
Kerr, Naomi B.	August 20, 1881.
Kidder, Mrs. Sophia	March 28, 1878.
Kilgour, Jennie C.	July 29, 1885.
Kilpatrick, E. C.	September 29, 1879.
Kilpatrick, E. C. (duplicate)	December 30, 1882.
Kimball, C. H.	September 1, 1877.
Kimball, Miss T.	December 26, 1879.
Kimball, Mary S.	December 26, 1879.
King, Florella.	July 23, 1878.
Kincaid, Mrs. Mary W.	June 29, 1876.
King, Alicia A.	January 2, 1886.
King, Charles A.	July 12, 1886.
Kingman, Miss Mary V.	December 4, 1875.
Kinkade, Letitia	November 11, 1876.
Kimne, H. C.	June 3, 1872.
Kirch, Lizzie C.	March 28, 1878.
Kirk, T. J.	May 28, 1879.
Kirkland, Cordelia	May 1, 1883.
Kirkpatrick, J. M.	November 25, 1869.
Klench, T. J.	November 11, 1876.
Kline, Charles G.	January 2, 1886.
Knight, D. S.	September 24, 1878.
Knighton, W. A.	December 26, 1879.
Knowlton, Ebenezer	December 27, 1866.
Knowlton, E. L.	September 1, 1877.
Knowlton, Josephine	July 16, 1883.
Kraft, E. H.	September 17, 1881.
Kratzer, Lelia.	May 5, 1877.
Kratzer, Sarah.	November 22, 1884.
Kraus, Sophia M. F.	July 29, 1884.
Lafferty, J. M.	May 5, 1877.
La Grange, S. Ella.	September 19, 1882.
Laird, Maria E.	September 24, 1878.
Lamb, Miss Irene	November 28, 1873.
Lambie, Christina	July 12, 1886.
Lambert, Dan.	December 26, 1879.
Landes, F. L.	November 11, 1876.
Lafranchi, Mrs. C.	March 28, 1878.
Langstader, Pauline	December 16, 1882.
Larew, Peter	December 26, 1879.
Larew, William H.	September 17, 1881.
Larkin, Elwood D.	December 30, 1882.
Larrabee, Peter S.	June 13, 1881.
Leadbeater, Mrs. Irene	June 13, 1881.
Leadbeater, W. E.	July 12, 1880.
Leahy, Mary	July 29, 1885.
Lee, Delight Swift	April 1, 1882.
Leech, Marion V.	July 12, 1886.
Leek, William H.	July 16, 1883.
Le Fevre, J. P.	July 13, 1880.
Leggett, Kate	August 9, 1884.
Leggett, Joseph	June 3, 1872.
Lehan, M. S.	July 23, 1878.

## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Leighton, Leon	January 23, 1885.
Leininger, Etta	July 16, 1883.
Leonard, Susie T.	July 29, 1885.
Leppien, Dora H.	December 30, 1882.
L'Hote, Mrs. Mary F.	January 27, 1882.
Levinson, Miss Rosa	June 3, 1872.
Levy, Daniel	November 28, 1873.
Lewis, Clelia M.	May 5, 1877.
Lewis, J. S.	December 26, 1879.
Libby, Mrs. Josephine	July 23, 1878.
Lichtenthaler, Miss Mary	July 23, 1878.
Lieginger, Henry	June 12, 1880.
Lighte, Miss Pauline	December 26, 1879.
Lighthall, G. E.	March 14, 1875.
Lillie, John B.	December 4, 1875.
Lillie, Miss S. P.	March 28, 1878.
Lindberg, Emily U.	December 16, 1882.
Lindsay, Calvin	June 13, 1881.
Linscott, John W.	March 28, 1878.
Lipman, Matilda E.	February 9, 1884.
Lipowitz, Max	December 4, 1875.
Little, Mary	March 3, 1879.
Little, Frederick E.	January 2, 1886.
Little, Maggie E.	July 12, 1886.
Little, Cinda	May 28, 1879.
Littlefield, Nellie A.	December 16, 1882.
Littlefield, J. D.	December 27, 1866.
Lloyd, D. M.	September 29, 1879.
Lloyd, Julius	March 28, 1878.
Lloyd, Miss Mary A.	July 23, 1878.
Lloyd, William	August 29, 1881.
Loofbourrow, Mary	November 22, 1884.
Loomis, Miss Amanda	December 15, 1868.
London, Jacques	January 29, 1876.
Long, Orpha Amelia	June 13, 1881.
Lorain, John	January 27, 1881.
Loring, Mrs. Martha W.	March 13, 1879.
Loufbourrow, E.	March 28, 1878.
Love, Frank R.	August 9, 1884.
Lovett, C. M.	January 5, 1876.
Lovett, William B.	June 13, 1881.
Lowe, Mrs. A.	September 1, 1877.
Lowe, Emma T.	September 28, 1879.
Lowe, Miss S. E.	December 26, 1879.
Lowell, John Marshall	July 23, 1878.
Lowry, H. N.	December 26, 1879.
Lubeck, Mrs. Julia M.	January 5, 1875.
Lundt, Jennie C.	March 30, 1886.
Lyman, Byron G.	June 13, 1881.
Lynch, Miss Francis	December 27, 1866.
Lynch, Mrs. Tillie L.	March 13, 1879.
Lynch, W. F. B.	November 11, 1876.
Lyon, Timothy J.	January 2, 1886.
Lyser, Albert	October 26, 1877.
Lysinger, Emma L.	September 30, 1885.
Macdonald, Mrs. Kate	July 23, 1878.
Mack, George C.	December 27, 1866.
Mack, George F.	September 24, 1878.
Magoon, W. H.	July 23, 1878.
Mackall, J. N.	December 13, 1872.
Macphee, D. A.	September 29, 1879.
Main, W. Fred.	March 24, 1885.
Makinney, H. E.	December 15, 1868.
Mallory, Ida R.	March 30, 1886.
Manchester, M. R.	June 13, 1881.
Manley, George P.	July 13, 1880.
Mann, S. Jennie	December 16, 1882.
Mann, Azro L.	November 29, 1867.
Manning, Miss Agnes M.	November 28, 1873.
Manning, Delia	September 10, 1886.

## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Manzer, John	September 29, 1879.
Marcus, Mrs. Emma C.	July 23, 1878.
Markley, Julia M.	September 30, 1885.
Marshall, Carl C.	March 24, 1885.
Martin, Edith J.	December 16, 1882.
Maguire, Louise	September 29, 1879.
Mariner, R. K.	December 27, 1866.
Markham, Charles E.	December 26, 1879.
Marks, Bernard	June 8, 1866.
Marshall, Marilla	December 30, 1882.
Martin, A.	November 11, 1876.
Martin, Joseph G.	July 12, 1886.
Martin, Ada	July 12, 1886.
Martin, Mrs. Fannie McG.	January 27, 1882.
Martin, Mrs. Mary J.	July 13, 1882.
Martin, Julia C.	September 10, 1886.
Martin, Aurelius F.	November 22, 1884.
Marsh, Mrs. S. W.	June 13, 1871.
Martling, J. A.	July 23, 1878.
Marston, C. E.	September 29, 1879.
Mason, Gertrude H.	February 9, 1884.
Mason, W. H.	March 13, 1879.
Mathews, Newell	December 26, 1879.
Mathews, Mack	July 12, 1886.
Mathews, Mary	January 27, 1882.
Mathews, Mary E.	July 13, 1882.
Maurer, John L.	January 27, 1882.
Maxwell, Walter	September 29, 1879.
May, Mrs. Nantie Adams	January 27, 1882.
Mayhew, Mrs. H. A.	March 13, 1879.
McAdams, Ida	August 9, 1884.
McAdams, William C.	January 27, 1882.
McAllan, Maggie	November 22, 1884.
McArthur, Anna	May 5, 1877.
McArthur, A. W.	May 28, 1879.
McBride, H. E.	January 5, 1875.
McBrown, Alva	December 26, 1879.
McCabe, E. B.	December 26, 1879.
McCall, J. M.	December 26, 1879.
McCann, Miss M. E.	December 26, 1879.
McCarthy, Mrs. M. E.	December 26, 1879.
McCarthy, F. H.	November 11, 1876.
McCarthy, A. F.	January 5, 1875.
McClure, Martha R.	March 30, 1886.
McClymonds, J. W.	September 29, 1879.
McClymonds, Virginia M.	April 1, 1882.
McConnell, James J.	March 24, 1885.
McConnell, Harriet	September 29, 1879.
McCormick, Miss Harriet	April 22, 1876.
McCourt, James	November 3, 1883.
McCourt, Charles A.	July 29, 1885.
McCoy, John M.	September 30, 1885.
McCowan, Mrs. Mary E. P.	August 20, 1881.
McCroskey, R. C.	July 23, 1878.
McChesney, J. B.	July 5, 1867.
McCulloch, H. E.	July 23, 1878.
McCutchan, Hugh H.	November 22, 1884.
McDaniel, Ella	November 3, 1883.
McDermott, Annie F.	November 22, 1884.
McDonald, A. H.	December 15, 1868.
McDonald, Mrs. A. H.	January 5, 1875.
McDonald, W. P.	January 5, 1875.
McDonald, Jonathan T.	July 29, 1885.
McDonald, Julia	March 30, 1886.
McDonald, B. F.	December 26, 1879.
McDonald, May A.	December 26, 1879.
McDonald, Mary M.	January 27, 1882.
McDonnell, Kate	September 10, 1886.
McDowell, T. K.	September 29, 1879.
McEwen, John H.	September 1, 1877.

## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
McFadden, Mrs. Agnes	January 5, 1875.
McFadden, W. M.	March 14, 1876.
McFadden, Kate	December 26, 1879.
McFarland, Nellie F.	March 30, 1886.
McGregor, Annie	August 9, 1884.
McGregor, Anna A.	August 9, 1884.
McGlashan, C. F.	April 22, 1879.
McHugh, Peter	March 13, 1879.
McIndoe, Miss C.	December 26, 1879.
McKay, Mrs. H. M.	December 26, 1879.
McKean, William G.	August 20, 1881.
McKee, Ellen F.	November 22, 1884.
McKenzie, Margaret	January 29, 1876.
McKillop, A.	December 26, 1879.
McKown, Mrs. M. E.	May 28, 1879.
McKusich, H. P.	August 20, 1881.
McIntosh, Mrs. Kate	September 19, 1882.
McLaughlin, Kate C.	January 27, 1882.
McLean, Allan	February 9, 1884.
McMeans, A. C.	July 23, 1878.
McMeekan, Eliza J.	December 16, 1882.
McMillin, Lizzie R.	December 26, 1879.
McMillan, J. C.	May 28, 1879.
McNair, Martha J.	November 22, 1884.
McNamer, John P.	August 20, 1881.
McNear, Lucy C.	December 10, 1884.
McNicol, Belle	December 16, 1882.
McPhail, J. S.	September 29, 1879.
McPhail, Fannie A.	July 12, 1886.
McPhee, Mary V.	September 24, 1878.
McPherron, Asbury S.	September 10, 1886.
McPherron, John M.	July 12, 1886.
McPherson, Stephen	March 28, 1878.
McPherson, W. G.	May 28, 1879.
McPherson, Mrs. S. M.	September 29, 1879.
McPherson, A. B.	November 6, 1880.
McStay, Josephine C.	July 12, 1886.
Meades, S. P.	December 26, 1879.
Meek, Anna P.	September 29, 1879.
Megahan, Ambrose	September 19, 1882.
Meginity, Mrs. M. P.	September 29, 1879.
Melrose, Mrs. Mary H.	September 29, 1879.
Menefee, C. A.	November 11, 1871.
Menges, Miss Carrie A.	July 23, 1878.
Meredith, David M.	July 29, 1885.
Merrill, Mrs. M. D.	December 26, 1879.
Merritt, Julia	September 29, 1879.
Mervin, Charles E.	July 23, 1878.
Metcalfe, Miss Mary F.	March 28, 1878.
Metzger, J. E.	December 26, 1879.
Metzger, C. L.	January 5, 1875.
Metzler, John A.	January 23, 1885.
Michener, Mary E.	July 23, 1878.
Middleton, Mrs. Eliza F.	June 1, 1875.
Miers, Charles F.	November 6, 1880.
Miles, Mrs. S. A.	March 28, 1878.
Millette, Percival C.	March 14, 1871.
Miller, Miss Emma J.	July 23, 1878.
Miller, Miss N. J.	September 1, 1877.
Miller, Emma A.	November 22, 1884.
Miller, Lafayette	May 5, 1877.
Miller, Ora E.	November 28, 1873.
Miller, Isabella A.	January 23, 1885.
Miller, Miss Sarah E.	May 5, 1877.
Miller, Mrs. E. K.	December 26, 1879.
Miller, Florence C.	September 19, 1882.
Miller, Minnie E.	January 2, 1886.
Milliken, Ellen A.	November 28, 1873.
Mills, Mary H.	August 9, 1884.
Mills, Alice	July 16, 1883.



## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Mills, Myron	November 3, 1883.
Minns, George W.	June 8, 1866.
Mitchell, John D.	December 30, 1882.
Mitchell, A. Judson	May 17, 1884.
Mitchell, Katie	January 27, 1882.
Molloy, Bessie	January 27, 1882.
Montgomery, Annie C.	May 28, 1879.
Moore, Anna J.	October 26, 1877.
Moore, Mrs. Mary B.	December 4, 1875.
Moore, Matilda E.	December 16, 1882.
Moore, Ira	September 1, 1877.
Moore, Nannie	July 29, 1885.
Moore, Etta J.	September 10, 1886.
Moorehead, Samuel L.	August 9, 1884.
Moore, Charles W.	March 24, 1885.
Moores, Mary B.	January 2, 1886.
Morford, S. O.	September 26, 1879.
Morey, Sabie E.	January 2, 1886.
Morford, N. A.	December 26, 1879.
Morford, Kate M.	August 20, 1881.
Morgan, Helen A.	August 20, 1881.
Morgan, Richard	January 27, 1881.
Morgan, Mrs. L. A.	December 13, 1872.
Morgan, Jennie	September 30, 1885.
Morgan, George P.	July 12, 1886.
Morgan, Miss Rose E.	September 1, 1877.
Morgan, H. J.	July 23, 1878.
Morley, Grace	August 20, 1881.
Morrill, Joseph C.	September 24, 1867.
Morris, William D.	July 16, 1883.
Morris, George F.	September 24, 1867.
Morris, Matilda Parker	July 23, 1878.
Morris, N. Z.	November 28, 1873.
Morse, Augustus, Jr.	November 29, 1867.
Morse, H. A.	March 13, 1879.
Morse, S. A.	July 23, 1878.
Morton, Robert A.	July 13, 1882.
Mosher, W. C.	December 26, 1879.
Mott, Mrs. Mary T.	January 27, 1881.
Moulthrop, Mary S.	August 9, 1884.
Moulty, Adele C.	August 9, 1884.
Mower, Francis O.	January 27, 1882.
Mower, Miss E.	September 29, 1879.
Mullen, Harriet M.	January 27, 1882.
Mumford, Mrs. M. E.	April 22, 1876.
Munday, M. E. C.	December 26, 1879.
Munson, Josephine E.	May 17, 1884.
Munson, J. P.	March 13, 1879.
Murdock, Maria E.	January 23, 1885.
Murnan, John T.	July 16, 1883.
Murphy, Miss Mary M.	June 1, 1875.
Murphy, C. H.	December 26, 1879.
Murry, Addie	September 29, 1879.
Murray, Mrs. Maggie	March 28, 1878.
Murtha, Richard E.	July 12, 1886.
Muth, Hattie	August 9, 1884.
Myrick, Thomas S.	December 27, 1866.
Nachtrieb, Annie D.	July 29, 1885.
Nash, John C.	January 27, 1882.
Nattinger, Addie G.	July 16, 1883.
Neal, R. J.	September 29, 1879.
Neil, Susie J.	February 9, 1884.
Neill, Charles L.	January 2, 1886.
Nellis, William	November 6, 1880.
Nelson, Jeanette	November 6, 1880.
Nelson, Henry A.	March 14, 1871.
Nesbitt, Jennie W.	March 28, 1878.
Newberry, Harriet K.	January 27, 1882.
Newberry, Carrie J.	July 16, 1883.
Newcomer, Jacob	September 29, 1879.

## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Newell, E. C.	March 13, 1879.
Newton, Hulda N. S.	January 27, 1882.
Nichols, F. A. E.	March 13, 1879.
Nichols, Nettie S.	December 16, 1882.
Nicholson, Thomas	June 22, 1874.
Nickerson, William A.	July 29, 1885.
Nickerson, W. A.	December 26, 1879.
Norman, Nellie M.	January 22, 1885.
Norman, L. F.	November 11, 1876.
Norris, Jennie A.	June 13, 1884.
North, Emeline M.	September 30, 1885.
Northen, Mary J.	January 2, 1886.
Norton, Fred. C.	August 20, 1881.
Norton, Henry B.	March 13, 1879.
Norvell, Joseph A.	January 27, 1882.
Nusbaumer, Florence	July 16, 1883.
Nutting, H. N.	December 27, 1866.
O'Brien, Kate	January 27, 1881.
O'Brien, Miss Juliet F.	December 26, 1879.
O'Connor, Joseph	March 14, 1871.
O'Connor, Maria E.	January 29, 1876.
O'Donnell, Mary E.	July 12, 1886.
O'Dwyer, James	June 22, 1875.
Oglesby, Miss M. A.	December 26, 1879.
O'Loughlen, Nellie	September 29, 1879.
O'Leary, Katie R.	January 27, 1882.
Olinger, A. F.	December 13, 1872.
Oliver, A. W.	January 29, 1876.
Oliver, J. C.	September 1, 1877.
Olmstead, Theodore	July 29, 1885.
Oman, Mrs. Alice S.	September 29, 1879.
Oman, G. W.	September 29, 1879.
O'Neal, Mary L.	July 29, 1885.
O'Neill, J. G.	September 24, 1878.
Orr, Alfred R.	December 16, 1882.
Orr, Lizzie L.	December 16, 1882.
Ortega, Canpolican	September 30, 1884.
Ortega, Dario M.	July 16, 1883.
Osborn, C. V.	December 26, 1879.
Otis, Charles W.	November 28, 1873.
Otis, Frank P.	August 9, 1884.
Overend, Miss Lizzie	November 28, 1873.
Overend, Elizabeth	July 13, 1882.
Owen, Phebe R.	July 13, 1882.
Owen, Mrs. H. D.	May 28, 1879.
Owen, Susie	November 6, 1880.
Owens, Miss Nellie M.	May 28, 1879.
Packard, Lizzie A.	March 24, 1885.
Paine, Alice V.	January 23, 1885.
Paine, C. R.	March 13, 1879.
Palmer, Miss R. M.	September 24, 1878.
Panabaker, Charles S.	December 30, 1882.
Pardee, Carrie	July 16, 1883.
Parker, James L.	March 28, 1878.
Parker, Jean	March 14, 1871.
Parker, Mrs. F. A.	May 5, 1877.
Parker, Edward A.	February 9, 1884.
Parkinson, Charles E.	February 9, 1884.
Paseoe, Miss Mary J.	June 3, 1872.
Patchett, Virginia	February 9, 1884.
Patterson, Eliza S.	March 13, 1879.
Patterson, Isabelle	November 6, 1880.
Patton, Herbert	December 26, 1879.
Patton, Martha A.	July 13, 1882.
Paulk, C. C.	May 28, 1879.
Paul, Miss R. P.	September 29, 1879.
Peachy, F. A.	March 13, 1879.
Peachy, Thomas G.	September 1, 1877.
Pearson, Dana C.	December 4, 1875.
Pearson, Emily F.	March 13, 1875.

## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Pease, Clarence A.	January 27, 1882.
Pechin, Mrs. Celina R.	January 27, 1882.
Peck, George H.	June 11, 1875.
Peck, Kate E.	March 13, 1879.
Pedlar, Mrs. Glendora H.	June 13, 1881.
Pedlar, F. A.	December 26, 1879.
Peiser, Flora	November 22, 1884.
Pettit, E. T.	September 29, 1879.
Pettit, Harriet L.	November 3, 1883.
Pelham, Mary E.	May 1, 1883.
Pelton, John C.	December 27, 1886.
Pendergast, Coloma C.	July 12, 1886.
Pendergast, H. B.	July 23, 1878.
Penwell, S. A.	June 20, 1868.
Perry, Julia	November 22, 1884.
Perry, Emma L.	July 12, 1886.
Persing, Georgia	September 24, 1878.
Peterson, Annie F.	August 9, 1884.
Peterson, Peter P.	July 16, 1883.
Phalin, A. M.	March 28, 1878.
Phelan, Michael J. J.	March 30, 1886.
Phelps, Mrs. Alta C.	June 13, 1881.
Phelps, Mrs. A. M.	December 26, 1879.
Phelps, Neil S.	November 3, 1883.
Phillips, M. A. E.	June 13, 1881.
Phillips, Hannah	November 22, 1884.
Phipps, Samson C.	March 24, 1885.
Pierce, Edward T.	January 2, 1886.
Pierce, Belle W.	January 2, 1886.
Pillot, Mary A.	July 12, 1886.
Piper, Wyman B.	August 9, 1884.
Pitcher, Charlotte M.	May 28, 1879.
Pleasants, G. W.	June 12, 1880.
Plummer, Albertine	January 23, 1885.
Poage, John A.	July 13, 1882.
Poage, Mrs. Lelia S.	July 13, 1882.
Pollard, W. D.	September 29, 1879.
Polly, Annie F.	February 9, 1884.
Poole, William W.	July 29, 1885.
Post, Nellie M.	January 2, 1886.
Potter, Mrs. H. A.	May 5, 1877.
Potter, M. B.	March 14, 1871.
Powell, Miss Elizabeth	June 1, 1875.
Power, Thomas W.	March 24, 1885.
Power, Kate B.	July 12, 1886.
Power, Frank	November 11, 1871.
Power, Marvin	December 26, 1879.
Powers, T. P.	March 13, 1879.
Powers, A. M.	December 26, 1879.
Powers, Mrs. E. T.	December 26, 1879.
Prag, Mrs. Mary	September 1, 1877.
Pratt, Elvira	November 11, 1876.
Pratt, A. L.	December 26, 1879.
Pray, Mattie J.	September 29, 1879.
Prescott, Miss D. S.	March 14, 1871.
Prescott, Anne M.	August 20, 1881.
Preston, E. M.	May 21, 1869.
Prewitt, James	December 26, 1879.
Price, Harrison	December 26, 1879.
Price, Caroline	November 29, 1867.
Price, Ella M.	July 29, 1885.
Price, Wm. H., Jr.	January 27, 1882.
Prior, Philip	March 14, 1871.
Pritchard, Mrs. S. M.	March 28, 1878.
Pritchard, V. P.	September 1, 1877.
Provost, Charlotte E.	July 12, 1886.
Prowdley, Mary A.	July 29, 1885.
Pugh, Mrs. F. M.	May 29, 1879.
Pullen, Samuel J.	June 13, 1881.
Purnell, Elizabeth B.	May 1, 1883.

## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Putnam, J. E.	December 4, 1875.
Raclet, Victorine M.	September 30, 1885.
Rafferty, Abner L.	July 13, 1882.
Rager, George W.	May 17, 1884.
Raines, John W.	January 2, 1886.
Rainey, Marion.	March 30, 1886.
Ramsey, William C.	March 30, 1886.
Rambo, Anna M.	July 12, 1886.
Raines, James L.	January 27, 1882.
Randall, A. H.	June 19, 1868.
Randall, Mrs. A. H.	May 5, 1877.
Randolph, Lucy N.	November 22, 1884.
Raney, S.	December 26, 1879.
Rankin, Belle.	November 6, 1880.
Ransdel, Violanta S.	April 1, 1882.
Rattan, Volney.	June 22, 1874.
Raub, Samuel H.	January 27, 1881.
Raven, H. S.	December 26, 1879.
Rayl, Mrs. M. R.	May 5, 1877.
Raymond, Mrs. H. A.	December 26, 1879.
Raymond, Miss Mary T.	December 26, 1879.
Ready, R. W.	September 29, 1879.
Reardon, W. H.	December 26, 1879.
Reasoner, Anna S.	March 25, 1875.
Reavis, W. F. S.	July 23, 1878.
Redding, Mrs. Dora C.	June 13, 1881.
Redway, Jacques	January 29, 1876.
Reed, Dayton A.	July 23, 1878.
Reed, L. W.	July 12, 1870.
Reed, Mrs. Mary F.	September 29, 1879.
Rees, Alma	August 9, 1884.
Reese, Sara C.	January 2, 1886.
Reese, John W.	March 17, 1883.
Renfro, Lewis C.	December 26, 1879.
Reynolds, Mrs. E. W.	December 26, 1879.
Reynolds, Mrs. F. E.	December 13, 1872.
Rhodes, L. G.	June 12, 1880.
Rice, Julius A.	July 29, 1885.
Rice, George	June 13, 1881.
Richards, V. P.	March 28, 1878.
Richards, George C.	December 30, 1882.
Richardson, Irene	January 2, 1886.
Richardson, George A.	July 12, 1886.
Richmond, Hiram H.	September 30, 1885.
Rieser, Mrs. Edwin O.	August 20, 1881.
Rightmire, Miss S. A.	May 28, 1879.
Righter, F. M.	December 26, 1879.
Riley, J. H.	November 11, 1876.
Riley, Ella	September 29, 1879.
Riley, John F. (duplicate).	July 29, 1885.
Riley, Peter T.	March 24, 1885.
Riley, James Alexander	January 27, 1882.
Ring, Orvis	July 16, 1883.
Rise, Mrs. M. E.	March 28, 1878.
Ritter, Carlton M.	December 16, 1882.
Roache, Edith Z.	April 1, 1882.
Roberts, Geo. A.	July 12, 1886.
Roberts, B. F.	July 23, 1878.
Roberts, Carrie	December 30, 1882.
Roberts, Mary E.	July 16, 1883.
Robertson, Margeray C.	August 20, 1881.
Robertson, William A.	June 13, 1881.
Robertson, Miss A. C.	September 24, 1878.
Robinett, Margaretta	November 22, 1884.
Robinson, Mrs. M. S. P.	September 29, 1879.
Robinson, George E.	September 24, 1878.
Robinson, Emma	January 2, 1886.
Robinson, Robert E.	February 9, 1884.
Robinson, W. H. J.	December 26, 1879.
Roche, Annie J.	March 30, 1886.



## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Rockwood, Josephine.....	March 24, 1885.
Rodgers, William J.....	March 24, 1885.
Rogers, Emma J.....	December 26, 1879.
Rogers, James.....	January 29, 1876.
Rogers, D. B. H.....	September 29, 1879.
Root, Mollie E.....	January 27, 1882.
Root, Leilla A.....	November 3, 1883.
Roper, Belinda.....	July 13, 1882.
Roper, Mary A.....	January 27, 1882.
Rose, John D.....	February 9, 1884.
Rose, T. H.....	June 20, 1868.
Ross, Martha M.....	January 2, 1886.
Ross, Jane.....	September 1, 1877.
Rousseau, E.....	May 21, 1869.
Rousseau, Mrs. L.....	May 28, 1879.
Rowe, Mrs. A. A.....	February 17, 1873.
Rowell, Edward P.....	December 30, 1882.
Rowell, W. K.....	December 27, 1877.
Rubell, Claude F.....	June 13, 1881.
Ruddock, J. C.....	May 5, 1877.
Ruggs, Earle L.....	August 20, 1881.
Russell, Sadie E.....	July 12, 1886.
Russell, Frank P.....	December 16, 1882.
Russell, Mary C.....	November 3, 1883.
Rutherford, Mary A.....	September 29, 1879.
Ryan, Amanda.....	May 5, 1877.
Sackett, Mary E.....	July 12, 1886.
Salcido, Manuela G.....	March 30, 1886.
Salisbury, Mary A.....	January 29, 1876.
Sallee, Robert F.....	September 10, 1886.
Sample, Emma.....	July 16, 1883.
Sanborn, George N.....	March 27, 1881.
Sanborn, Mrs. S. S.....	March 28, 1878.
Sanborn, Allan P.....	July 16, 1883.
Sanders, W. A.....	May 21, 1869.
Sanford, Gerrard B.....	February 9, 1884.
Sankey, Mrs. M. J.....	January 5, 1875.
Sargent, William J.....	July 13, 1882.
Sargent, Lizzie P.....	January 23, 1885.
Sarvis, George C.....	May 28, 1879.
Saunders, Wesley.....	December 26, 1879.
Savage, Myron H.....	September 29, 1879.
Sax, H. A.....	November 11, 1876.
Saxton, Mary L.....	July 29, 1885.
Saxton, T. A.....	May 5, 1877.
Sawyer, Frances C.....	July 12, 1886.
Schaeggs, Amy C. V.....	December 26, 1879.
Schellhouse, E. J.....	May 21, 1869.
Schrack, Blanche E.....	November 22, 1884.
Scott, J. F.....	September 29, 1879.
Scott, Samuel A.....	December 30, 1882.
Scott, M. M.....	May 28, 1879.
Scott, William H.....	March 30, 1886.
Scott, Maggie K.....	September 29, 1879.
Scott, Haney W.....	January 27, 1882.
Scully, T. J. (duplicate).....	July 12, 1886.
Seaman, Elbert A.....	January 27, 1882.
Seaman, Edward M.....	January 27, 1882.
Seavey, O. F.....	December 26, 1879.
Seawell, J. H.....	April 22, 1876.
Seeley, David T. (duplicate).....	March 24, 1885.
Seeley, Ida.....	May 1, 1883.
Selling, Nathalie.....	September 30, 1885.
Senger, Heinrich.....	December 26, 1879.
Sexton, Mrs. Ella M.....	March 28, 1878.
Seymour, Mrs. E. M.....	December 26, 1879.
Shafer, A. C.....	December 26, 1879.
Shannon, James H.....	February 9, 1884.
Sharpe, Chauncey O.....	September 19, 1882.
Shaw, Mattie J.....	June 13, 1881.

## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Shaw, Annie J.	October 26, 1877.
Shaw, B. Angela	February 9, 1884.
Shaw, Sebastian	March 28, 1878.
Shaw, Theodore S.	March 13, 1879.
Shearer, Mrs. C. O.	November 28, 1873.
Shearer, S. M.	January 29, 1876.
Shearer, John L.	September 19, 1882.
Shepard, Lucy R.	July 13, 1882.
Shepherd, Kate	September 30, 1885.
Shekels, Mrs. M. E.	July 13, 1880.
Sherman, Liza	November 3, 1883.
Sherman, Fannie M.	June 1, 1875.
Shipley, J. C.	November 28, 1873.
Shipley, Helen V.	August 20, 1881.
Shorkley, Harriet B.	January 27, 1882.
Short, Miss Julia B.	June 1, 1875.
Shuck, L. M.	March 28, 1878.
Sibley, J. M.	December 27, 1867.
Sickall, Mark T.	March 13, 1879.
Silliman, Martha A.	March 28, 1878.
Simon, Miss Frances	December 13, 1872.
Simon, Minna	December 10, 1884.
Simons, John A.	May 28, 1879.
Simonton, George W.	December 27, 1866.
Simpson, George W.	May 17, 1884.
Simpson, Henrietta C.	July 13, 1882.
Sinclair, Mary M.	January 23, 1885.
Sinex, T. H.	October 26, 1877.
Singley, Helen A.	July 16, 1883.
Sisson, Mrs. Caroline M.	October 26, 1877.
Skelton, Harvey C.	December 30, 1882.
Skidmore, Susie E.	December 30, 1882.
Slater, Miss Charlotte M.	May 28, 1879.
Slavan, Miss A. E.	June 3, 1872.
Slavan, Thomas H.	March 28, 1878.
Sleeper, Mary,	November 22, 1884.
Smith, Miss Annie.	May 27, 1868.
Smith, Ansel	May 5, 1877.
Smith, Annie E.	May 28, 1879.
Smith, Charles S.	January 29, 1876.
Smith, Miss Carrie L.	December 13, 1872.
Smith, Frank H.	March 13, 1879.
Smith, George	May 28, 1879.
Smith, Grace	September 1, 1877.
Smith, Margaret K.	July 16, 1883.
Smith, Dee H.	November 3, 1883.
Smith, Mrs. George	July 23, 1878.
Smith, James D.	March 28, 1878.
Smith, John A.	July 29, 1885.
Smith, Mrs. Jennie	June 22, 1874.
Smith, Miss Jessie	June 3, 1872.
Smith, Cora V.	February 9, 1884.
Smith, Julia	May 28, 1879.
Smith, Emma C.	November 22, 1884.
Smith, James	July 23, 1878.
Smith, Miss Mary H.	September 29, 1879.
Smith, Nehemiah	July 25, 1878.
Smith, Virginia E.	January 23, 1885.
Smith, Stanley A.	March 13, 1879.
Smith, W. A. C.	June 19, 1868.
Smith, Eleanor M.	January 2, 1886.
Smith, A. A.	December 26, 1879.
Smith, Carrie L.	December 26, 1879.
Smith, L. D.	December 26, 1879.
Smith, Edward P.	January 2, 1886.
Smith, Mrs. Morris	December 26, 1879.
Smith, Zenas T.	September 24, 1878.
Smith, J. Walter	June 13, 1881.
Smith, Mary F.	August 20, 1881.
Smith, William L.	January 27, 1882.

## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Smullin, S. N. D.	August 9, 1884.
Snedaker, Eunice I.	July 12, 1886.
Snow, T. N.	November 11, 1876.
Sollinger, J. A.	November 24, 1875.
Solomon, Mary	September 17, 1881.
Soule, Miss M. L.	September 1, 1877.
Soule, Fannie L.	March 28, 1878.
Southimer, J. J.	November 11, 1876.
Southworth, Mrs. E. A.	December 19, 1868.
Soward, Charles	May 28, 1879.
Spalsbury, Sara H.	September 19, 1882.
Spaulding, Addie A.	September 10, 1886.
Spaulding, Timothy A.	May 28, 1879.
Spencer, Rebecca	September 24, 1878.
Spooner, Alfred	July 23, 1878.
Sprague, Althea	May 1, 1883.
Sprague, Abbie F.	December 16, 1882.
Sprague, Caroline P. (duplicate)	December 16, 1882.
Spring, E. W.	July 23, 1878.
Spring, Mrs. Fannie	July 23, 1878.
Sprott, Maggie	December 16, 1882.
Squires, U. E.	December 26, 1879.
Stackpole, Mary C.	July 13, 1882.
Stanley, Albert T.	July 16, 1883.
Starling, Jennie M.	March 13, 1879.
Standeford, Mrs. N. D.	June 1, 1875.
Stearns, Miss H. P.	March 28, 1878.
Steel, Thomas H.	January 5, 1875.
Steele, Mattie E.	December 10, 1884.
Stephens, John	July 29, 1885.
Stevens, Augusta	March 13, 1879.
Stevens, Harriet F.	August 20, 1881.
Stevens, Eliza A.	January 2, 1886.
Stevens, Lester	January 27, 1881.
Stevenson, Mrs. H. R.	October 26, 1877.
Stewart, Mrs. M. C.	December 26, 1879.
Stewart, Benjamin F.	July 16, 1883.
Stewart, Anna	April 1, 1882.
Stewart, Joseph H.	June 13, 1881.
Stiles, Sabin A.	July 29, 1885.
Stiles, R. T.	December 26, 1879.
Stincen, Miss Alice M.	November 28, 1873.
Stincen, Ella E. C.	September 29, 1879.
Stiner, Mrs. Jessie H.	September 29, 1879.
Stinson, Margaret N.	December 16, 1882.
Stinson, Sarah E.	November 6, 1880.
St. John, Hester A.	November 3, 1883.
Stockton, Lemuel D.	March 30, 1886.
Stohr, Miss Tillie C.	December 26, 1879.
Stone, Miss Ella J.	December 26, 1879.
Stone, Mrs. B. H.	November 28, 1873.
Stone, Nettie M.	November 22, 1884.
Stone, D. C.	December 26, 1866.
Stone, Marion P.	September 30, 1885.
Stone, H. P.	March 14, 1871.
Stone, Miss Martha	May 5, 1877.
Stone, W. R.	March 13, 1879.
Stone, Hannah E.	July 13, 1882.
Stone, Helen M.	April 1, 1882.
Stone, Henrietta	July 13, 1882.
Story, A. R.	September 29, 1879.
Stout, George H.	December 16, 1882.
Stowell, E. M.	March 28, 1878.
Stowell, Mrs. Fannie A.	June 22, 1874.
Stowell, Miss M. E.	June 3, 1872.
Stowell, Miss P. M.	June 3, 1872.
Stratton, James	December 27, 1866.
Stuart, Franc E.	November 3, 1883.
Sturges, David B.	September 29, 1879.
Sturges, Seldon	May 28, 1879.



## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Swan, Amanda	November 11, 1876.
Swain, O. E.	March 28, 1878.
Sweeney, Edward	September 29, 1879.
Swett, Mrs. Mary L.	December 27, 1866.
Swett, John	September 24, 1867.
Sullivan, D. J.	May 28, 1879.
Sullivan, Miss Kate	June 3, 1872.
Sullivan, Nora G.	November 3, 1883.
Sullivan, Mrs. Theresa M.	March 13, 1879.
Summers, Eliza J.	November 22, 1884.
Summers, Susan H.	March 13, 1879.
Summer, Henrietta	October 26, 1877.
Summer, J. H.	November 28, 1873.
Sutherland, Miss F. C.	March 13, 1879.
Summerfield, Alice	July 29, 1885.
Swasey, John A.	July 29, 1885.
Swift, Mary H.	September 10, 1886.
Sykes, Jeannette N.	January 23, 1885.
Sutphen, Albert W.	June 12, 1880.
Swinney, Edwin	April 1, 1882.
Tait, George	December 27, 1866.
Tarbox, Charlotte W.	July 13, 1882.
Tatham, John	August 9, 1884.
Taylor, Mary A.	September 30, 1885.
Taylor, Robert	December 27, 1866.
Taylor, Robert S.	May 5, 1877.
Taylor, Agnes C.	March 13, 1879.
Taylor, William S.	May 28, 1879.
Temple, Miss Emma	November 28, 1873.
Templeton, Carrie A.	March 13, 1879.
Templeton, Miss L. S.	December 13, 1872.
Templeton, Louise	September 29, 1879.
Templeton, M. L.	November 29, 1867.
Terry, Henry F.	November 22, 1884.
Thom, Charles J.	September 19, 1882.
Thomas, Mrs. B. F.	December 26, 1879.
Thomas, Flora M.	November 22, 1884.
Thompson, Etta L.	July 13, 1882.
Thompson, O. M.	December 26, 1879.
Thompson, Sarah E.	December 26, 1879.
Thompson, Miss Helen	June 3, 1872.
Thompson, Sadie R.	March 30, 1886.
Thompson, J. A.	November 11, 1876.
Thompson, Helen M.	September 29, 1879.
Thompson, Louisa	May 5, 1877.
Thornton, Maggie E.	November 6, 1880.
Thorp, J. H.	March 13, 1879.
Thurber, A.	November 11, 1871.
Thurber, Mrs. J. V.	October 26, 1877.
Thurmond, G. E.	September 29, 1879.
Thurston, Maggie	February 9, 1884.
Thurston, Nettie	May 17, 1884.
Thurston, E. T.	May 21, 1869.
Thurston, Sarah E.	December 4, 1871.
Tichworth, J. C.	December 26, 1879.
Tiernan, Mrs. A. E.	September 24, 1878.
Tierney, Maggie A.	September 29, 1879.
Tiffany, Osbert A.	July 29, 1885.
Tiffany, A. J.	March 28, 1878.
Tillotson, H. J.	January 27, 1881.
Tilson, James R.	November 22, 1884.
Tilton, Etta M.	January 27, 1882.
Titus, Mary J.	March 13, 1879.
Tobin, Maggie	July 29, 1885.
Todd, H. J.	January 29, 1876.
Todd, Maggie	July 29, 1885.
Tompkins, Cora	December 30, 1882.
Toothacher, Miss M. O.	March 28, 1878.
Torrey, L. Jennie	January 27, 1882.
Tower, Celia F.	July 29, 1885.



## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Towne, Hattie M.	November 22, 1884.
Townsend, Mrs. Belle	August 20, 1881.
Towle, C. B.	April 22, 1876.
Traber, John W.	July 12, 1886.
Trafton, Dr. A.	November 11, 1871.
Treat, Hannah H.	November 22, 1884.
Trout, D. H.	March 13, 1879.
True, C. F.	March 28, 1878.
Tryon, Mary E.	May 1, 1883.
Tucker, Mrs. E. R.	July 23, 1878.
Tully, James	March 13, 1879.
Tunnell, Byron J.	December 16, 1882.
Turner, Henry F.	March 28, 1878.
Turner, Mrs. Alice M.	December 26, 1879.
Turner, Hanna Scott	July 13, 1882.
Tuttle, Mary E.	November 22, 1884.
Twitchell, Ida M.	July 29, 1885.
Twombly, B. F.	December 26, 1879.
Tyler, Eliza	July 16, 1883.
Tyrrell, Mary A.	January 27, 1882.
Tyus, Mary A.	November 6, 1880.
Underwood, J. G.	July 23, 1878.
Upham, Isaac	May 21, 1869.
Udell, Frank	July 12, 1886.
Underwood, George	September 10, 1886.
Upton, Mary F.	November 3, 1883.
Usinger, Conrad	September 19, 1882.
Valentine, Layton W. (duplicate)	July 12, 1886.
Van Dorn, V. J.	May 5, 1877.
Van Schaick, Mary A.	March 13, 1879.
Van Fossen, M. L.	December 26, 1879.
Varner, Laura A.	January 23, 1885.
Veeder, Mrs. Eliza P.	June 13, 1881.
Vestal, F. A.	May 5, 1877.
Vickers, Isora	January 27, 1881.
Vincent, Mrs. M. E.	July 23, 1878.
Voris, Elizabeth M.	November 6, 1880.
Wade, Ada	January 2, 1886.
Wade, Margaret	April 26, 1876.
Wadleigh, Mary N.	December 26, 1879.
Walbridge, Jeannie	July 23, 1878.
Walden, Alice C.	July 12, 1886.
Waldron, Miss Helen R.	May 28, 1879.
Waldron, S. A.	September 29, 1879.
Walker, Clara M.	July 29, 1885.
Walker, E. H.	May 28, 1879.
Walker, Charles J.	July 12, 1886.
Walker, Cornelia	March 13, 1879.
Walker, C. M.	September 29, 1879.
Wallace, Alma	March 13, 1879.
Wallace, George W.	May 1, 1883.
Wallace, J. T.	September 29, 1879.
Wallace, W. B.	March 28, 1878.
Wallace, Frank S.	January 27, 1881.
Walsh, Mrs. Fannie L. (duplicate)	July 12, 1886.
Walsh, Katie	January 23, 1885.
Walsh, Miss Nellie E.	June 1, 1875.
Walsh, Ida C.	September 29, 1879.
Walter, Mrs. C. S.	September 24, 1878.
Walter, Emlyn S.	August 20, 1881.
Walton, Mrs. Clara	August 20, 1881.
Walton, Miss A. E.	December 26, 1879.
Ward, Fanny	April 1, 1882.
Ward, Sampson L.	August 20, 1881.
Warnick, Jas. W.	July 16, 1883.
Warren, E. M.	October 26, 1877.
Warren, E. N.	March 28, 1878.
Warren, R. B.	July 12, 1870.
Warren, Annie C.	February 9, 1884.
Wash, W. A.	March 13, 1879.

## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Washburne, Mrs. Georgia	March 28, 1878.
Waterbury, Harriet E.	January 2, 1886.
Waterman, S. D.	November 11, 1871.
Waters, Mrs. C. K.	December 13, 1872.
Watkins, Emory	January 5, 1875.
Watson, B. J.	June 1, 1875.
Watson, Miss Lizzie J.	June 22, 1874.
Watson, Mrs. M. L.	June 23, 1878.
Watson, Miss Mary J.	June 3, 1872.
Watson, N. Flotilla	September 29, 1879.
Way, Mary A.	May 28, 1879.
Wayman, John F.	August 9, 1884.
Webb, Mary E.	December 26, 1879.
Webber, Frederic E.	January 23, 1885.
Webster, Miriam.	March 28, 1879.
Webster, Calvin B.	July 29, 1885.
Weed, Alice	March 30, 1886.
Weeks, Mrs. J. M.	March 13, 1879.
Weeks, G. W.	September 29, 1879.
Weeks, Mattie C.	May 28, 1879.
Weeks, M. L.	May 5, 1877.
Weeks, Anna C.	December 26, 1879.
Weinmann, Louis	July 12, 1886.
Weir, Helen	May 5, 1877.
Weir, Sarah J.	December 15, 1868.
Wells, Alice M.	March 30, 1886.
Wells, James	July 12, 1886.
Wells, Maggie J.	July 16, 1883.
Wells, Addie H.	September 1, 1877.
Wells, Thomas N.	January 23, 1885.
Wells, J. C.	May 28, 1879.
Wells, Laura H.	March 14, 1871.
Wells, Laura H.	January 27, 1882.
Welsh, Eliza G.	January 23, 1885.
Welton, A. T.	December 26, 1879.
Wemple, E. L.	September 29, 1879.
Wermuth, Hamilton	March 14, 1871.
West, Laomer	November 3, 1883.
Westby, Miss L. M.	January 26, 1879.
Westfall, Martha W.	July 12, 1886.
Westfall, Mary J.	July 12, 1886.
Weston, Ada	March 28, 1878.
Weston, Augusta M.	August 9, 1884.
Wetmore, Octavia	June 13, 1881.
Wheaton, Clara	August 20, 1881.
Wheaton, Ann S.	March 13, 1879.
Wheeler, Alanson	July 23, 1878.
Wheeler, Mrs. J. D.	September 29, 1879.
Wheeler, Mary L.	April 1, 1882.
Wheelock, Dorcas	May 28, 1879.
Wheelock, Mrs. D. B.	November 28, 1873.
Whirlow, Hattie E.	November 22, 1884.
White, Clarence M.	December 26, 1879.
White, Miss Louisa E.	January 5, 1875.
White, Silas A.	November 11, 1871.
White, T. B.	December 13, 1872.
White, T. W.	March 28, 1878.
White, William	June 20, 1878.
White, Elizabeth	July 13, 1882.
White, Mary J.	January 27, 1881.
Whitehurst, Thomas W.	March 28, 1878.
Whitesides, Jennie	July 12, 1886.
Whittemore, Benjamin F.	March 17, 1883.
Wible, Anna A.	December 26, 1879.
Wickes, John T.	March 28, 1878.
Wideman, James	October 26, 1877.
Wilber, M. C.	March 13, 1879.
Wilber, Katie H.	July 13, 1882.
Wilbur, E. W.	March 28, 1878.
Wiley, Harley R.	July 29, 1885.

## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Wilkes, Laura	March 24, 1885.
Wilkinson, Joseph B.	July 29, 1885.
Willard, Robah C.	January 23, 1885.
Wiley, Oscar	June 13, 1881.
Williams, Hattie F.	January 27, 1881.
Williams, Mary E.	January 27, 1881.
Williams, Mercy C.	September 30, 1885.
Williams, Eugene A.	July 12, 1886.
Williams, W. J. G.	November 25, 1869.
Willis, Oscar J.	April 1, 1882.
Willis, William L.	November 6, 1880.
Wilson, Horace	December 26, 1879.
Wilson, W. R.	December 26, 1879.
Wilson, George W.	July 23, 1878.
Wilson, Mary E.	January 23, 1885.
Wilson, H. R.	March 14, 1871.
Wilson, H. C.	May 5, 1877.
Wilson, James K.	June 1, 1875.
Wilson, John L.	January 2, 1886.
Wilson, Eulalie A.	June 13, 1881.
Winchester, Sarah A.	August 20, 1881.
Winn, A. T.	May 5, 1877.
Winn, Charlotte C.	March 13, 1879.
Winston, Mrs. Lizzie M.	December 26, 1879.
Wise, Charles T.	August 9, 1884.
Wise, Mrs. H. A.	September 24, 1878.
Witherow, Samuel N.	January 23, 1886.
Witherow, John	December 26, 1879.
Withington, Augusta.	July 23, 1878.
Witt, Thomas J.	July 16, 1883.
Witlenmeyer, Clara K.	July 12, 1886.
Wixson, J. S.	March 13, 1879.
Wood, C. T.	May 5, 1877.
Wood, Mrs. E. A.	June 3, 1872.
Wood, Jesse	May 28, 1879.
Wood, Anna L.	July 29, 1885.
Wood, Mrs. N. A.	November 11, 1876.
Wood, Emerson	June 12, 1880.
Wood, Susie M.	November 6, 1880.
Wood, Miss Theo.	December 26, 1879.
Woodbury, W. W.	September 24, 1878.
Woodman, Charles A.	January 27, 1882.
Woodman, Margaret E. H.	March 13, 1879.
Woodman, Mrs. S. Marie.	March 28, 1878.
Woods, Samuel S.	July 12, 1886.
Woods, Charles H.	May 1, 1883.
Woods, James L.	March 13, 1879.
Woods, Miss Bettie	March 13, 1879.
Woodruff, Miss Francis A.	July 12, 1870.
Woodward, Mrs. A. W.	December 4, 1875.
Woodward, Miss N. Z.	September 1, 1877.
Woodward, F. J.	December 26, 1879.
Woodworth, Mrs. Janette E.	June 1, 1875.
Wooll, Hattie L.	October 26, 1877.
Wooster, M. Helen	July 29, 1885.
Worth, Lette M. G.	December 16, 1882.
Worthen, Mary J.	January 2, 1886.
Worthen, G. W.	July 13, 1880.
Wozencraft, W. R.	May 28, 1879.
Wright, Ida E.	September 29, 1879.
Wright, Mamie S.	December 16, 1882.
Wright, Mrs. A. E.	January 29, 1876.
Wright, Emily V.	September 10, 1886.
Wright, Abby P.	March 26, 1878.
Wright, Mary L.	December 16, 1882.
Wright, Isaac	December 26, 1879.
Wright, John M.	November 6, 1880.
Wright, Martin V.	December 26, 1879.
Wright, Mrs. Sallie G.	September 17, 1881.

## LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	When Issued.
Wulff, Benjamin F. ....	July 29, 1885.
Wyllie, Alfred L. ....	September 30, 1885.
Yager, John G. ....	February 9, 1883.
Yager, Myron, ....	May 28, 1879.
Yarnal, Bennett ....	March 28, 1878.
Yates, W. A. ....	June 22, 1874.
Yates, Lizzie. ....	August 20, 1881.
Yorke, Jennie H. ....	July 29, 1885.
York, John, Jr. ....	July 23, 1878.
Young, Frederic O. ....	July 16, 1883.
Young, Albert ....	September 24, 1878.
Young, W. H. ....	March 25, 1885.
Young, Belle. ....	September 29, 1879.
Young, Nester A. ....	September 29, 1879.
Young, John W. ....	March 30, 1886.
Young, Mrs. Mary A. ....	January 27, 1882.
Youngman, Amanda M. ....	July 13, 1882.
Zimmerman, William. ....	May 5, 1877.
Zumwalt, Virginia P. S. ....	April 1, 1882.

## EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS.

NAMES.	Expires.
Acton, William. ....	August 20, 1887.
Adair, Joseph A. ....	August 9, 1890.
Adams, Alice P. ....	December 30, 1888.
Adams, Lucy F. ....	July 16, 1889.
Adney, Robert C. J. ....	July 13, 1888.
Albee, Dan. P. ....	January 27, 1888.
Alderson, Annie ....	July 16, 1889.
Aldrich, Lelia E. ....	March 30, 1891.
Alexander, Rebecca. ....	January 23, 1891.
Algro, William ....	January 27, 1888.
Alward, Hettie McKim ....	December 30, 1888.
Ambruster, Helen ....	November 3, 1889.
Ames, Stella. ....	February 9, 1890.
Anderson, Frank ....	July 29, 1891.
Anderson, Eugene B. ....	September 10, 1892.
Anderson, Eva S. ....	February 9, 1890.
Angell, Naomi ....	January 23, 1891.
Aniser, Emily ....	November 3, 1889.
Apperson, Mary E. ....	May 1, 1889.
Apperson, Rosa. ....	July 29, 1891.
Appley, Judson ....	July 16, 1889.
Aram, Mattie L. ....	January 27, 1887.
Armstrong, Nellie ....	March 17, 1889.
Armstrong, Albert M. ....	March 24, 1891.
Armstrong, Josie W. ....	January 27, 1887.
Anderson, Julia ....	November 22, 1890.
Arnett, Jane ....	April 1, 1888.
Arvidson, Anna M. ....	September 10, 1892.
Asmus, Elise M. ....	July 12, 1892.
Ashe, Margaret L. ....	August 20, 1887.
Ashton, John. ....	January 27, 1887.
Atchison, Ida. ....	July 13, 1888.
Atterbury, Fannie L. ....	January 27, 1887.
Angier, Emma. ....	March 30, 1891.
Augustine, Martha ....	July 29, 1891.
Aubury, Emily ....	February 9, 1890.
Aull, Clara E. ....	March 24, 1891.
Austin, Annie ....	February 9, 1890.



## EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	Expires.
Austin, John H.	August 9, 1890.
Ayer, Hattie G.	February 9, 1890.
Babcock, Lyman W.	May 17, 1890.
Bacon, Mrs. Adaline A.	September 19, 1888.
Bacon, Elizabeth M.	August 20, 1887.
Bailey, Mrs. Cora	August 20, 1887.
Bailey, Annie Frisbie	June 13, 1887.
Baker, J. Frank	November 3, 1889.
Baker, Peter Y.	July 13, 1888.
Baldwin, Hugh J.	July 16, 1889.
Ball, Mattie C.	January 23, 1891.
Bandy, Nellie L.	August 9, 1890.
Banks, Lily	April 1, 1888.
Bates, Clara	July 12, 1892.
Barker, Frankie	July 12, 1892.
Barnes, Margaret S.	January 2, 1892.
Barlow, Carrie B.	June 13, 1887.
Barrett, Lizzie	August 9, 1890.
Barrows, Annie W.	January 2, 1892.
Barry, Annie S.	December 30, 1888.
Barry, Annie S.	January 27, 1888.
Bartholomew, Mrs. Rachael	January 27, 1887.
Batten, Mary	December 16, 1888.
Baxter, Josie A.	April 1, 1888.
Beardsley, Emma F.	November 22, 1890.
Beggs, Ettie W.	September 10, 1892.
Belcher, Mary S.	January 22, 1891.
Bendle, Kate	September 19, 1888.
Benedict, Lottie E.	November 3, 1889.
Bennett, Nettie N.	January 2, 1892.
Bennett, Ida M.	January 2, 1892.
Bennett, Mary E.	May 1, 1889.
Benson, Susie L.	September 30, 1891.
Benson, Henry	July 16, 1889.
Bentley, George H.	March 17, 1889.
Berdine, Carrie	March 24, 1891.
Berger, Robert	August 9, 1890.
Berger, John B.	July 29, 1891.
Bergin, Eugenie M.	September 30, 1891.
Bergson, Emma L.	September 30, 1891.
Bernard, Ida L.	January 27, 1888.
Bernard, Lizzie M.	August 20, 1887.
Bertha, B. Block	December 16, 1888.
Bevan, Mrs. Julia C.	August 20, 1887.
Bigelow, Mrs. Susan H.	April 1, 1888.
Bingaman, William H.	August 20, 1887.
Bird, Belle	April 1, 1888.
Bird, William R.	January 27, 1888.
Bissell, George R.	May 15, 1889.
Bixby, Maggie	August 20, 1887.
Blackstaff, Maggie D.	April 1, 1888.
Blackwood, Lucy B.	May 1, 1889.
Blake, Margaret	July 29, 1891.
Bledsoe, Sallie A.	August 9, 1890.
Bliss, Mary A.	September 30, 1891.
Bliven, Fannie M.	September 30, 1891.
Blodgett, Ida L.	September 30, 1891.
Blumb, Amelia C.	July 29, 1891.
Blythe, Kate	January 27, 1887.
Bodwell, Etta M.	January 27, 1888.
Boggs, Mary F. (duplicate)	July 29, 1891.
Boggs, Jefferson D.	July 12, 1892.
Boland, Joanna M.	August 20, 1887.
Bonelli, Edith	May 1, 1889.
Bonnard, Maramne	August 20, 1887.
Boone, S. C.	January 27, 1887.
Booth, Ella M.	September 19, 1888.
Booth, Phebe A.	July 12, 1892.
Booth, Mrs. Libbie	August 20, 1887.
Bonner, Mary D.	February 9, 1890.

## EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	Expires.
Bunner, Bessie.....	February 9, 1890.
Boschen, Adelaide.....	December 16, 1888.
Boucher, Sadie E.....	July 16, 1889.
Boulware, Alice S.....	November 22, 1890.
Bowers, Lillian.....	March 24, 1891.
Bowles, Mrs. Cora.....	January 27, 1888.
Bowman, Gordon.....	December 16, 1888.
Brabant, Virginia.....	July 16, 1889.
Bradbury, Marcia G.....	May 17, 1890.
Bradley, Cornelius B.....	January 27, 1888.
Bradley, Flora A.....	December 30, 1888.
Brady, Thomas.....	December 30, 1888.
Brady, Lizzie.....	December 16, 1888.
Breck, Mary E.....	December 30, 1888.
Brandt, Louise.....	April 1, 1888.
Breckenfeld, Meta C.....	January 23, 1891.
Brineard, Katie A.....	July 12, 1892.
Brite, Mrs. Sabra S.....	August 20, 1887.
Brock, George.....	September 19, 1888.
Brogan, Katie E.....	January 23, 1891.
Bronson, Fannie.....	July 29, 1891.
Brooks, James M.....	July 13, 1888.
Brooks Marie E.....	March 24, 1891.
Brown, Alcinous A.....	May 1, 1889.
Brown, Mary I.....	December 30, 1888.
Brown, Charles L.....	January 27, 1888.
Brown, John S.....	September 19, 1888.
Brown, Harry O.....	September 10, 1892.
Brown, Frances A.....	July 12, 1892.
Brown, Floribel.....	July 29, 1891.
Brown, Belle C.....	July 29, 1891.
Brown, Le Roy.....	August 20, 1887.
Brown, Lizzie E.....	January 27, 1888.
Browne, Esther.....	June 13, 1887.
Bryant, Paul.....	January 2, 1892.
Bryant, Arthur W.....	September 30, 1891.
Bugbey, Julia F.....	July 13, 1888.
Buchholtz, Mary Von.....	March 17, 1889.
Buckley, Lilly.....	March 30, 1892.
Buckelew, Mary F.....	December 30, 1888.
Buckelew, Minnie E.....	August 9, 1890.
Bull, Henry R.....	January 2, 1892.
Bund, Joanna G.....	September 19, 1888.
Bunker, Carrie R.....	April 1, 1888.
Bunnell, Alice.....	March 24, 1891.
Burbank, Emma L.....	December 30, 1888.
Burnell, Lewis M.....	December 16, 1888.
Burnett, Anna D.....	July 12, 1892.
Burns, Robert F.....	January 2, 1892.
Burns, Archie H.....	January 27, 1888.
Burns, Sarah M.....	April 1, 1888.
Burrel, William C.....	December 30, 1888.
Burt, Eva S.....	July 13, 1888.
Burt, Augusta E.....	September 30, 1891.
Butterfield, Norah H.....	August 20, 1887.
Cadwell, Charles J.....	January 2, 1892.
Cadwell, Susie J.....	August 20, 1887.
Cady, Mary C.....	January 23, 1891.
Cahalin, Gertrude H.....	September 10, 1892.
Cahill, Louisa.....	December 16, 1888.
Caldwell, Ida E.....	September 17, 1887.
Callen, Josie.....	January 27, 1888.
Campbell, William H.....	March 30, 1892.
Campbell, Charles W.....	November 22, 1890.
Cantrill, William H.....	February 9, 1890.
Cappelmann, Cornelia.....	February 9, 1890.
Carey, Elmer.....	July 29, 1891.
Carlin, Willie H.....	August 9, 1890.
Carpenter, May.....	January 27, 1888.
Carr, Nelson.....	September 17, 1887.

## EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	Expires.
Carr, Mary A.	December 16, 1888.
Carroll, Laura	March 30, 1892.
Carson, Mary E.	January 27, 1888.
Carter, Rebecca T.	July 16, 1889.
Cartmell, William C.	July 29, 1891.
Carver, Lucinda J.	January 2, 1892.
Carus, Luana	January 27, 1888.
Case, Charles H.	November 22, 1890.
Casey, Katie F.	January 27, 1888.
Casey, Mary E.	July 29, 1891.
Caverly, Walter H.	February 9, 1890.
Carly, Emma	August 9, 1890.
Chaloner, Louis B.	March 17, 1889.
Chalmers, Mrs. Christina	January 27, 1888.
Chambaud, Angelina	September 10, 1892.
Chamberlain, Mattie L.	July 12, 1892.
Chapman, Florence A.	January 2, 1892.
Chapman, Amelia R.	May 17, 1890.
Chapman, Mary L.	August 9, 1890.
Chapman, Mrs. Alice D.	July 13, 1888.
Chase, Willis S.	January 27, 1888.
Chase, Ella	November 3, 1889.
Chitwood, Mary E.	July 13, 1888.
Ciprico, Ella L.	March 17, 1889.
Churchill, Clara P.	September 17, 1887.
Clapp, Alma C.	July 16, 1889.
Clarence, Henry	June 13, 1887.
Clark, Walter H.	December 16, 1888.
Clark, Alice J.	March 24, 1891.
Clark, Jacob S.	January 27, 1888.
Clark, David C.	September 30, 1891.
Clark, Charlotte K.	November 22, 1890.
Claypool, Mary F.	July 29, 1891.
Claypool, Carrie	September 10, 1892.
Clements, Chester W.	November 3, 1889.
Clery, Mary L.	September 19, 1888.
Clyborne, Mrs. Jennie V.	July 13, 1888.
Clyborne, Frank W.	August 20, 1887.
Coats, John	August 20, 1887.
Coates, Rosa E.	May 17, 1890.
Cockran, Mrs. Jennie C.	January 27, 1888.
Coffey, Alexander B.	August 9, 1890.
Coffman, James T.	January 23, 1891.
Coffman, Alfred B.	February 9, 1890.
Cohen, Alice H.	November 3, 1889.
Cohen, Minnie	December 30, 1888.
Colbert, Peter E.	November 22, 1890.
Colby, Alice E.	July 12, 1892.
Cole, Mattie A.	November 3, 1889.
Coles, Ida E.	January 27, 1888.
Collier, Mary	December 30, 1888.
Coleman, Fannie E.	December 16, 1888.
Collins, Mary E.	December 16, 1888.
Colton, Lena	July 12, 1892.
Colvin, Charles L.	January 27, 1887.
Conger, Florence	July 12, 1892.
Conklin, Kate	May 1, 1889.
Conlan, Agnes	August 20, 1887.
Connell, Sadie	July 16, 1889.
Connors, Margaret E.	August 9, 1890.
Converse, Mrs. Charles (Alice)	January 27, 1888.
Cooke, Ianthe A.	November 3, 1889.
Cooney, Ellen	November 3, 1889.
Cooper, Ina	September 30, 1891.
Cooper, Mrs. Jennie D.	January 27, 1888.
Cornell, Ella L.	January 27, 1888.
Cortilyon, Lizzie A.	November 22, 1890.
Coult, Ella A.	December 16, 1888.
Coulton, Adolphus H.	November 3, 1889.
Coulter, Mattie	June 13, 1887.

## EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	Expires.
Cove, Emily A.	July 12, 1892.
Covington, Flora.	March 30, 1892.
Covington, Mrs. Laura M.	January 27, 1888.
Cowley, Florence A.	November 22, 1890.
Cozzens, Kate	July 13, 1888.
Cozzens, Jerusha A.	January 2, 1892.
Crane, Willimena W.	January 23, 1891.
Crane, Martha	July 12, 1892.
Crannier, William S.	July 12, 1892.
Crawford, Mrs. Lucy Ella	January 27, 1888.
Crenshaw, Susie	January 27, 1887.
Crittenden, Mary L.	December 16, 1888.
Crofton, Emma C.	November 22, 1890.
Cromwell, Belle S.	December 16, 1888.
Cromwell, Frank A.	July 13, 1888.
Cronemiller, Mary M.	August 9, 1890.
Crowell, Lizzie A.	July 16, 1889.
Crowley, Lizzie E.	March 30, 1892.
Crowley, Mary E.	May 1, 1889.
Crowner, Cornelia	February 9, 1890.
Cushing, Edward A.	January 23, 1891.
Cullen, Fannie	July 13, 1888.
Cullinan, Lizzie W.	July 12, 1892.
Cummings, David B.	August 20, 1887.
Cunningham, Neena W.	November 3, 1889.
Curtis, Joanna F.	November 22, 1890.
Curryer, John S.	July 13, 1888.
Cushman, Nellie B.	November 3, 1889.
Cushman, Mary J.	July 16, 1889.
Curtis, Mrs. Emma A.	June 13, 1887.
Cutler, George L.	July 16, 1889.
Danielwitz, Charlotte E.	July 12, 1892.
Danks, Julia A.	March 17, 1889.
D'Arcy, Alice M.	July 13, 1888.
Davis, Simeon A.	March 24, 1891.
Davis, Addie A.	January 27, 1888.
Davies, Jasper N.	January 27, 1888.
Day, Alfred H.	December 16, 1888.
Day, Eulalia A.	July 16, 1889.
Deane, Mamie A.	January 27, 1888.
De Brish, Louis	August 9, 1890.
Dennett, Ida M.	February 9, 1890.
Desmond, Maggie	August 9, 1890.
Devine, Lena M.	March 17, 1889.
De Zaldo, Mary E.	July 12, 1892.
Dickerson, William O.	September 30, 1891.
Dickey, Sabina F.	November 22, 1890.
Dickie, Jennie H.	August 30, 1887.
Dickinson, Everett C.	April 1, 1888.
Dillingham, William K.	January 27, 1887.
Dickson, Mary L.	November 22, 1890.
Dippel, Philip	December 16, 1888.
Dixon, Martha	December 30, 1888.
Doan, Agnes C.	July 12, 1892.
Dodge, William E.	March 30, 1892.
Dodge, Henry W.	February 9, 1890.
Dodson, Alice M.	August 9, 1890.
Doheny, Louise J.	August 9, 1890.
Donnelly, Louise	January 27, 1888.
Daran, Alice R.	July 29, 1891.
Dorn, S. Henrietta	November 3, 1889.
Douglas, Green L.	July 29, 1891.
Downey, Kate	July 16, 1889.
Downs, Blanche L.	August 9, 1890.
Doyal, Wilbur	July 29, 1891.
Doyle, Jennie E.	July 12, 1892.
Doyle, Lizzie E.	July 16, 1889.
Dranga, Inanda L.	March 30, 1892.
Drappo, Virgihia E.	January 23, 1891.
Drew, Alexander M.	January 27, 1888.



## EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	Expires.
Drum, James L.	June 13, 1887.
Duffy, Sarah J.	November 3, 1889.
Duncan, Luella	July 29, 1891.
Duncan, Belle	September 30, 1891.
Dunn, Robert H.	July 16, 1889.
Dunn, Hetty A.	April 1, 1888.
Dunn, John G.	June 13, 1887.
Dusing, Henry F.	August 30, 1887.
Dwyer, Anna M.	November 22, 1890.
Dye, Adoniram Judson	July 13, 1888.
Eckhardt, Ida L.	June 13, 1887.
Earle, Susie H.	December 16, 1888.
Easton, Elizabeth	July 29, 1891.
Eddy, Andrew W.	July 16, 1890.
Eddy, Evelyn C.	January 2, 1892.
Edwards, Joseph	August 20, 1887.
Edwards, Priscilla	January 27, 1887.
Egl, Helene	July 12, 1892.
Elkins, Clara Glenora	January 27, 1888.
Elliott, Charles T.	September 10, 1892.
Elliott, Mary	November 22, 1890.
Elliott, Mamie E.	July 12, 1892.
Ellis, Samuel L. M.	July 13, 1888.
Ellis, Coe E.	November 22, 1890.
Emmert, Jonathan M.	July 13, 1888.
Englebright, Minnie	March 24, 1891.
English, Rebecca F.	May 1, 1889.
Ephraim, Janette	June 13, 1887.
Estrada, Mrs. Fannie	September 19, 1888.
Evans, Adolphus M.	May 17, 1890.
Evans, William J.	January 23, 1891.
Evans, Cicero P.	July 29, 1891.
Everett, Rose A.	November 3, 1889.
Exley, Sarah E.	August 9, 1890.
Fagan, Mary J.	July 16, 1889.
Fahey, John M.	July 16, 1889.
Fairchild, Carrie S.	July 29, 1891.
Fallon, Kate	July 16, 1889.
Farley, Ella J.	May 1, 1889.
Farley, Cornelia	September 30, 1891.
Fay, Alvin	January 2, 1892.
Faymonville, Dora B. Reis	August 20, 1887.
Feeny, Ella	September 30, 1891.
Fenton, Byron B.	August 20, 1887.
Ferguson, Maria Lee	September 19, 1888.
Field, Sophia C.	January 27, 1888.
Fike, James A.	December 16, 1888.
Filben, Thomas	January 27, 1887.
Finch, Sabra A.	June 13, 1887.
Finnegan, Edward	July 13, 1888.
Finnie, Belle	August 9, 1890.
Firehammer, Julius H.	July 13, 1887.
Fischer, Jennie	January 28, 1891.
Fisher, Charles M.	July 29, 1891.
Fisher, Ella P.	November 22, 1890.
Fisher, Stephen B.	July 16, 1889.
Fisher, Katie B.	June 13, 1887.
Fisher, Alice	July 12, 1892.
Fisher, Philip M.	June 13, 1887.
Fiske, Clara S.	November 3, 1889.
Fitzsimmons, Rosie A.	March 17, 1889.
Fleming, Mary A.	July 13, 1888.
Floden, Karl	July 12, 1892.
Folsom, Hiram	July 29, 1891.
Forbes, Jennie A.	September 17, 1887.
Ford, Howard	January 2, 1892.
Ford, Plin	September 30, 1891.
Ford, Ellen M.	September 30, 1891.
Foster, Albert S.	July 13, 1888.
Fowler, Bell	July 29, 1891.

## EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	Expires.
Fowler, Mrs. L. F.	January 27, 1887.
Fowzer, Annie R.	November 3, 1889.
Foy, Ella	July 12, 1892.
Frace, John	January 27, 1887.
Franks, Esther	January 2, 1892.
Franklin, Mrs. Mary	January 27, 1888.
Franklin, Benjamin H.	August 20, 1887.
Fraser, Robert W.	May 17, 1890.
Frater, Abbie M.	July 29, 1891.
Frazer, Hattie M.	September 30, 1891.
Freeman, Callie	August 9, 1890.
Freeman, Frances	August 9, 1890.
Freese, Andrew J.	July 13, 1888.
French, Mrs. Nellie K.	January 27, 1888.
Frick, George Wm.	July 13, 1888.
Frick, Luther W.	April 1, 1888.
Frisbie, Mrs. Lizzie Duhig	September 19, 1888.
Frontine, Eliza A.	December 30, 1888.
Fuller, George A.	July 16, 1889.
Fuller, Mary E.	July 16, 1889.
Fuller, Kate M.	January 27, 1888.
Funston, Nina	August 20, 1887.
Furlong, Anna M.	September 10, 1892.
Furnman, F. M.	January 27, 1887.
Gaddis, Mary	November 22, 1890.
Gallagher, Eunice	July 16, 1889.
Gallagher, Cora	July 29, 1891.
Galloway, Allan R.	January 2, 1892.
Gannon, Mrs. Minnie F.	January 27, 1888.
Garland, Abbie A.	January 27, 1888.
Garrison, Albert G.	July 16, 1889.
Gassaway, Arthur D.	March 30, 1892.
Gavigan, Annie E.	November 7, 1889.
Gates, Alice	August 20, 1887.
Gates, Milo H.	June 13, 1887.
Gay, Adella	January 23, 1891.
Geary, May	July 16, 1889.
Getchell, Nettie	September 10, 1892.
Gibbs, Edward	January 27, 1888.
Gibson, Fred. H.	January 27, 1887.
Gibson, T. Herbert	April 1, 1888.
Gibson, Lettie	September 19, 1888.
Giles, May F.	September 10, 1892.
Gillespie, Luella	September 19, 1888.
Gillian, Emma J.	July 13, 1888.
Gilles, Inie M.	March 30, 1892.
Gilmer, Jane	August 20, 1887.
Gilman, M. Jennie	January 27, 1888.
Gilmore, Susie M.	January 2, 1892.
Gilmartin, Julia F.	November 22, 1890.
Gilmer, Kate	November 22, 1890.
Given, Horace R.	January 23, 1891.
Glennon, Isabel	July 16, 1889.
Glidden, Cora A.	December 16, 1888.
Glover, Arthur W. (duplicate)	March 30, 1892.
Gober, Lucie L.	August 20, 1887.
Goldman, Julia E.	January 23, 1891.
Goldsmith, Ada	November 22, 1890.
Goldsmith, Bertha	August 20, 1887.
Gooch, Emma A.	July 29, 1891.
Good, Lillian C.	February 9, 1890.
Gordon, Mary Q.	September 10, 1892.
Gosbey, Perley F.	January 2, 1892.
Gould, Melissa F.	July 12, 1892.
Govan, Jennie W.	September 19, 1888.
Gove, Lilla B.	August 9, 1890.
Gracier, Addie J.	December 16, 1888.
Gracier, Emma F.	September 17, 1887.
Graebe, Mattie J.	September 30, 1891.
Gray, Carrie	March 24, 1891.

## EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	Expires.
Graham, Mollie	August 20, 1887.
Grainger, Ira L.	August 20, 1887.
Grant, Florence	May 17, 1890.
Graves, George E.	August 20, 1887.
Gray, Bessie S.	July 12, 1892.
Greenlaw, Flora M.	July 12, 1892.
Greeman, Minnie J.	December 16, 1888.
Green, Fannie	February 9, 1890.
Greenough, Erastus Bruce	July 13, 1888.
Griffin, Ellen	November 22, 1890.
Griffin, Fannie E.	June 13, 1887.
Griffin, Ellen	September 30, 1891.
Griffin, Lizzie M.	August 20, 1887.
Griffiths, H. Mary	January 2, 1892.
Grimm, Adele L.	March 30, 1892.
Grove, Olin W.	April 1, 1888.
Groves, Gertrude	March 17, 1889.
Gulick, Charles F.	August 9, 1890.
Guthrie, Finis W.	March 24, 1891.
Hager, Hattie J.	August 9, 1890.
Haile, Lucy W.	March 17, 1889.
Hails, Abbie J.	January 2, 1892.
Hails, Agnes	November 3, 1889.
Hale, Susie	June 13, 1887.
Hall, Frane M.	June 13, 1887.
Hall, George W.	September 30, 1891.
Hall, Henry Clay	July 13, 1888.
Hall, Ida May	May 1, 1889.
Hamilton, Charles C.	March 30, 1892.
Hamilton, Florence N.	January 2, 1892.
Hamilton, Robert J.	March 30, 1892.
Hammond, Joseph R.	July 13, 1888.
Hammond, Jennie M.	April 1, 1888.
Hammond, Margaret N.	June 13, 1887.
Hampton, Henry C.	July 16, 1889.
Hanchette, Emma A.	July 16, 1889.
Hancock, Caroline G.	April 1, 1888.
Handy, Savanna	September 10, 1892.
Hanlon, Amelia J.	July 12, 1892.
Harby, Rosalie	November 22, 1890.
Hardenberg, Helen R.	July 16, 1889.
Hare, Kate M.	July 16, 1889.
Harkness, Mary A.	December 16, 1888.
Harrell, Mollie May	May 17, 1890.
Harrier, Louis G.	January 23, 1891.
Harrison, Belle	January 27, 1888.
Harrison, Edward C.	January 27, 1888.
Harrow, Gertrude D.	July 29, 1891.
Hart, Joseph C. B.	July 29, 1891.
Hartwell, Rosa	February 9, 1890.
Haskell, Nellie	December 16, 1888.
Haskins, Joseph M.	January 27, 1887.
Hassen, Kate M.	January 27, 1888.
Hathaway, Emma S.	July 12, 1892.
Hatton, William H.	June 13, 1887.
Haun, Mary F.	July 29, 1891.
Hawes, Sarah E.	March 17, 1889.
Hayburn, Marguerita E.	January 2, 1892.
Haydon, Sarah F.	November 22, 1890.
Haynes, Florence S.	November 3, 1889.
Hazen, Ella M.	January 2, 1892.
Hazen, Ella M.	September 30, 1891.
Hazleton, Rosa H.	January 27, 1888.
Heacock, Mrs. Carrie	June 13, 1887.
Heath, Virginia D.	January 2, 1892.
Hedden, Benjamin F.	May 1, 1889.
Heineberg, Laura	January 27, 1888.
Henderson, John A.	January 27, 1887.
Henderson, Maggie	July 13, 1888.
Henion, Lillian	July 12, 1892.

## EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	Expires.
Henion, Mae.....	July 16, 1889.
Henly, Belle.....	December 16, 1888.
Hennessey, John E.....	August 9, 1890.
Henry, Margaret R.....	July 12, 1892.
Henry, Nellie.....	September 10, 1892.
Henry, Sue J.....	May 1, 1889.
Herndon, Annie Celia.....	January 27, 1888.
Herrod, John.....	September 19, 1888.
Herren, William, Jr.....	January 23, 1891.
Hershiser, William A.....	July 12, 1892.
Hession, Kate E.....	November 22, 1890.
Hewitt, Arthur.....	January 27, 1887.
Hickey, Kate M.....	July 13, 1888.
Hiester, Ida M.....	January 23, 1891.
Higgins, Annie.....	January 23, 1891.
Hill, Harry Green.....	January 27, 1888.
Hillman, Jennie C.....	November 22, 1890.
Hinds, Mrs. Augusta.....	January 27, 1887.
Hitchcock, Helen M.....	November 22, 1890.
Hetzel, Lena.....	March 30, 1892.
Hobe, Sophia A.....	November 22, 1890.
Holbrook, Eva.....	July 12, 1892.
Hoit, Fannie.....	September 10, 1892.
Hockheimer, Julia.....	September 19, 1888.
Holland, Emma.....	November 22, 1890.
Holland, Judson A.....	June 13, 1887.
Hollopeter, Elmer E.....	August 9, 1890.
Holmes, Emma D.....	January 2, 1892.
Holton, Edie P.....	July 12, 1892.
Holway, Ruliff S.....	May 1, 1889.
Honn, Ida M.....	June 13, 1887.
Hoogs, Mary A.....	July 13, 1888.
Hope, Natalia.....	July 16, 1889.
Hornick, Nora H.....	July 16, 1889.
Hotchkiss, W. Jo.....	December 30, 1888.
Houchins, Edward A.....	January 23, 1891.
Howard, Lillian A.....	February 9, 1890.
Howard, Louisa B.....	May 1, 1889.
Howard, F. Jennie.....	July 12, 1892.
Hoyt, Elizabeth E.....	July 16, 1889.
Hudson, Myrtie C.....	January 27, 1888.
Hughes, Emma A.....	July 12, 1892.
Humphrey, Alice L.....	January 2, 1892.
Hunt, Ida L.....	November 22, 1890.
Hunt, Abbie L.....	January 27, 1888.
Hurd, Hetty.....	January 23, 1891.
Hurley, Mamie E.....	January 27, 1888.
Hussey, Walter R.....	February 9, 1890.
Hyde, William J.....	January 27, 1887.
Ingalls, Amelia A.....	March 24, 1891.
Ingram, George.....	January 23, 1891.
Ingram, Mrs. Virginia C.....	January 27, 1888.
Ives, Emily F.....	March 17, 1889.
Jacobs, Celia.....	January 27, 1887.
Jackson, Clara E.....	May 1, 1889.
Jacobs, Susie.....	May 17, 1890.
Jacobsen, F. Josephine.....	December 16, 1888.
Jameson, Jennie.....	January 2, 1892.
Jared, Mary C.....	August 9, 1890.
Jenkins, Mary A.....	July 29, 1891.
Jenkins, Sarah B.....	September 19, 1888.
Johnson, William P.....	November 3, 1889.
Johnson, Lottie J.....	July 16, 1889.
Johnson, Kate E.....	July 12, 1892.
Johnson, Minnie G.....	January 23, 1891.
Johnson, Helen M.....	January 2, 1892.
Johnson, George W.....	January 1, 1888.
Johnson, Marie J.....	August 20, 1887.
Johnson, Nettie.....	July 13, 1888.
Johnston, Mollie B.....	December 9, 1890.



## EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	Expires.
Johnson, Wells B.	July 12, 1892.
Jones, Maud H.	February 9, 1890.
Jones, Leslie	December 30, 1888.
Jones, Sallie J.	May 17, 1890.
Jones, Julia L.	January 27, 1888.
Jory, Emma L.	January 27, 1887.
Kalisher, Frances	February 9, 1890.
Kane, Patrick Henry	November 3, 1889.
Kane, Mary A.	August 9, 1890.
Kane, George	June 13, 1887.
Kaplan, Maria E.	November 22, 1890.
Karsky, Miriam	September 19, 1888.
Kean, Annie M.	December 16, 1888.
Keller, Lizzie F.	January 27, 1888.
Kelley, Ella	July 12, 1892.
Kellogg, George A.	April 1, 1888.
Kellogg, Charles M.	September 30, 1891.
Kelly, Ella R.	July 16, 1889.
Kelly, Mary R.	November 3, 1889.
Keniston, Mrs. Nellie W.	June 13, 1887.
Kennedy, Mrs. Josephine	June 13, 1887.
Kertchem, Mary E.	July 13, 1888.
Kidder, Kara E.	May 17, 1890.
Kimball, George H.	July 13, 1888.
King, Lizzie	July 12, 1892.
King, Anna A.	January 2, 1892.
King, Ida E.	July 13, 1888.
King, Jessie I.	February 9, 1890.
King, Cynthia J.	March 17, 1889.
King, Alicia A.	August 9, 1890.
Kirkwood, William A.	April 1, 1888.
Kise, Mary Etta	July 13, 1888.
Kise, Ida	July 13, 1888.
Kissling, Rosa	July 29, 1891.
Klippel, Amelia C.	August 9, 1890.
Knapp, Martha M.	September 10, 1892.
Knight, Lillian J.	July 12, 1892.
Knowlton, George H.	November 22, 1890.
Knowlton, Mrs. Josephine	April 1, 1888.
Knowlton, Lydia A.	January 2, 1892.
Koppikus, Julia	July 16, 1889.
Kraft, George W.	February 9, 1890.
Kraus, F. Emma	January 27, 1887.
Kropff, Sophia	March 17, 1889.
Lagrange, S. Ella	September 19, 1888.
Laird, Norton S.	July 13, 1888.
Lalande, Alice H.	July 12, 1892.
Lalande, Blanche L.	December 16, 1888.
Lamb, Cora	March 30, 1892.
Landes, Mrs. Fannie H.	June 13, 1887.
Landis, Mrs. Blanche	January 27, 1888.
Lane, John	December 16, 1888.
Langam, Gurdon S.	July 29, 1891.
Larew, John S.	September 11, 1892.
Laughlin, Lizzie	March 30, 1892.
Langstadter, Pauline	January 27, 1888.
Laning, Frank	July 16, 1889.
Larew, James	February 9, 1890.
Lawson, Sophia	November 3, 1889.
Leadbetter, Hattie A.	December 16, 1888.
Leake, Mrs. Nettie K.	January 27, 1887.
Learned, Emily G.	November 22, 1890.
Leathers, Mary	July 12, 1892.
Lee, Alice P.	November 22, 1890.
Leek, Ira G.	June 13, 1887.
Leggett, W. Austin	January 27, 1888.
Leggett, Cordelia	July 12, 1892.
Leighton, Leon	August 20, 1887.
Leimbach, Albert E.	July 13, 1888.
Leininger, Mrs. Etta	January 27, 1887.

## EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	Expires.
Lemm, Josephine.....	April 1, 1888.
Lennon, Kate L.....	July 12, 1892.
Leonard, Susie T.....	January 27, 1887.
Leonard, Jennie M.....	November 22, 1890.
Leonard, Grace E.....	September 11, 1892.
Lewis, Julia.....	December 16, 1888.
Lewis, Minnie.....	December 9, 1890.
Lewis, Abbie L.....	January 2, 1892.
Libby, George F.....	September 19, 1888.
Lichtenberg, Fannie.....	July 12, 1892.
Lillard, Lafayette.....	June 13, 1887.
Lindsay, Carl.....	September 11, 1892.
Lipowitz, Ellen A.....	August 9, 1890.
Lisson, Tillie C.....	July 16, 1889.
Little, Lizzie B.....	January 27, 1888.
Little, Maggie B.....	January 27, 1888.
Littlefield, Nellie A.....	December 16, 1888.
Livingstone, Nellie.....	July 13, 1888.
Longnecker, George H.....	April 1, 1888.
Lorigan, Annie F.....	July 29, 1891.
Loring, Nellie R.....	July 29, 1891.
Loucks, Anna.....	September 19, 1888.
Loud, Mrs. Emily S.....	July 13, 1888.
Loughran, Susie F.....	January 27, 1888.
Love, Frank R.....	December 16, 1888.
Love, Mrs. Josephine.....	April 1, 1888.
Lowell, Mrs. Armada C.....	June 13, 1887.
Luchsinger, Anna Louise.....	January 27, 1888.
Lufkin, Harry.....	June 13, 1887.
Lundt, Jennie C.....	June 13, 1887.
Lynch, Alice E.....	April 1, 1888.
Lynch, W. F. (duplicate).....	May 1, 1889.
Lynch, Oscar.....	May 1, 1888.
Lynch, Lottie E.....	May 17, 1890.
Lyon, William H.....	November 22, 1890.
Mack, Oscar E.....	August 9, 1890.
Maclean, Dolly.....	July 16, 1889.
Madden, Mary L.....	November 22, 1890.
Maddocks, Erminia.....	January 2, 1892.
Maddrill, Ella.....	August 9, 1890.
Magner, Mary.....	January 27, 1888.
Malcolm, William.....	July 29, 1891.
Malcolm, Norman B.....	July 12, 1892.
Mallock, James.....	November 22, 1890.
Mallory, Ida R.....	August 20, 1887.
Malone, Annie.....	March 25, 1891.
Mann, James M.....	November 22, 1890.
Manning, Delia.....	January 27, 1888.
Marden, Minnie A.....	July 12, 1892.
Markley, Mrs. Julia.....	June 13, 1887.
Martin, Joseph G.....	January 27, 1887.
Martin, Alice M.....	March 30, 1892.
Mason, Gertrude H.....	July 16, 1889.
Mathews, Mack.....	July 12, 1892.
Mathews, Hiram W.....	August 20, 1887.
Mathieson, Grace.....	May 1, 1889.
Matterson, Erastus P.....	September 10, 1891.
Maxwell, Mary E.....	November 22, 1890.
Maxwell, Annie D.....	September 30, 1891.
May, Isabel.....	June 13, 1887.
McAdams, Ida.....	August 9, 1890.
McAllen, Maggie.....	June 13, 1887.
McAuliffe, Mary.....	July 12, 1892.
McBride, Lizzie.....	December 16, 1888.
McCabe, Ella.....	August 9, 1890.
McCann, Margaret E.....	August 9, 1890.
McCann, Pearl.....	August 9, 1890.
McCarthy, Kate A.....	January 27, 1888.
McCarthy, Nellie M.....	January 23, 1891.
McCarthy, Thomas.....	July 13, 1888.

## EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	Expires.
McCarty, John L.	July 29, 1891.
McCauley, Mary	January 23, 1891.
McCauley, Annie	September 10, 1892.
McClery, Ella G.	July 12, 1892.
McClure, Mary D.	August 20, 1887.
McConnell, J. I.	January 27, 1887.
McConnell, Quinette O.	August 20, 1887.
McConnell, Alice Augusta	June 13, 1887.
McCorkell, Lizzie	September 30, 1891.
McCormick, Flora	July 29, 1891.
McCoy, John M.	September 19, 1888.
McCroory, Mary	July 29, 1891.
McDaniel, Ella	November 3, 1889.
McDonald, Ida V.	March 24, 1891.
McDonald, Eugenie R.	March 24, 1891.
McDonald, Mary	January 2, 1892.
McDonald, George C.	February 9, 1890.
McDonald, Julia	December 30, 1888.
McDonnell, Kate	August 20, 1887.
McElroy, Nellie	September 30, 1891.
McFarland, Nellie F.	December 16, 1888.
McGaughey, Lizzie J.	November 22, 1890.
McGee, Zelos F.	July 13, 1888.
McGee, William J.	February 9, 1890.
McGerugh, Mary V.	January 27, 1888.
McGlinchey, Mary	July 2, 1892.
McGrann, Cora F.	July 12, 1892.
McGregor, Annie	July 16, 1889.
McKee, Ellen F.	May 17, 1890.
McKenna, Mary L.	January 27, 1888.
McKenzie, Lizzie	January 2, 1892.
McKenzie, Mrs. Emma W.	January 27, 1888.
McKinstry, Clara	July 13, 1888.
McKnight, Henry H.	January 2, 1892.
McLean, Mary H.	March 24, 1891.
McLean, Allen	January 27, 1887.
McLaughlin, Agnes	September 19, 1888.
McLaughlin, Mrs. Kate C.	January 27, 1888.
McMeekan, Eliza J.	December 16, 1888.
McNamara, Agnes	May 1, 1889.
McNear, Lucy C.	January 27, 1888.
McNicol, Belle	December 16, 1888.
McNichols, Maggie	August 9, 1890.
McPhail, Fannie A.	March 24, 1891.
McStay, Josephine	June 13, 1887.
McVenn, Gertie E.	November 22, 1890.
Meagher, John F.	December 30, 1888.
Meehan, Maggie G.	July 29, 1891.
Meeker, Mrs. J. E.	January 27, 1887.
Megerle, Lisetta	December 9, 1890.
Mellette, Josiah H.	January 23, 1891.
Melvin, Carrie S.	February 9, 1890.
Merchant, Ella F.	November 22, 1890.
Merrill, Mary F.	December 30, 1888.
Merrill, Richmond P.	August 20, 1887.
Mertes, Gussie	February 9, 1890.
Metcalf, Jennie D.	March 24, 1891.
Metzler, John A.	December 30, 1888.
Meyers, Lena	November 22, 1890.
Michaels, Abbie M.	September 11, 1892.
Miller, Frederick J.	June 13, 1887.
Miller, Minnie E.	January 27, 1888.
Mikesell, Andrew J.	July 12, 1892.
Miller, Sallie C.	January 2, 1892.
Miller, Eda	January 23, 1891.
Miller, Hattie E.	September 11, 1892.
Miller, Belle	July 29, 1891.
Miller, Rachel A.	July 29, 1891.
Miller, Nellie J.	July 12, 1892.
Miller, Ida V.	July 16, 1889.

## EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	Expires.
Millington, May E.	February 9, 1890.
Mills, Mamie E.	July 16, 1889.
Mills, Mrs. H. M.	January 27, 1887.
Miner, Annie E.	July 16, 1889.
Minor, Grace D.	November 22, 1890.
Mitchell, A. J.	January 27, 1888.
Mitchell, James H.	August 9, 1890.
Mitchell, Mrs. E. E.	January 27, 1887.
Mitchell, Belle	July 12, 1892.
Mize, Thomas J.	June 13, 1887.
Mock, Clara E.	September 11, 1892.
Mock, Arthur	December 16, 1888.
Mock, Alonzo	July 16, 1889.
Monroe, Joseph J.	March 30, 1892.
Montgomery, Rosetta M.	December 9, 1890.
Moore, Fannie A.	February 9, 1890.
Moore, Elbertus L.	July 13, 1888.
Moore, Charles W.	April 1, 1888.
Morehead, Samuel L.	June 13, 1887.
Morey, Fanny	March 24, 1891.
Morgan, Jennie	November 3, 1889.
Morgan, George P.	July 13, 1888.
Morrill, Alice	February 9, 1890.
Morris, Mary E.	August 9, 1890.
Morrison, Mary E.	July 13, 1888.
Morrison, Rachael	May —, 1890.
Morrow, Sarah	July 12, 1892.
Morton, Frank	July 12, 1892.
Morton, Sarah E.	July 13, 1888.
Morton, Carrie L.	January 27, 1888.
Moulton, James S.	July 16, 1889.
Moulton, Lydia F.	May 17, 1890.
Moult, Adele C.	January 27, 1887.
Moynihan, Nora	December 30, 1888.
Mulgrew, Alice M.	January 2, 1892.
Muller, Carl	August 9, 1890.
Muncey, Clara L.	September 11, 1892.
Munday, Alice	January 2, 1892.
Murch, Catrina	March 24, 1891.
Murdock, Grace R.	August 9, 1890.
Murnan, Frank T.	August 9, 1890.
Murphy, Anna C.	July 29, 1891.
Murphy, Ella F.	January 2, 1892.
Murphy, Nellie	September 19, 1888.
Murray, Mrs. L. Jenny	July 13, 1888.
Murray, George D.	April 1, 1888.
Murray, Henry W.	July 12, 1892.
Myers, Rachael	September 19, 1888.
Myrick, Eliza B.	July 13, 1888.
Myrick, George F.	April 1, 1888.
Nagle, Mrs. Mary	July 13, 1888.
Neary, Annie J.	January 27, 1888.
Neil, Susie F.	January 27, 1888.
Neill, Charles L.	December 16, 1888.
Niemann, Emily	July 12, 1892.
Nilon, Frank T.	August 9, 1890.
Noe, George T.	June 13, 1887.
Noe, George T. (duplicate).	November 3, 1889.
North, Mrs. Emeline M.	April 1, 1888.
Norton, Andrea	December 30, 1888.
Norton, Fred. C.	January 27, 1888.
Noyes, Phoebe C.	December 16, 1888.
Nutting, William L.	June 13, 1887.
O'Connor, Mary	July 12, 1892.
O'Connor, Richard C.	January 27, 1888.
O'Donnell, Rebecca J.	April 1, 1888.
O'Donoghue, M. F.	November 22, 1890.
Ogden, George W.	November 3, 1889.
Oldham, Theresa F.	June 13, 1887.
O'Hara, Kate F.	September 30, 1891.



## EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	Expires.
Oliver, Mollie .....	September 30, 1891.
Olmstead, Mrs. Clara B. ....	April 1, 1888.
O'Neil, Kittie .....	January 2, 1892.
O'Reardon, Josie .....	August 9, 1890.
O'Rourke, Maggie .....	January 27, 1888.
Ortega, Caupolican .....	July 29, 1891.
Orton, Fannie B. ....	July 12, 1892.
Osborn, Fannie P. ....	July 12, 1892.
Ortega, D. M. ....	January 27, 1887.
Ortega, C. C. ....	January 27, 1887.
Orth, Clara .....	August 20, 1887.
Orton, Alice G. ....	May 17, 1890.
Osborne, Annis .....	August 9, 1890.
Overend, Elizabeth .....	July 13, 1888.
Owen, Emma A. ....	July 16, 1889.
Owen, Mae .....	July 29, 1891.
Owens, Sarah L. ....	August 9, 1890.
Paine, Alice V. ....	August 20, 1887.
Panabaker, Edward E. ....	June 13, 1887.
Pardee, Carrie .....	April 1, 1888.
Pardow, Carrie L. ....	July 29, 1891.
Parker, Emily C. ....	February 9, 1890.
Parker, Lizzie A. ....	July 12, 1892.
Parker, Hattie .....	November 22, 1890.
Parker, Rose S. ....	December 16, 1888.
Parkinson, Charles E. ....	December 16, 1888.
Parks, Myra A. ....	September 30, 1891.
Parnell, Eben H. ....	July 16, 1889.
Parsons, A. F. ....	January 27, 1888.
Pascoe, Jr., William .....	July 16, 1889.
Patten, Francis A. ....	July 29, 1891.
Patterson, Alma .....	July 29, 1891.
Paterson, John .....	November 3, 1889.
Patton, Libbie H. ....	July 29, 1891.
Patton, Jessie R. ....	December 16, 1888.
Patton, Della .....	August 9, 1890.
Peck, Annie E. ....	December 16, 1888.
Peckham, Lois .....	May 17, 1890.
Pemberton, James E. ....	March 24, 1891.
Pendergast, Colma C. ....	June 13, 1887.
Perkins, Alice .....	March 17, 1889.
Perkins, Mattie .....	July 16, 1889.
Perry, Julia A. ....	July 16, 1889.
Perry, Emma L. ....	September 19, 1888.
Perry, Grace H. ....	August 20, 1887.
Perry, Kate A. ....	April 1, 1888.
Petty, Cora .....	February 9, 1890.
Phelan, Ella .....	January 2, 1892.
Phelps, Mary .....	July 16, 1889.
Phelps, Jennie H. ....	November 3, 1889.
Phelps, Mrs. Alta C. ....	January 27, 1887.
Phillips, Thomas J. ....	November 22, 1890.
Phillips, Lucy U. ....	July 12, 1892.
Phillips, Mollie J. ....	December 30, 1888.
Pierce, E. A. ....	September 19, 1888.
Pierpont, Maria G. ....	November 3, 1889.
Pike, Anna E. ....	December 16, 1888.
Pillott, Mary .....	August 9, 1890.
Pinney, Edwin S. ....	July 13, 1888.
Pinney, Mrs. Winona E. ....	January 27, 1888.
Piper, Bertha L. ....	July 29, 1891.
Piper, Lillian A. ....	August 9, 1890.
Plummer, Albertine .....	September 19, 1888.
Plummer, Amos W. ....	September 10, 1892.
Polhenius, Mary E. ....	November 22, 1890.
Pope, Libbie .....	September 10, 1892.
Powell, Emma J. ....	January 27, 1887.
Powers, Mattie K. ....	January 27, 1888.
Price, Thomas S. ....	July 16, 1889.
Price, Edward B. ....	January 23, 1891.

## EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	Expires.
Provost, Lottie E.	June 13, 1887.
Purdy, Carlton	November 22, 1890.
Quimby, Eliza M.	September 30, 1891.
Raelet, Victorine M.	March 24, 1891.
Radford, Cassie	November 22, 1890.
Ragan, Denis F.	July 16, 1889.
Rager, George W.	January 27, 1887.
Ragsdale, Mary	January 27, 1887.
Raines, John W.	August 9, 1890.
Rains, J. L.	January 27, 1887.
Ralph, Cora B.	January 2, 1892.
Rambo, Anna	July 13, 1888.
Ramsey, Will C.	December 16, 1888.
Raney, Addie	December 30, 1888.
Ransdell, Violante S.	April 1, 1888.
Raphael, Pauline	August 20, 1887.
Ray, Nellie	September 10, 1892.
Raymond, Kate	June 13, 1887.
Reasoner, Anna S.	May 17, 1890.
Reed, David C.	January 23, 1891.
Reese, Sara C.	March 30, 1892.
Regal, Judson	August 20, 1887.
Regan, Josie J.	July 16, 1889.
Reilly, Michael J.	July 13, 1888.
Reinstein, Lena A.	November 22, 1890.
Remington, Carrie L.	August 9, 1890.
Renfro, James H.	July 12, 1892.
Reynolds, Morell	May 1, 1889.
Reynolds, S. K.	January 27, 1887.
Richardson, Clara C.	February 9, 1890.
Richardson, Henry J.	July 12, 1892.
Richardson, Irene	December 16, 1888.
Richardson, Noble A.	August 9, 1890.
Richardson, George A.	June 13, 1887.
Riehl, Kate M.	July 16, 1889.
Richmond, Hiram H.	May 17, 1890.
Rigdon, Rufus	March 30, 1892.
Riley, James A.	June 13, 1887.
Riley, John T.	June 13, 1887.
Riley, Peter T.	June 13, 1887.
Ring, William C.	November 3, 1889.
Ringo, M. Enna	July 12, 1892.
Ritter, Franklin W.	December 9, 1890.
Robbins, Philomene	January 17, 1888.
Roberts, Mary E.	July 16, 1889.
Roberts, Carrie W.	January 27, 1887.
Robinson, Mary J.	August 9, 1890.
Robinson, Emma F.	August 20, 1887.
Roche, Anna J.	January 27, 1887.
Rockwood, Josephine	January 27, 1887.
Rodgers, Charles H.	September 10, 1892.
Rogers, Leonora	September 30, 1891.
Rogers, Isabella	April 1, 1888.
Roice, Edward A.	July 13, 1888.
Ronald, James T.	June 13, 1887.
Roney, W. H.	September 30, 1891.
Rooney, Minnie	July 12, 1892.
Root, George E.	December 16, 1888.
Root, Alice M.	August 20, 1887.
Root, Ellis J.	January 27, 1887.
Roper, Belinda	August 20, 1887.
Rose, John D.	July 16, 1889.
Rosenberg, Frances M.	July 16, 1889.
Ross, Ella R.	January 2, 1892.
Ross, Clara C.	March 30, 1892.
Ross, Lizzie E.	July 12, 1892.
Ross, Mrs. Martha M.	August 20, 1887.
Rountree, Eva L.	December 30, 1888.
Rowe, Mary E.	July 16, 1889.
Rowell, Edward P.	June 13, 1887.

## EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	Expires.
Rubell, William T.	March 30, 1892.
Ruddock, Benjamin J.	May 1, 1889.
Ruddock, Mrs. Kate	January 27, 1888.
Russell, Florence M.	November 22, 1890.
Russell, Annie F.	March 24, 1891.
Russell, Ella N.	September 30, 1891.
Russell, Sadie E.	January 27, 1888.
Rutherford, Hettie	November 22, 1890.
Ryan, Nora E.	July 12, 1892.
Ryder, J. Scott	July 13, 1888.
Sabin, Minnie E.	August 9, 1890.
Sally, Mary	June 13, 1887.
Sanple, Emma	July 16, 1889.
Sanford, Alfred W.	January 23, 1891.
Scott, W. H.	September 30, 1891.
Scott, Mrs. Modena J.	April 1, 1888.
Scrivner, Rosa L.	November 3, 1889.
Seavey, Mabel	January 27, 1888.
Seeley, Nettie B.	December 30, 1888.
Seeley, Eliza A.	January 27, 1888.
Selling, Nathalie A.	June 13, 1887.
Selling, Eugenia	November 22, 1890.
Senter, Maggie M.	July 29, 1891.
Seward, Anna A.	July 12, 1892.
Sexton, Caroline M.	August 9, 1890.
Sevier, Denver	March 24, 1891.
Sharkey, Minnie E.	July 29, 1891.
Shea, Mary T.	January 27, 1888.
Shearer, Flora M.	January 27, 1888.
Shelly, Emma	December 16, 1888.
Shepherd, Kate	July 13, 1888.
Shepard, Lucy R.	August 20, 1887.
Shepard, Addie C.	August 20, 1887.
Sherer, Dora	July 29, 1891.
Short, Montgomery L.	July 13, 1888.
Shrack, Blanche	April 1, 1888.
Shuck, Hermine	March 17, 1889.
Simmons, Katie	July 29, 1891.
Simmons, R. J.	December 30, 1888.
Simmons, James H.	July 12, 1892.
Simon, Minna	May 1, 1889.
Simon, John H.	July 13, 1888.
Simons, Fred. W.	August 9, 1890.
Simpson, Emma J.	July 29, 1891.
Simpson, Sarah A.	July 12, 1892.
Sinclair, Mary W.	January 27, 1888.
Sisson, William H.	August 9, 1890.
Skahaen, Hannah	August 9, 1890.
Slaven, Thomas D. M.	July 16, 1889.
Smallfield, Alice	July 16, 1889.
Smeltzer, Manassas J.	July 13, 1888.
Smith, Preston W.	July 12, 1892.
Smith, Georgia	May 1, 1889.
Smith, Eleanor M.	February 9, 1890.
Smith, Ina E.	May 17, 1890.
Smith, Mattie	July 12, 1892.
Smith, Cora V.	July 13, 1888.
Smith, Florence	January 27, 1887.
Smith, S. Clark	September 19, 1888.
Smith, Ida M.	November 22, 1890.
Smith, Legrand S.	July 29, 1891.
Smith, Lida	September 30, 1891.
Smith, Walter C.	March 30, 1892.
Smith, James L.	March 30, 1892.
Smyth, Jennie	August 9, 1890.
Smyth, Anna	July 16, 1889.
Smythe, E. Louisa	July 16, 1889.
Smullen, S. N. D.	January 27, 1887.
Snedaker, Eunice I.	July 13, 1888.

## EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	Expires.
Snodgrass, David S.	July 29, 1891.
Snow, Melvin	November 3, 1889.
Snowden, Florence	July 29, 1891.
Solomon, Mrs. Hanna M.	August 20, 1887.
Somers, Lelia	January 23, 1891.
Somerset, Clara	May 17, 1890.
Sowle, Etta	August 9, 1890.
Spalding, Harriet A.	September 19, 1888.
Spear, Cora L.	March 30, 1892.
Sprague, Abbie F.	December 16, 1888.
Spurrier, Charles A.	December 16, 1888.
Squires, Ida	April 1, 1888.
Stallman, Nettie C.	April 1, 1888.
Stanheld, Annie	May 17, 1890.
Stanford, Belle M.	December 16, 1888.
Stanley, Hartwell B.	January 27, 1887.
Staples, Alice L.	March 24, 1891.
Steele, Mattie E.	July 16, 1889.
Sterling, Nellie	July 29, 1891.
Stern, Augusta	August 9, 1890.
Steves, Ada	July 16, 1889.
Stewart, James A.	February 9, 1890.
Stewart, Benjamin F.	July 13, 1888.
Stier, Clara	July 12, 1892.
Stiles, S. A.	January 27, 1887.
Stilts, Clemence	July 29, 1891.
Stone, Nettie	July 16, 1889.
Stone, Eugenie B.	January 2, 1892.
Stone, Hannah E.	August 20, 1887.
Stone, Mary G.	August 20, 1887.
Stout, George H.	July 13, 1888.
Stout, Lizzie W.	December 16, 1888.
Story, Lizzie	July 13, 1888.
Stovall, Anna M.	July 29, 1891.
Stowell, Fred. W.	December 16, 1888.
Strange, Jennie	February 9, 1890.
Strauss, Ida R.	April 1, 1888.
Strickfield, Annie	January 23, 1891.
Stringfield, James	July 13, 1888.
Subors, Sadie A.	July 13, 1888.
Sullivan, C. G.	January 27, 1887.
Sullivan, Nellie F.	January 27, 1888.
Sullivan, Ella	July 12, 1892.
Summerville, Letitia	August 9, 1890.
Swain, Lizzie W.	July 16, 1889.
Swank, Ida M.	February 9, 1890.
Sweeney, Cassie L.	December 16, 1888.
Sweeney, Minnie	December 16, 1888.
Tatham, John	December 16, 1888.
Taylor, Mary F.	December 30, 1888.
Taylor, Herbert L.	July 16, 1889.
Teaford, Mamie W.	August 20, 1887.
Tenant, Dora	March 30, 1892.
Tenbrook, Alice R.	July 16, 1889.
Tenney, Alfred D.	March 30, 1892.
Terry, Henry F.	September 17, 1887.
Thayer, Rose	July 16, 1889.
Thomas, William P.	March 24, 1891.
Thomasson, Annie E.	August 20, 1887.
Thompson, Albert N.	July 13, 1888.
Thompson, Roberta A.	July 13, 1888.
Thompson, William George	July 13, 1888.
Thompson, Mary E.	January 2, 1892.
Thompson, Jessie B.	January 2, 1892.
Thyes, Josie	August 20, 1887.
Tiedeman, Dora W.	November 22, 1890.
Tobin, Maggie	July 16, 1889.
Todd, Maud H.	September 30, 1891.
Tompkins, Cora	December 30, 1888.
Towne, Hattie M.	November 22, 1890.



## EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	Expires.
Townley, Emma	August 20, 1887.
Trainor, William F.	July 13, 1888.
Trask, Stella G.	December 30, 1888.
Trask, Dummer K.	August 9, 1890.
Traynor, Mary E.	April 1, 1888.
Tully, Lizzie P.	July 29, 1891.
Turner, Hattie E.	April 1, 1888.
Turner, Mrs. Hannah Scott	August 20, 1887.
Turner, Mary	November 22, 1890.
Turner, William B.	January 23, 1891.
Tuttle, Mary E.	July 16, 1889.
Tuttle, Mary E.	May 17, 1890.
Tyler, Mrs. Eliza	January 27, 1888.
Tyrrell, Mary A.	January 27, 1888.
Udell, Mrs. Frances M.	September 17, 1887.
Ulen, Sadie	September 10, 1892.
Underwood, George	May 17, 1890.
Unger, Annie	September 30, 1891.
Valentine, Louis H.	December 16, 1888.
Vandever, Mary	July 12, 1892.
Van Guilder, Bertie	April 1, 1888.
Van Guilder, Lutie	November 3, 1889.
Variel, Mrs. Carrie L.	June 13, 1887.
Varcoe, George	August 9, 1890.
Vest, Thomas A.	December 9, 1890.
Vickers, Edward	May 17, 1890.
Vickers, Isora	August 20, 1887.
Vivian, Callie C.	July 16, 1889.
Vollmar, Bertha T.	November 3, 1889.
Von Glahn, Borchert H.	July 12, 1892.
Vrooman, Charles M.	February 9, 1890.
Wade, Mrs. Ada	January 27, 1887.
Wade, Nettie	December 16, 1888.
Wagner, Mollie G.	January 23, 1891.
Wagner, Lizzie	August 9, 1890.
Wakefield, Claude B.	September 30, 1891.
Walden, Mrs. Alice C.	June 13, 1887.
Walker, Fred	July 12, 1892.
Walker, Mary E.	July 16, 1889.
Walker, Charles J.	April 1, 1888.
Walker, Mrs. Lucy Anna	April 1, 1888.
Wallace, Emma	August 9, 1890.
Wallace, Mattie C.	July 29, 1891.
Walsh, Mary V.	June 13, 1887.
Walsh, Lizzie F.	September 30, 1891.
Walters, Cynthia N.	December 30, 1888.
Ward, Fanny	April 1, 1888.
Ward, Ida M.	August 20, 1887.
Warfield, Mary C.	August 9, 1890.
Waring, Mary May	May 17, 1890.
Waterbury, Lizzie	May 1, 1889.
Watkins, Kate F.	August 9, 1890.
Webb, Holton	July 12, 1892.
Webb, Louis K.	July 29, 1891.
Webb, Nellie	November 3, 1889.
Webster, Reginald H.	September 30, 1891.
Webster, Frankee	December 30, 1888.
Webster, Calvin B.	January 27, 1887.
Weed, Howard L.	July 12, 1892.
Weed, Ida B.	July 16, 1889.
Weed, Alice	January 27, 1888.
Week, Annie	July 29, 1891.
Weeks, Flora	January 23, 1891.
Weinmann, Louis	July 16, 1889.
Weir, Minnie E.	July 12, 1892.
Welch, Alice	November 3, 1889.
Weldon, Lillian S.	January 27, 1887.
Wells, Alice M.	July 13, 1888.
Wells, George S.	June 13, 1887.
Wells, Harry Clayton	June 13, 1887.

## EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS—Continued.

NAMES.	Expires.
Wells, James	September 17, 1887.
Wentworth, Augusta M.	December 30, 1888.
Weston, Augusta	August 9, 1890.
Wharton, Zachariah F.	August 20, 1887.
White, Jennie H.	July 29, 1891.
White, Richard	July 16, 1889.
White, Nicholas	May 17, 1890.
White, Winifred	November 22, 1890.
White, Jennie H.	July 29, 1891.
White, Mrs. Martha E.	August 20, 1887.
White, Mrs. Sara	April 19, 1887.
Whitehurst, Sarah F.	July 16, 1889.
Whitmore, John H.	July 13, 1888.
Whittenmeyer, Clara K.	January 27, 1888.
Wickersham, Florilla R.	January 2, 1892.
Wilder, Susan W.	November 22, 1890.
Wilkins, Kate M.	December 16, 1888.
Wilkinson, Joseph	December 16, 1888.
Willard, Miss R. C.	January 27, 1887.
Williams, Mary E.	January 27, 1887.
Williams, Mercy C.	July 29, 1891.
Williamson, Jessie	January 2, 1892.
Williamson, Emily L.	November 3, 1889.
Wilson, Della R.	December 30, 1888.
Wilson, Julia F.	July 16, 1889.
Wilson, Lewis B.	July 12, 1892.
Wilson, Ella F.	February 9, 1890.
Wilson, Emma A.	July 12, 1892.
Willis, William L.	July 16, 1889.
Winchester, Loleta C.	March 24, 1891.
Wing, Florence D.	July 16, 1889.
Winter, Jennie	July 12, 1892.
Wise, Charles T.	July 16, 1889.
Wiseman, Mary L.	January 27, 1888.
Wood, Jr., Job	December 9, 1890.
Wood, E. Alfaretta	July 16, 1889.
Wood, Magnolia	July 12, 1892.
Wood, Jacob H.	September 19, 1888.
Wood, M. Dallas	January 27, 1888.
Woodard, Marvin W.	March 24, 1891.
Woods, C. H.	January 27, 1887.
Woodward, Albert Pearson	January 27, 1888.
Wooster, Carrie E.	May 17, 1890.
Worthing, Warren	May 17, 1890.
Wright, Mary B.	July 12, 1892.
Wright, Emily Vose	April 1, 1888.
Wyllie, George W.	November 22, 1890.
Wyllie, A. L.	January 27, 1887.
Wymore, Maria A.	November 22, 1890.
Wythe, Margaret	November 22, 1890.
Yager, Myron (duplicate)	July 16, 1889.
York, Cora A.	May 17, 1890.
Yorke, Jennie H.	November 3, 1889.
Young, Thomas L.	November 3, 1889.
Young, Mrs. Belle	August 20, 1887.
Young, Rachel	September 19, 1888.
Yount, Thomas J.	May 17, 1890.
Zweybruck, Agnes	January 2, 1892.
Zwicker, Kate	January 27, 1888.

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

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I hereby certify that I have expended, out of the appropriations for this office, the following:

### THIRTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

Contingent expenses.....	\$44 62.	Amount appropriation .....	\$100 00
Postage and expressage .....	478 50.	Amount appropriation .....	1,200 00
Traveling expenses .....	1,000 00.	Amount appropriation .....	1,000 00

### THIRTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30, 1886.

Contingent expenses.....	\$76 10.	Amount appropriation .....	\$100 00
Postage and expressage .....	239 50.	Amount appropriation .....	1,200 00
Traveling expenses .....	998 38.	Amount appropriation .....	1,000 00

I, Adair Welcker, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, do swear that the above is a true statement of the expenditures of the appropriations for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction for the years ending June 30, 1885, and June 30, 1886.

ADAIR WELCKER,  
Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

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Subscribed and sworn to before me, this first day of November, A. D. 1886.

J. J. PAULSELL,  
Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.

## APPENDIX No 1.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }  
SACRAMENTO, November 18, 1886. }

There is a matter of great interest to all the people of the State contained in the report to the Governor of Captain John Mullan, agent and counsel for California at Washington, D. C., but as it pertains in a very especial manner to the public schools of the State, it seems necessary to call attention to it in the biennial report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. I refer to the claim of California to five per cent of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands by the United States, and which sum, amounting to more than half a million of dollars, we now have a good prospect of receiving for the benefit of our public schools, through the meritorious and unwearied exertions of the State's agent, Captain Mullan.

When California shall have received this large sum of money to aid in popular education, she will owe the boon mainly, if not exclusively, to Captain John Mullan; for, when eight years ago, he set about procuring this money due to the State, the authorities seem to have forgotten, or never to have known, that there was such a sum, or any sum of the kind, belonging to it.

This equitable claim of California against the United States, on the first of July, 1885, aggregated \$530,000, less the commission payable to the State Agent under his contract with the State.

The report of Captain Mullan to the Governor, is full and complete, showing his persistent efforts to secure this claim for the State. It reflects much credit on the agent, and is here respectfully commended to the careful study of the public.

California has lost, by neglect in this matter, from the simple interest, a sum which is now nearly equal to the whole amount of the claim. The annual interest is about \$37,000. Undoubtedly the State should, in every proper way, be aiding and assisting to the agent in securing this large sum of money justly due to the endowment of our public schools.

Another appendix to the report may be found necessary after the next meeting of the State Board of Education; if so, it will appear as a separate pamphlet.







BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL  
OF THE  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

---

1885-1886.



SACRAMENTO:  
STATE OFFICE ..... JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.  
1886.





# REPORT.

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SACRAMENTO, October 1, 1886.

*To his Excellency GEORGE STONEMAN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:*

SIR: As required by law, I have the honor to submit a financial statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Adjutant-General's Department for the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh fiscal years, ending June 30, 1886; also an account of ordnance, quartermaster, and other military property belonging to the State; from whom received, to whom issued, and amount on hand in the State Armory; the present condition of such property; the strength and condition of the National Guard and the enrolled militia of California.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

A large part of the rifles issued to the companies of the National Guard are not of the latest patterns and have been in the service for a long time, are much worn, and lacking in the necessary appurtenances, such as extra parts, etc. These will be supplied upon requisitions made upon the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army; but a large part of these rifles cannot be placed in first class condition, and should be replaced by entirely new arms of the latest patterns. The cartridge boxes are of varied patterns, lack uniformity, and are not such as at present are issued to the United States army. These should also be replaced by new ones of last model.

Of the eighteen pieces of artillery on hand, specially named in Table "D," hereto appended, the Parrotts and brass pieces are unsuited to the service, being entirely too heavy, and in every way unwieldy; the latter, especially, having become obsolete, have been discarded in the regular service. I am even informed that cartridges are no longer made for such guns at the arsenals.

The carriages of two of the six Gatlings, in the possession of Battery "B," First Artillery Regiment, are light and serviceable, though not of the very latest models. These are easily moved for ordinary distances by hand. The four, however, in the hands of Battery "A," Second Artillery Regiment, are of the oldest patterns, and the weight of the carriages being entirely out of proportion to the weight and recoil of the guns, which are short barrels, are unwieldy and difficult to move, even for very short distances, by hand. Among Gatlings, these guns are relatively as ancient and out of date as the Parrotts. The harness is also old, worn, and nearly rotten, and should be replaced. I had earnestly hoped that ere this the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to exchange arms and accouterments of late patterns for the old in the hands of the militia, such as have been long since discarded in the regular service, would have become a law, the exchange made, and the National Guards of the several States supplied with such arms as would give them confidence, and in which they would take pride. The Adjutant-General of the army has strongly recommended such ex-

change, and the bill providing for it has been also favorably recommended by the committee to which it was referred by Congress. It is palpably good policy in the United States Government to encourage enlistment and improve the efficiency of its volunteer militia. Both would be affected by clothing and arming them as they should be; but left, as the militia is, to uniform itself, and only provided with inferior arms, there is little temptation to join the service, and the proper standard of efficiency cannot be expected to be reached. It was also hoped that the effort to increase the annual appropriation to the several States from \$200,000 per annum to \$600,000, would also ere this be successful. As the law now stands, the pro rata of this State can only be expended in the purchase of arms; no part of it can be devoted to uniforms or other equipments, which, however, is provided for in this bill. The indebtedness of this State to the United States has been diminished from \$15,886 20 to \$7,811 28; yet, while there is any indebtedness whatever, no arms or other property can be procured, except it be urged as a matter of emergency, which, of course, precludes the possibility of a general purchase.

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The camp and garrison equipage, as regards tents, is entirely insufficient in number, and those on hand having been in use for many years, are much worn and soiled; in fact, almost worn out, and unfit for issue, requiring constant patching and other repairs. There are no camping outfits, such as cooking utensils, stores, spades, hatchets, etc. These have been supplied, when encamped, by the several commands at their own expense, which was quite large. This want has encouraged if not necessitated the subsisting of the men by contract at a large excess of cost over what it was to those companies who had supplied themselves with cooking utensils, and in which the rations were purchased and cooked under the supervision of the officers.

The greatest need of our National Guard is uniforms; except in the case of a few companies, these are old and shabby. Unless the State or United States make some appropriation they must be replaced by private purchase. Many most excellent and desirable young men would join the service were they not deterred by the expense attendant upon the purchase of uniforms. It is most earnestly hoped that the Legislature will act favorably upon the application of the National Guard Association for an especial appropriation to uniform the National Guard of California; such action will infuse new life and greatly increase enlistments. It seems but mere justice to those men that the State should relieve them from the expense of buying clothes only worn in its service. A continued refusal to supply this most pressing need of our National Guard shows a lack of appreciation of its services, and tends to seriously depress those already enrolled, and to discourage others from enlisting, and to crush out any military spirit they possess. The exhibit made in the circular sent to members of the Legislature by the National Guard Association of the State, taken in connection with the reports of the Adjutant-Generals of the different States, shows clearly that the efficiency, spirit, and strength of their volunteer militia is in the exact ratio of their generous recognition by those States. Were these men armed, uniformed, and equipped, at the expense of the State and General Government, as in common justice they ought to be, with the admirable material available at hand, we would have an admirable efficient body of citizen soldiery, who could be fully relied upon in any emergency, and of which every good citizen of the State would be justly proud.

## ARMORIES.

Among other wants, if not absolutely necessities of the National Guard, armories belonging to the State are needed. To render the arms and other property of the militia safe from fire and other risks, these should be built substantially of brick; made as near fireproof as practicable; of sufficient capacity in cities to accommodate a full regiment, and located at such points as to cover the area of the city, and within supporting distance of each other. In many of the States these are furnished, and the system is approved as being the best and cheapest. The aggregate rents now paid by the companies of each of the regiments located in San Francisco amounts, probably, to sufficient to pay the interest and create a sinking fund on the cost of a regimental armory, built and specially adapted to their use and owned by the State; whereas they are now located in buildings unfitted for the purpose, and especially insecure. This matter will be more fully submitted to the Legislature for its consideration than can be stated here.

## CONDITION OF THE N. G. C.

During this administration the number of companies of the National Guard has been increased by the mustering in of ten companies of infantry, inclusive of two cadet companies provisionally attached to the Sixth and Seventh Infantry Battalions, also two cadet companies attached to the First and Fifth Infantry Regiments, respectively being the maximum allowed by law. These with the general officers and their staffs, make the total strength of the National Guard of California, at the last annual muster, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, thirty-two hundred and eight, and, in addition, sixty-nine officers on the retired list subject to military duty in certain improbable emergencies. Its general condition as regards membership, discipline, instruction, and attendance is fair. The arms issued are breech-loading rifles, caliber 45. Those lately supplied to three companies are new and of the latest pattern; the major portion of the other rifles, as before stated, are not in good condition. The uniforms also of these companies lately mustered in are new, but were paid for by the wearers; this is also true of Companies "A" and "B," located at Stockton. As heretofore stated, the greater part of the uniforms of the old companies are old, threadbare, and almost shabby. The inspections, reviews, and parades of the several commands during the last two years show improvement in many respects. The attendance, marching, and bearing of the Second Brigade, increased by Companies "A" and "B" of Stockton, was specially creditable at the Grand Army parade August 3, 1886, and deserved the praises so freely bestowed by the vast throng along its route and the veterans of the Grand Army who critically watched its movements. As Major Royal T. Frank, First Artillery, United States Army, in his excellent report upon the encampment at Santa Cruz, and which is appended as part of this report, has specially mentioned the officers and their respective commands, and which embraced almost the entire National Guard of California, I shall refrain from further special mention of them myself, fully concurring in his remarks, deeming his praise or censure more valued or regretted than my own. I entirely approve of an increase of ten companies to the present number. The population of the State has largely augmented since the passage of the law limiting the maximum of companies to forty. Fifty companies would at this date be relatively less in proportion to population than forty was at the time of the passage of the law. Nearly three fifths of the State troops are located at present in San Francisco and Oakland; this



concentration at these points was proper in a purely military view of the possible sudden emergencies that might demand prompt action to protect the great interests centered in these cities. These points being great railroad centers, the troops there were available for service at almost any point in the State in a few hours. A practically efficient brigade or regimental organization can only be maintained at populous centers. In view, however, of the rapid increase of cities outside of San Francisco, especially in Los Angeles, which can maintain four instead of one, the number of companies should be increased. A distribution of ten additional companies in different parts of the State would enhance interest in military matters and dispel any sectional feeling of jealousy that may exist. That this number of companies could readily be added is evidenced by the fact that there are now on file at these headquarters a number of petitions, signed by the best citizens of their respective localities, asking to be mustered into the service, and if they could be admitted, would be valuable additions to the strength and *personnel* of our National Guard.

#### CHANGES.

The following changes have occurred since my last report: Among the general officers John R. Mathews was promoted Brigadier-General of the First Brigade, with rank from February 20, 1885, vice E. E. Hewitt, resigned. Eugene Lehe was promoted Brigadier-General of the Third Brigade, October 2, 1886, vice James A. Shepherd, retired at his own request. John T. Cutting, promoted Colonel of the Second Artillery Regiment, December 17, 1885, vice W. R. Smedberg, resigned, and retired at his own request. Perrie Kewen, promoted Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General of California, May 18, 1886, vice J. J. Tobin, resigned. Company "A," Second Artillery Regiment, known as Gatling Battery, was disbanded April 7, 1885. Company "D," Vallejo Rifles, upon recommendation of Colonel H. D. Ranlett, was disbanded April 7, 1885. A new company was mustered into service at San Rafael, April 29, 1885, and attached to the Fifth Infantry Battalion as Company "D." Company "B," Third Regiment of Infantry, upon recommendation of Colonel Robert Tobin, was disbanded April 7, 1885, and reorganized April 10, 1885. Cadet Company "G," Third Infantry Regiment, was mustered into the service as a regular company, June 22, 1885. A company of infantry, known as the Forsyth Guard, was mustered into the service at Fresno, June 4, 1885. The Oakland Light Cavalry, unattached, was reorganized July 22, 1885, as an infantry company, and attached to the Fifth Regiment as Company "F." A cadet company was mustered into service at Santa Rosa, and attached to the Fifth Infantry Regiment as Company "E," June, 1885. In April, 1886, a cadet company was provisionally mustered into the National Guard, at Modesto, and attached as Company "D" to the Sixth Infantry Battalion. The Stockton Guard, Emmet Guard, Forsyth Guard, and Modesto Guard were organized into a battalion, designated as the Sixth Infantry Battalion, July 22, 1885. The Eagle Corps of Los Angeles and San Diego Guard were organized, and designated as the Seventh Infantry Battalion, July 22, 1885. By the resignation of Colonel W. R. Smedberg, accepted December 17, 1885, and that of Colonel H. D. Ranlett, tendered to take effect in the near future, the service loses two able and zealous officers of long experience.



## ENCAMPMENTS.

For the first time in the history of the State the Legislature made an appropriation for a division or general encampment of its National Guard. This was, in large part, due to the active interest taken in the matter by your Excellency. For this, and the kind interest shown in its welfare during your administration, our citizen soldiers are greatly indebted to you. When such an encampment was assured, great rivalry was shown by different localities to secure its location, the advantage of the several places fully set forth, and large bonuses were offered. The various claims were considered, the different spots examined, and finally, by reason of the fact that while opinions and preferences differed, yet the majority of the commands seemed to favor Santa Cruz, and it was chosen. A careful examination also showed that it had many advantages. Among others, its accessibility by rail and water, its delightful temperature, sea bathing, and, above all, the ample and beautiful grounds, especially adapted for such an encampment. It was, therefore, selected. Perhaps no place in the State is more desirable for such a purpose, and it is to be regretted that it is not owned by the State.

New York, as well as other States, own such camp grounds, and have built certain permanent buildings, which, without interfering with camp instruction, conduce to the convenience and health of the troops. No time is lost in laying out, establishing, and striking camp. It is also economical, as the camp and garrison equipage is stored on the ground, and its transportation to and fro saved. Major Royal T. Frank, First Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed by the War Department to visit and inspect Camp Stoneman. His able and entirely unprejudiced report so fully covers the details of our encampment that I call attention to the annexed copy for information.

The encampment taken as a whole was a success; the experiences gained may be useful in the future and the objectionable features revealed can be avoided. I fully concur with Major Frank in his very sensible criticisms in regard to the social features, the ornamentation of the camp, and the subsistence of the men; also in his remarks in regard to target practice, though he seems to be unaware of the almost insuperable difficulties under which the National Guard, especially in the large cities, labors in this respect. There were too many elaborate receptions, involving heavy expense, disturbing the rest of those who did not participate, creating and fostering in some degree jealousies. *To secure voluntary attendance and cheerful performance of duties* which cannot be rigidly enforced, an encampment in this service must to some considerable extent be made popular, and sober work and pleasure be judiciously sandwiched together; but the main object of the camp, to wit: practical instruction in the various field duties of the soldier, must not be lost sight of or made subordinate to recreation, and such was not the case to a great degree in this instance. The example of the First Infantry Regiment, under Col. J. H. Dickinson, and the Stockton Emmet and San Diego Guards, under Captain Eugene Lehe, who provided and cooked their rations, should be followed by the other commands; as in these commands the men were satisfied with the fare and its service, and the saving in cost of subsistence amounted probably to much more than that of their mess kits, the cost of the rations being less, perhaps, than one third of the rates when supplied by a caterer. It also afforded practical instruction to the men, officers, and staff officers. The suggestion that a brigade is the largest body that should be encamped at one time has much weight, in view of the difficulty, time, and cost of con-

centration, the difficulty of securing space necessary for division evolutions, and the loss of time devoted to reviews and other ceremonies with which all are familiar. The sham battle, as viewed by the thousands of spectators from the amphitheater of hills that overlooked the scene, proved a grand spectacular effect; and also proved, as such affairs invariably do, a dangerous burlesque of an actual skirmish or battle. General Orders 23, dated at "Camp Stoneman," August 22, 1885, issued upon the breaking of camp, was fully merited by the conduct of the troops, and was only a just recognition by yourself of their excellent behavior. In view of the fact that so large a body of men assembled from every part of the State, many of the companies meeting for the first time; the constant temptation surrounding them at a watering place thronged with visitors in search of pleasure; with every opportunity for indulgence in dissipation, it is no exaggeration to say that their sobriety, especially, was phenomenal. And it is equally true that a guardhouse, except as a matter of instruction, was not needed. No doubt their conduct had been equally good at other encampments, therefore it is easily understood why our citizens should invite and welcome their presence near their homes. No better proof of the *morale* and standing of the National Guard could be afforded.

In the month of July last, the First Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel John H. Dickinson, and the Third Infantry Regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Boland, encamped for eight days at Santa Rosa and Healdsburg, respectively. The camps were excellently located, and conducted in the creditable manner usual to these commands. As I was absent from the State I could not be present. Your Excellency, however, was in attendance, and commended the conduct of the troops very highly. The entire expense was borne by the men and officers of the two regiments.

#### TARGET PRACTICE.

To render a soldier efficient in actual service it is essential he should be able to handle his rifle properly, should know its capacity, and be able to fire it accurately. To attain precision in firing at objects in the field, constant practice is essential, first at known measured distances, and then at distances determined by the eye. The proficiency acquired by men in the regular service, many of whom upon enlistment had probably never fired a gun, under the system of instruction, rewards, classifications as to merit, and compulsory practice adopted, is astonishing. Such a system in our National Guard can only be partially adopted; the difficulties of entirely doing so are insurmountable. This is especially the case in cities, where to reach the target, if provided, requires both time and money, and naturally the number of men who are willing to devote these is confined to the few who are already proficient rifle shots. The mass of the rank and file are barred except on the single occasion of annual practice made mandatory upon them. This annual target practice borders nearly on a farce, as the men present are only required to fire five or ten shots, and those absent do not have even this insufficient practice. To remedy this evil, and to adopt and enforce a practical system for the National Guard which will insure proficiency in the use of the rifle, is a difficult problem. The Legislature at its last session amended Section 2094 to read that there must be paid "to the Adjutant-General three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to be expended by him in promoting rifle practice." This unfortunately was practically void, as no appropriation was made to pay such expenditures. Had it been, such a sum would have enabled me to establish targets, supplied ample ammunition, and offered medals, which would have greatly

stimulated interest and practice in this most essential branch of military instruction. It is hoped that such appropriation will be made. Armory practice should in every way be encouraged by commanding officers, the service rifle being used with reduced charges, regulated to the distance, the soldier being thus accustomed to the weight and trigger-pull of his rifle. Such practice, with suitable target, may be made a matter of instruction, recreation, and emulation; teaches men to be handy in the use of their arms, and to hold their sights steadily on the object while pulling the trigger.

Shells can be refilled and a supply of ammunition suitable for armory practice secured at small cost to the State. With such preliminary practice, very much less field practice would be needed to accustom the men to the recoil from full charges and enable them to make fair scores. The companies located outside of large cities have many advantages, and should avail themselves of them. Suitable target grounds can be obtained at short distances. Colonel Sheehan, commanding First Artillery Regiment, and his officers, have taken great interest in rifle practice. They have secured a range and built targets. The practice is considerable, and has resulted in making many of the officers and men excellent shots.

#### SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.

The system of accountability for the disbursements of State money paid to the National Guard, which has for a long time been in use, is faulty, and no proper checks are provided for. Under the law as it now stands, the quarterly and annual allowances of the companies are paid to the commanding officers of said companies. The Captains are ex officio company Treasurers, and expend the State money in paying armory rent, care of arms, and proper incidental expenses of the company. The latter very indefinite provision can be variously interpreted, according to the ideas of the different Captains. I regret to say that within the last two years three or four cases of embezzlement or gross misappropriation of State moneys have been revealed. These could not have occurred had rigid and prompt detailed statements of money received and expended, supported by proper vouchers, been required at short intervals. It would, in my opinion, be advisable in cases where all, or a majority, of the companies of a regiment are located in the same place, to have the allowance of said companies paid in lump to the proper regimental staff officer, and by him disbursed for the benefit of the companies in payment of their armory rents, etc.; he to give bonds and to forward to these headquarters, through the proper channels, quarterly statements of amounts received and disbursed, with proper vouchers. The responsibility would be centered in one head, fraud prevented, and honorable officers shielded from unmerited suspicion. If I am not much mistaken, a majority of the Captains would willingly be relieved of the vexatious duties and responsibility of company Treasurers. A simple and efficient system could readily be devised after certain necessary amendments are passed by the Legislature.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

I desire to invite your attention to the fact that much time and labor has been devoted in this office during the last two years to hunting up the various reports, vouchers, etc., pertaining to war claims of California, against the United States, arising from the various Indian wars within, and upon the borders of this State, also during the late civil war. The papers relat-



ing especially to the Indian wars have been laying in the State offices for more than thirty years. There can be no doubt that the money actually expended by California in these wars constitutes a just claim against the United States, yet for many years all efforts and hope seemed to have been abandoned, and the documents referred to regarded as scarcely more valuable than waste paper. A large amount of time and arduous labors has been devoted to preparing these claims for presentation to the proper authorities at Washington City by Captain John Mullan, State Agent and Counsel, acting therein under his contract with the State. There now seems to be a favorable prospect of securing from the United States for the State of California, a recognition and payment of these several claims. The details concerning their character and amounts, and the steps taken to secure payment are set forth in an elaborate report thereon, made by him to your Excellency on the first of November, 1886, and to which I ask especial attention. In view of the matter therein contained, I now respectfully recommend that the proceeds arising from these claims, after payment shall have been made of all outstanding valid indebtedness for which such proceeds have been heretofore dedicated by law, may be reserved as a special military fund, and to be used exclusively for such legitimate wants as pertain to the permanent and efficient maintenance of the National Guard and of the soldiers' home for the disabled veterans of the volunteers from this State. The persistent labor and intelligent efforts of Captain Mullan in behalf of these claims deserve great consideration. The interest taken in National Guard affairs has greatly increased, the united and intelligent efforts made by the association of militia officers with the department at Washington and with members of Congress, have been received favorably by all.

The future of the volunteer militia looks bright, and there is every reason to hope that in recognition of its usefulness, material financial aid will be given, and its condition greatly improved.

In conclusion, I beg to thank your Excellency for the continued interest you have taken in this department, and the assistance rendered me in its administration.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

GEORGE B. COSBY, Adjutant-General.



TABLE A.

## APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES—THIRTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.

Salary of Adjutant-General.....		\$3,000 00
Certified to George B. Cosby.....	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00
	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00
Salary of Assistant Adjutant-General.....		\$1,800 00
Certified to J. J. Tobin.....	\$1,800 00	\$1,800 00
	\$1,800 00	\$1,800 00
Pay of Porter.....		\$300 00
Certified to George B. Cosby, Jr. ....	\$300 00	\$300 00
	\$300 00	\$300 00
<i>Postal and Expressage—Thirty-sixth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1885.</i>		
Certified to George B. Cosby.....	\$78 45	\$100 00
Certified to Wells, Fargo & Co. ....	21 55	
	\$100 00	\$100 00
<i>Cleaning and transportation of arms, traveling and contingent expenses of the Adjutant-General, thirty-sixth fiscal year, 1884-1885.</i>		
Certified to George B. Cosby.....	\$330 76	\$750 00
Certified to J. J. Tobin.....	243 15	
Certified to Capital Ice Company.....	10 10	
Certified to Oakland Times Publishing Company.....	3 21	
Certified to B. Kiernan.....	45 00	
Certified to Record-Union.....	7 80	
Certified to Chronicle.....	3 90	
Certified to San Francisco Call.....	7 80	
Certified to W. W. Moreland.....	23 50	
Certified to George B. Cosby, Jr. ....	20 00	
Certified to J. Lyman.....	5 00	
Certified to C. A. Sawtelle.....	7 15	
Certified to John Long.....	15 00	
Certified to United Carriage Company.....	10 00	
To balance.....	17 63	
	\$750 00	\$750 00
<i>Amount allowed for Armory Rents and other expenses of the National Guard of California, thirty-sixth fiscal year, 1884-1885.</i>		
Amount of appropriation.....		\$67,500 00
To Division Headquarters.....	\$600 00	
To First Brigade Headquarters.....	120 00	
To Second Brigade Headquarters.....	1,665 00	
To Third Brigade Headquarters.....	105 00	
To Fourth Brigade Headquarters.....	360 00	
To Fifth Brigade Headquarters.....	60 00	
To Sixth Brigade Headquarters.....	60 00	
To First Infantry Regiment Headquarters.....	780 00	
To Second Artillery Regiment Headquarters.....	765 00	
To Third Infantry Regiment Headquarters.....	660 00	
To Fifth Infantry Battalion Headquarters.....	240 00	
To First Artillery Battalion Headquarters.....	660 00	
To San Diego City Guard, First Brigade.....	1,450 00	
To Eagle Corps of Los Angeles, First Brigade.....	1,450 00	
To Company "A," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	1,450 00	
To Company "B," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	1,450 00	
To Company "C," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	1,450 00	
To Company "D," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	1,450 00	
To Company "E," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	1,437 50	
To Company "F," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	1,450 00	
To Company "G," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	1,450 00	
To Company "H," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	1,450 00	
Amounts carried forward.....	\$20,562 50	\$67,500 00

TABLE A—Continued.

Amounts brought forward .....	\$20,562 50	\$67,500 00
To Company "A," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,084 75	
To Company "B," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	2,650 00	
To Company "C," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Company "D," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Company "E," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Company "F," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Company "G," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Company "H," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Cadets, Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	483 33	
To Company "A," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Company "B," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Company "C," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Company "D," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Company "E," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Company "F," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Cadets, Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	483 33	
To Company "A," Fifth Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Company "B," Fifth Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Company "C," Fifth Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Company "D," Fifth Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade .....	900 00	
To San Francisco Hussars, unattached, Second Brigade .....	1,600 00	
To Oakland Light Cavalry, unattached, Second Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Stockton Guard, unattached, Third Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Emmet Guard, unattached, Third Brigade .....	1,150 00	
To Company "A," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Company "B," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade .....	2,650 00	
To Company "C," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Company "E," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Company "F," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Company "G," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Cadets, First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade .....	200 00	
To Chico Guard, unattached, Fifth Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Eureka Guard, unattached, Sixth Brigade .....	1,450 00	
To Colonel Robt. Tobin, Examining Board, Second Brigade .....	222 25	
To Colonel T. W. Sheehan, Examining Board, Fourth Brigade .....	77 50	
To Colonel Robt. Tobin .....	173 75	
To Colonel Chas. Sonntag .....	161 00	
To General George B. Cosby .....	12 00	
To A. Flohr .....	93 00	
To R. C. Denny .....	24 00	
To Geo. Johnson .....	24 00	
To R. Corbett .....	48 25	
To P. W. Sheehan .....	28 85	
To Major Thos. H. Griffin .....	7 64	
To W. P. McCarthy .....	63 85	
Totals .....	\$67,500 00	\$67,500 00

TABLE B.

## APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES—THIRTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR—1885-86.

Salary of Adjutant-General.....		\$3,000 00
Certified to George B. Cosby .....	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00
	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00
Salary of Assistant Adjutant-General.....		\$1,800 00
Certified to J. J. Tobin.....	\$1,590 00	
Certified to Perrie Kewen.....	210 00	
	\$1,800 00	\$1,800 00
Pay of Porter.....		\$300 00
Certified to George B. Cosby, Jr. ....	\$275 00	
Certified to E. L. Brown .....	25 00	
	\$300 00	\$300 00
<i>Postal and expressage—Thirty-seventh fiscal year, ending June 30, 1886.</i>		
		\$150 00
Certified to George B. Cosby .....	\$112 95	
Certified to J. J. Tobin.....	15 50	
Certified to Wells, Fargo & Co. ....	17 20	
Certified to Perrie Kewen.....	4 35	
	\$150 00	\$150 00
<i>Cleaning and transportation of arms, traveling and contingent expenses of the Adjutant-General, thirty-seventh fiscal year, 1885-1886.</i>		
		\$750 00
Certified to George B. Cosby .....	\$310 96	
Certified to J. J. Tobin.....	236 50	
Certified to George B. Cosby, Jr. ....	35 00	
Certified to Frank O'Brien.....	18 00	
Certified to C. Hinsberg.....	20 00	
Certified to Chas. E. Spencer.....	7 80	
Certified to P. W. Sheehan.....	21 00	
Certified to Phillips & Hunt.....	20 00	
Certified to Golden Era Publishing Company.....	5 00	
Certified to Times Publishing Company.....	6 00	
Certified to C. A. Sawtelle.....	7 80	
Certified to E. C. Macfarlane.....	5 00	
Certified to Sacramento News Company.....	5 85	
Certified to Smith & Muir.....	3 15	
Certified to L. P. McCarthy.....	4 00	
Certified to Perrie Kewen.....	28 50	
Certified to E. L. Brown .....	4 00	
Certified to D. G. Bruce.....	3 00	
Balance .....	8 44	
	\$750 00	\$750 00
<i>Amount allowed for Armory Rents and other expenses of the National Guard of California, thirty-seventh fiscal year, 1885-1886.</i>		
Amount of appropriation.....		\$69,000 00
To Division Headquarters.....	\$600 00	
To First Brigade Headquarters.....	120 00	
To Second Brigade Headquarters.....	1,620 00	
To Third Brigade Headquarters.....	180 00	
To Fourth Brigade Headquarters.....	360 00	
To Fifth Brigade Headquarters.....	60 00	
To Sixth Brigade Headquarters.....	60 00	
To First Infantry Regiment Headquarters.....	720 00	
To Second Artillery Regiment Headquarters.....	720 00	
To Third Infantry Regiment Headquarters.....	720 00	
To Fifth Infantry Regiment Headquarters.....	575 00	
To First Artillery Regiment Headquarters.....	660 00	
Amount carried forward .....	\$6,395 00	\$69,000 00

TABLE B—Continued.

Amounts brought forward .....	\$6,395 00	\$69,000 00
To Sixth Infantry Battalion Headquarters .....	135 00	
To Company "A," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "B," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "C," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "D," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "F," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "G," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "H," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "A," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	2,646 00	
To Company "C," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "D," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "E," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "F," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "G," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "H," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Cadet Company, Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	483 00	
To Company "A," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "B," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "C," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "D," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "E," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "F," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "G," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "A," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "B," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "C," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "D," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Cadet Company "E," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	483 00	
To Company "F," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To San Francisco Hussars, unattached, Second Brigade .....	2,046 00	
To Company "A," Sixth Infantry Battalion, Third Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "B," Sixth Infantry Battalion, Third Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "C," Sixth Infantry Battalion, Third Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "A," Seventh Infantry Battalion, First Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "B," Seventh Infantry Battalion, First Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "A," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "B," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade .....	2,646 00	
To Company "C," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "E," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "F," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Company "G," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Chico Guard, unattached, Fifth Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Eureka Guard, unattached, Sixth Brigade .....	1,446 00	
To Colonel Robt. Tobin, Examining Board .....	146 00	
To Colonel T. W. Sheehan, Examining Board .....	82 00	
To Lieutenant Colonel D. Wilder, Examining Board .....	82 50	
To General George B. Cosby .....	32 70	
To P. W. Sheehan .....	81 30	
To W. H. McCarthy .....	46 75	
To W. T. Cope .....	38 50	
To E. T. Allen .....	13 50	
To Daniel's Transfer Company .....	17 25	
To balance .....	123 50	
Totals .....	\$69,000 00	\$69,000 00



TABLE C.

EXPENDITURES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA, DIVISION ENCAMPMENT, 1885.

Appropriation .....		\$20,000 00
Colonel John H. Dickinson, per diem .....	\$2,800 00	
Colonel W. R. Smedberg, per diem .....	3,200 00	
Colonel Robt. Tobin, per diem .....	2,800 00	
Colonel H. D. Randlett, per diem .....	2,000 00	
Colonel John H. Dickinson, transportation .....	402 50	
Colonel W. R. Smedberg, transportation .....	437 50	
Colonel Robt. Tobin, transportation .....	367 50	
Colonel H. D. Randlett, transportation .....	262 50	
Colonel T. W. Sheehan, per diem .....	2,400 00	
Colonel T. W. Sheehan, transportation .....	1,178 60	
Captain Eugene Lehe, per diem .....	2,400 00	
Captain Eugene Lehe, transportation .....	1,351 40	
Captain W. H. H. Russell, per diem .....	400 00	
Totals .....	\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
County of Sacramento. } ss.

George B. Cosby, Adjutant-General of California, being duly sworn, says: That the amounts certified to in the foregoing tables under the head of postage, expressage, and cleaning and transportation of arms, traveling and contingent expenses of the Adjutant-General, were expended for the purposes above mentioned, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General, California.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this seventeenth day of November, 1886.

J. J. PAULSELL,  
Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.

TABLE D.  
*Military Property of the State.*

Property.	Total Military Property of the State at Last Report...	Received from the United States since Last Report...	Taken up since Last Report.	Purchased by the State since Last Report.....	Total to be Accounted for...	In State Armory July 26, 1886.....	In Possession of National Guard of California.....	In Possession of Colleges, Independent Companies, etc..	Returned to United States, but not Credited.....	Condemned by Board of Survey and Sold.....	Accounted for by Affidavit—Expended in Service and Lost.....	Total Military Property of the State July 26, 1886.....
Light 12-lb. guns.....	4				4		4					4
10-lb. Parrott guns.....	6				6		6					6
12-lb. howitzers.....	2				2		2					2
3-inch wrought guns.....	2				2		2					2
Carriages and limbers, 12 lbs.	6				6		6					6
Carriages and limbers, 10 lbs.	6				6		6					6
Carriages and limbers, 6 lbs.	2				2		2					2
Caissons.....	10				10		10					10
Sponges and rammers.....	30				30		29				1	29
Spare wheels.....	10				10		10					10
Spare poles.....	7				7		6				1	6
Forges.....	2				2		2					2
Battery wagons.....	1				1		1					1
Wheel harness.....	20				20	8	12					20
Lead harness.....	34				34	12	22					34
Axes (telling).....	3				3	3						3
Sponge buckets.....	24				24							24
Tar buckets.....	28				28		21					28
Water buckets.....	38				38		28					38
Handspikes.....	33				33		38					33
Gunnors' haversacks.....	32				32		33					33
Gunnors' gimlets.....	5				5		5					5
Lanyards.....	20						20					20
Lint stocks.....	4				4		4					4
Vent covers.....	14				14		14					14
Priming wires.....	22				22		25					22
Prolongs.....	15				15		15					15

[illegible]











TABLE E.

*Annual Return of the National Guard of California, Compiled from the Muster Rolls, July, 1886.*

LOCATION.	Aggregate	Non-commissioned Officers	Aids-de-Camp	Ordnance Department	Engineer's Department	Pay Department	Medical Department	Subsistence Department	Quartermaster's Department	Judge-Advocate's Department	Inspector-General's Department	Adjutant-General's Department	Brigadier-Generals	Major-Generals	Number of Companies
Sacramento	11		5		1	1	1			1	1	1			
San Francisco	1				1	1	1			1	2	1		1	
Los Angeles	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		3
San Francisco	15	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		30
Stockton	14	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		4
Sacramento	14			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		6
Red Bluff	13			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		1
Crescent City	12		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		1
Totals	108	7	17	7	8	8	8	7	7	8	15	9	6	1	45

\* Includes three Cadet Companies.

† Includes one Cadet Company.



TABLE E—Continued.

LOCATION.		Colonels	Lieutenant-Colonels	Majors	Adjutants	Ordnance Officers	Quartermasters	Commissaries	Paymasters	Inspectors Rifle Practice	Surgeons	Chaplains	Captains	First Lieutenants	Second Lieutenants	Sergeant-Majors	Quartermaster-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Musicians	Markers	Artificers	Privates	Total
<i>First Brigade.</i>																								
<i>Seventh Infantry Battalion.</i>																								
Los Angeles	Company "A"													1	1			6	6				47	61
San Diego	Company "B"												1	1				5	7				56	71
Los Angeles	Company "C"												1	1	1			5	8				47	63
<i>Second Brigade.</i>																								
<i>First Infantry Regiment.</i>																								
San Francisco.	Company "A"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		2	1	4	8	18				36
San Francisco.	Company "B"												1	1	1			5	6	4			42	62
San Francisco.	Company "C"												1	1	1			4	6	3	1		46	62
San Francisco.	Company "D"												1	1	1			6	8	3	1		55	76
San Francisco.	Company "E"												1	1	1			4	8	2	1		47	65
San Francisco.	Company "F"												1	1	1			6	7	3	1		55	73
San Francisco.	Company "G"												1	1	1			6	8	3	1		46	67
San Francisco.	Company "H"												1	1	1			4	4	3			42	60
San Francisco.	Second Artillery Regiment	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		1	5	6	20			45	81
San Francisco.	Company "A"												1	1	1		1	5	1				56	62
San Francisco.	Company "C"												1	1	1		1	5	8	3			49	75
San Francisco.	Company "D"												1	1	1		1	4	6	2			51	65
San Francisco.	Company "E"												1	1	1		1	3	2	3			46	61
San Francisco.	Company "F"												1	1	1		1	5	7	3			56	65
San Francisco.	Company "G"												1	1	1		1	2	2	2			60	64
San Francisco.	Company "H"												1	1	1		1	5	2	1			45	72
San Francisco.	Cadets												1	1	1		1	5	1				45	60
San Francisco.	Third Infantry Regiment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	4	8	17			41	34
San Francisco.	Company "A"												1	1	1		1	6	3				46	62
San Francisco.	Company "B"												1	1	1		1	6	3				46	61
San Francisco.	Company "C"												1	1	1		1	5	3	2			50	65





TABLE F.

*Enrolled Militia of California for the Year 1886.*

COUNTIES.	Number Enrolled in 1886.	COUNTIES.	Number Enrolled in 1886.
Alameda .....	8,599	Sacramento .....	4,417
Alpine .....	68	San Benito .....	557
Amador .....	1,449	San Bernardino .....	2,326
Butte .....	1,960	San Diego .....	2,469
Calaveras .....	1,206	San Francisco .....	41,081
Colusa .....	540	San Joaquin .....	5,937
Contra Costa .....	2,203	San Luis Obispo .....	1,519
Del Norte .....	305	San Mateo .....	998
El Dorado .....	1,303	Santa Barbara .....	1,665
Fresno .....	2,346	Santa Clara .....	3,640
Humboldt .....	3,248	Santa Cruz .....	2,034
Inyo .....	304	Shasta .....	1,021
Kern .....	927	Sierra .....	1,029
Lake .....	710	Siskiyou .....	1,435
Lassen .....	402	Solano .....	2,523
Los Angeles .....	7,765	Sonoma .....	3,897
Marin .....	1,626	Stanislaus .....	724
Mariposa .....	494	Sutter .....	971
Mendocino .....	1,195	Tehama .....	2,177
Merced .....	990	Trinity .....	500
Modoc .....	563	Tulare .....	1,359
Mono .....	1,250	Tuolumne .....	1,688
Monterey .....	3,098	Ventura .....	1,104
Napa .....	1,846	Yolo .....	4,248
Nevada .....	2,508	Yuba .....	1,617
Placer .....	2,385		
Plumas .....	986	Total .....	141,312



TABLE G.  
Consolidated Report of Target Practice of National Guard of California, held September 10, 1886, as Required by Law.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Regiment or Battalion.	Brigade.	Style of Arm.	No. of Company	Present and Shooting	Actual Score of Men Shooting	Possible Score of Men Shooting	Actual Percentage	Number Missing Target.
Company "A"	Seventh Infantry	First	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	64	19	228	475	48	2
Company "B"	Seventh Infantry	First	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	72	57	748	1,425	52	1
Company "C"	Seventh Infantry	First	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	64	27	282	675	42	
Totals of Seventh Inf. Bat.				200	103	1,258	2,575	49	3
Company "A"	First Infantry	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	58	29	291	725	40	
Company "B"	First Infantry	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	71	27	279	675	41	3
Company "C"	First Infantry	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	76	48	624	1,200	52	4
Company "D"	First Infantry	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	59	41	368	1,025	36	1
Company "E"	First Infantry	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	71	41	443	1,025	43	3
Company "F"	First Infantry	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	66	49	648	1,225	53	
Company "G"	First Infantry	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	58	36	400	900	44	
Company "H"	First Infantry	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.						
Totals of First Inf. Regt.				489	271	3,053	6,775	45	11
Company "A"	Second Artillery	Second	Revolvers, B. L., Cal. 45.	65	39	636	975	65	
Company "B"	Second Artillery	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	67	44	642	1,175	57	4
Company "C"	Second Artillery	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	62	40	557	1,000	56	
Company "D"	Second Artillery	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	62	33	325	825	48	1
Company "E"	Second Artillery	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	64	15	133	365	36	1
Company "F"	Second Artillery	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	61	56	646	1,400	48	5
Company "G"	Second Artillery	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	76	48	239	1,200	20	12
Company "H"	Second Artillery	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.						
Cadets									
Totals of Second Art. Regt.				458	275	3,648	6,940	53	23

TABLE G—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Regiment or Battalion.	Brigade.	Style of Arm.	No. of Company.	Present and Shooting.	Actual Score of Men Shooting.	Possible Score of Men Shooting.	Actual Percentage.	Number Missing Target.
Company "A"	Third Infantry	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	63	42	529	1,050	53	3
Company "B"	Third Infantry	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	64	22	175	550	30	5
Company "C"	Third Infantry	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	62	35	327	875	37	3
Company "D"	Third Infantry	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	77	43	377	1,075	35	5
Company "E"	Third Infantry	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	57	30	201	750	27	7
Company "F"	Third Infantry	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	81	28	326	500	65	5
Company "G"	Third Infantry	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	65	43	367	1,075	34	5
Company "H" (Cadets)	Third Infantry	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.						
Totals of Third Inf. Regt.				469	243	2,302	5,875	39	28
Company "A"	Fifth Infantry Regiment	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	61	30	350	750	47	3
Company "B"	Fifth Infantry Regiment	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	65	40	487	1,000	49	2
Company "C"	Fifth Infantry Regiment	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	61	40	595	1,000	60	
Company "D"	Fifth Infantry Regiment	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	61	16	257	400	61	
Company "E" (Cadets)	Fifth Infantry Regiment	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	61	38	331	950	55	5
Company "F"	Fifth Infantry Regiment	Second	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.						
Totals of Fifth Inf. Regt.				309	164	2,021	4,100	49	10
Company "A"	Sixth Infantry Battalion	Third	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	71	33	378	825	46	3
Company "B"	Sixth Infantry Battalion	Third	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	63	40	445	1,000	45	5
Company "C"	Sixth Infantry Battalion	Third	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.						
Company "D"	Sixth Infantry Battalion	Third	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.						
Totals of Sixth Inf. Bat.				134	73	823	1,825	45	8
Company "A"	First Artillery	Fourth	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	63	36	544	900	60	
Company "B"	First Artillery	Fourth	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	70	34	313	850	37	3
Company "C"	First Artillery	Fourth	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.	71	39	521	975	53	

Company "E".....	First Artillery.....	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.....	65	20	205	500	41	2
Company "F".....	First Artillery.....	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.....	60	41	535	1,025	52	-----
Company "G".....	First Artillery.....	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.....	58	38	523	950	55	2
Totals of First Art. Regt.....	-----	-----	387	208	2,641	5,200	51	7
San Francisco Hussars.....	Unattached.....	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.....	72	46	464	1,156	40	1
Eureka Guard.....	Unattached.....	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.....	62	42	514	1,050	49	-----
Chico Guard.....	Unattached.....	Springfield Rifles, B. L., Cal. 45.....	62	41	477	1,100	43	2
Totals.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

NOTE.—Company "C," Sixth Infantry Battalion, was excused from shooting. No returns from Company "F," Fifth Infantry Regiment, having reached these headquarters, their percentage cannot be given.

TABLE G—Continued.  
*Best Shot in each Company.*

NAME.	Company and Regiment.	Points.
George McClean.....	Company "A," Seventh Infantry Battalion.....	20
Captain Douglas Gunn.....	Company "B," Seventh Infantry Battalion.....	22
Corporal William E. Logan } Private Samuel Crawford }	Company "C," Seventh Infantry Battalion.....	20
Sergeant J. T. O'Brien.....	Company "A," First Infantry Regiment.....	18
Captain Geo. R. Burdick.....	Company "B," First Infantry Regiment.....	22
Captain John E. Klein..... Private T. E. Carson..... }	Company "C," First Infantry Regiment.....	22
Captain V. Kingwell.....	Company "D," First Infantry Regiment.....	18
Private H. C. Newman.....	Company "F," First Infantry Regiment.....	21
Private A. Johnson.....	Company "G," First Infantry Regiment.....	22
Second Lieutenant E. G. Essen.....	Company "H," First Infantry Regiment.....	21
Captain H. T. Sime..... Private A. McVicker..... }	Company "A," Second Artillery Regiment.....	24
Lieutenant H. J. Mangels } Private W. Decker..... }	Company "C," Second Artillery Regiment.....	23
First Sergeant J. Wagner.....	Company "D," Second Artillery Regiment.....	23
Private C. E. Fennell.....	Company "E," Second Artillery Regiment.....	21
First Lieutenant J. A. White.....	Company "F," Second Artillery Regiment.....	18
Private H. Baum.....	Company "G," Second Artillery Regiment.....	23
Corporal J. J. O'Connor } Private E. C. Grete..... }	Company "H," Second Artillery Regiment.....	18
Private W. Delury.....	Company "A," Third Infantry Regiment.....	22
Captain T. Drady.....	Company "B," Third Infantry Regiment.....	19
Private J. McGinness.....	Company "C," Third Infantry Regiment.....	22
Captain J. C. O'Connor.....	Company "D," Third Infantry Regiment.....	20
Second Lieutenant W. J. Burke } Sergeant Thomas Waters..... }	Company "E," Third Infantry Regiment.....	20
Sergeant H. C. Middleton, } Private D. Geary..... }	Company "F," Third Infantry Regiment.....	20
Private P. Slattery.....		
Private J. H. Shaughnessey.....	Company "G," Third Infantry Regiment.....	19
Sergeant E. Price..... Private F. D. Jackman..... }	Company "A," Fifth Infantry Regiment.....	21
Quartermaster Sergeant A. Elwell.....	Company "B," Fifth Infantry Regiment.....	22
Sergeant Smith.....	Company "C," Fifth Infantry Regiment.....	24
Sergeant G. E. Austin.....	Company "D," Fifth Infantry Regiment.....	21
Private S. S. Austin.....	Company "E," Fifth Infantry Regiment.....	19
Sergeant R. Llewellyn.....	San Francisco Hussars (Unattached).....	19
Private M. H. Peeman.....	Company "A," Sixth Infantry Battalion.....	21
Sergeant James Byrnes } Corporal J. Goodman..... }	Company "B," Sixth Infantry Battalion.....	19
Private J. Commings.....	Company "A," First Artillery Regiment.....	21
Sergeant L. Crackbon.....	Company "B," First Artillery Regiment.....	19
Private W. E. Hassell.....	Company "C," First Artillery Regiment.....	20
Sergeant A. Little.....	Company "E," First Artillery Regiment.....	21
Corporal F. V. Westcott.....	Company "F," First Artillery Regiment.....	22
Lieutenant M. H. Sheehan } Corporal F. P. Lowell..... }		
Private E. W. Bloom.....	Company "G," First Artillery Regiment.....	20
Private J. J. Heffernan.....		
Private F. Kunz.....		
Private W. V. Allen.....	Chico Guard (Unattached).....	21



TABLE H.

*Roster of Officers of the National Guard of California, October, 1886.*

NAME.	Grade.	Date of Rank.	Date of Commission.	Residence.
His Excellency George Stoneman, Governor and Commander-in-Chief				
George B. Coshby, Adjutant-General, ex officio Chief of Staff, Inspector-General, Chief of Ordnance, Quartermaster-General, and Commissary-General.	Brigadier General	Jan. 11, 1883.	Jan. 11, 1883.	Sacramento.
<i>General Staff.</i>				
Perric Kewen, Assistant Adjutant-General.	Colonel	May 18, 1886	May 18, 1886	Sacramento.
Wm. Hammond Hall, Chief Engineer	Colonel	Jan. 24, 1883	Feb. 1, 1883	Sacramento.
Cabel H. Maddox, Judge Advocate-General	Colonel	Sept. 1, 1883	Sept. 8, 1883	San José.
G. G. Tyrrell, Surgeon-General	Colonel	Jan. 30, 1883	Feb. 1, 1883	Sacramento.
A. Andrews, Paymaster-General	Colonel	Jan. 30, 1883	Feb. 1, 1883	San Francisco.
Chas. Sonntag, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice.	Colonel	Jan. 30, 1883	Feb. 1, 1883	San Francisco.
<i>Aids-de-Camp.</i>				
Chas. F. Hanlon	Lieutenant-Colonel	Oct. 25, 1883	Oct. 25, 1883	San Francisco.
George H. Kimball	Lieutenant-Colonel	Jan. 30, 1883	Feb. 1, 1883	San Francisco.
Harry W. Carroll	Lieutenant-Colonel	Jan. 30, 1883	Feb. 1, 1883	Sacramento.
Delmar E. Ashby	Lieutenant-Colonel	Jan. 30, 1883	Feb. 1, 1883	Petaluma.
Guy Shirley	Lieutenant-Colonel	Jan. 30, 1883	Feb. 1, 1883	Martinez.
<i>Major-General Commanding Division.</i>				
Walter Turnbull	Major-General	Jan. 30, 1883.	Feb. 1, 1883	San Francisco.
<i>Staff.</i>				
John R. Sayers, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff	Lieutenant-Colonel	April 21, 1886.	April 26, 1886	San Francisco.
T. H. Allen, Division Inspector	Lieutenant-Colonel	April 21, 1886	April 26, 1886	San Francisco.
John P. Irish, Ordnance Officer	Lieutenant-Colonel	Feb. 7, 1883	Feb. 10, 1883	Oakland.
Lyman C. Purke, Engineer Officer	Lieutenant-Colonel	Mar. 23, 1883	Mar. 26, 1883	San Francisco.
Henry J. Brady, Judge Advocate.	Lieutenant-Colonel	Feb. 6, 1883	Feb. 10, 1883	San Francisco.
Warren B. English, Quartermaster	Lieutenant-Colonel	Feb. 12, 1883	Feb. 14, 1883	San Francisco.
William Forsyth, Commissary	Lieutenant-Colonel	Feb. 7, 1883	Feb. 10, 1883	San Francisco.
J. C. Tucker, Surgeon	Lieutenant-Colonel	Feb. 6, 1883	Feb. 10, 1883	Oakland.
M. H. Hecht, Paymaster	Lieutenant-Colonel	April 21, 1886.	April 26, 1886	San Francisco.
Robert McKillican, Inspector of Rifle Practice	Lieutenant-Colonel	Feb. 12, 1883	Feb. 14, 1883	Oakland.
F. E. Whitney, Aid-de-Camp	Major	Nov. 22, 1884	Nov. 24, 1884	Oakland.

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME.	Grade.	Date of Rank.	Date of Commission.	Residence.
John R. Mathews	Brigadier General	Feb. 20, 1885	Mar. 11, 1885	Los Angeles.
<i>Staff.</i>				
L. S. Butler, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff	Major	Sept. 24, 1884	Nov. 12, 1884	Los Angeles.
J. D. Harvey, Brigade Inspector	Major	April 15, 1885	April 28, 1885	Los Angeles.
E. L. Stern, Ordnance Officer	Major	April 15, 1885	April 28, 1885	Los Angeles.
C. H. Watts, Engineer Officer	Major	Oct. 13, 1884	Nov. 12, 1884	Pasadena.
Walter D. Stephens, Judge Advocate	Major	April 15, 1885	April 28, 1885	Los Angeles.
J. G. Estudillo, Quartermaster	Major	April 15, 1885	April 28, 1885	Los Angeles.
Arnold Wentseher, Commissary	Major	June 28, 1882	July 20, 1882	San Diego.
Joseph Kurtz, Surgeon	Major	April 5, 1883	April 12, 1883	Los Angeles.
G. H. Bonebrake, Paymaster	Major	April 15, 1885	April 28, 1885	Los Angeles.
Abbott Kinney, Inspector of Rifle Practice	Major	April 15, 1885	April 28, 1885	Los Angeles.
F. W. Potts, Aid-de-Camp	Captain	Oct. 13, 1884	Nov. 12, 1884	Los Angeles.
D. McFarland, Aid-de-Camp	Captain	April 15, 1885	April 28, 1885	Los Angeles.
SEVENTH INFANTRY BATTALION.				
<i>Field and Staff.</i>				
Wm. H. H. Russell, commanding	Major	Aug. 12, 1885	Oct. 12, 1885	Los Angeles.
A. M. Green, Adjutant	Captain	Jan. 3, 1886	Aug. 16, 1886	Los Angeles.
Thos. M. Plotts, Ordnance Officer	First Lieutenant	Jan. 3, 1886	Aug. 16, 1886	Los Angeles.
Joseph Hannon, Surgeon	Major	Jan. 3, 1886	Aug. 16, 1886	Los Angeles.
J. M. Van Zandt, Paymaster	First Lieutenant	Jan. 3, 1886	Aug. 16, 1886	San Diego.
C. N. Wilson, Commissary	First Lieutenant	Jan. 3, 1886	Aug. 16, 1886	Los Angeles.
J. D. Gilchrist, Inspector of Rifle Practice	First Lieutenant	Jan. 3, 1886	Aug. 16, 1886	Los Angeles.
P. W. Dorsey, Chaplain	Captain	Jan. 3, 1886	Aug. 16, 1886	Los Angeles.
<i>Company "A."</i>				
A. B. Chapman	Captain			
	First Lieutenant			
	Second Lieutenant	Jan. 20, 1886	April 12, 1886	Los Angeles.
<i>Company "B."</i>				
Douglas Gunn	Captain	Oct. 12, 1881	Jan. 23, 1882	San Diego.
George M. Dannels	First Lieutenant	June 8, 1882	Dec. 18, 1882	San Diego.
J. B. Boyd	Second Lieutenant	Jan. 8, 1886	Mar. 23, 1886	San Diego.



TABLE H--Continued.

NAME.	Grade.	Date of Rank.	Date of Commission.	Residence.
<i>Company "C."</i>				
F. A. Baldwin.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Jan. 28, 1886.....	Feb. 12, 1886.....	San Francisco.
John E. Klein.....	Captain.....	Jan. 5, 1885.....	Feb. 10, 1885.....	San Francisco.
Samuel H. Palmer.....	First Lieutenant.....	Jan. 5, 1885.....	Feb. 10, 1885.....	San Francisco.
Chas. Jansen.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Jan. 5, 1885.....	Feb. 13, 1885.....	San Francisco.
<i>Company "D."</i>				
Vincent Kingswell.....	Captain.....	Oct. 29, 1884.....	Dec. 27, 1884.....	San Francisco.
Wm. T. Nelson.....	First Lieutenant.....	Oct. 29, 1884.....	Jan. 26, 1885.....	San Francisco.
Frank M. Zeising.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Oct. 29, 1884.....	Feb. 10, 1885.....	San Francisco.
<i>Company "F."</i>				
G. W. Langley.....	Captain.....	Feb. 16, 1886.....	Mar. 24, 1886.....	San Francisco.
R. J. Loughery.....	First Lieutenant.....	Feb. 16, 1886.....	April 1, 1886.....	San Francisco.
<i>Company "G."</i>				
Chas. L. Tilden.....	Captain.....	Sept. 17, 1883.....	Sept. 29, 1883.....	San Francisco.
Henry W. Adams.....	First Lieutenant.....	Jan. 28, 1884.....	Feb. 4, 1884.....	San Francisco.
William Sumner.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Mar. 9, 1885.....	April 27, 1885.....	San Francisco.
<i>Company "H."</i>				
Hyman P. Bush.....	Captain.....	April 12, 1872.....	April 22, 1872.....	San Francisco.
William H. Fraser.....	First Lieutenant.....	April 21, 1884.....	May 27, 1884.....	San Francisco.
James M. Duncan.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Jan. 22, 1885.....	July 30, 1885.....	San Francisco.
SECOND ARTILLERY REGIMENT.				
<i>Field and Staff.</i>				
John T. Cutting.....	Colonel.....	Dec. 17, 1885.....	Dec. 21, 1885.....	San Francisco.
David Wilder.....	Lieutenant-Colonel.....	Aug. 4, 1881.....	Aug. 20, 1881.....	San Francisco.
Edward G. Sprowl.....	Major.....	April 2, 1885.....	April 27, 1885.....	San Francisco.
..... Adjutant.....	Captain.....	May 21, 1886.....	June 4, 1886.....	San Francisco.
A. D. Cutler, Ordnance Officer.....	First Lieutenant.....	Mar. 8, 1886.....	Sept. 3, 1886.....	San Francisco.
E. L. F. Moran, Quartermaster.....	First Lieutenant.....	Jan. 1, 1886.....	Jan. 11, 1886.....	San Francisco.
Frederick Tillman, Jr., Commissary.....	First Lieutenant.....	Jan. 1, 1886.....	Jan. 25, 1886.....	San Francisco.
W. F. M. McAllister, Surgeon.....	Major.....	Jan. 27, 1886.....	Jan. 25, 1886.....	San Francisco.
J. G. Giesting, Paymaster.....	First Lieutenant.....	Jan. 1, 1886.....	Jan. 11, 1886.....	San Francisco.



H. H. Scott, Inspector of Rifle Practice. Robert Mackenzie, Chaplain.	First Lieutenant. Captain.	Aug. 7, 1886. Aug. 1, 1886.	Sept. 3, 1886. Sept. 3, 1886.	San Francisco. San Francisco.
<i>Company "A."</i>				
Hugh T. Sime. William Macdonald. John Beatty. Charles C. Fisher.	Captain. First Lieutenant. First Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant.	July 20, 1885. Feb. 20, 1883. July 20, 1885. Feb. 20, 1883.	Aug. 13, 1885. Nov. 24, 1883. Oct. 12, 1885. Mar. 26, 1883.	San Francisco. San Francisco. San Francisco. San Francisco.
<i>Company "C."</i>				
Adolph Huber. Henry J. Mangels. Dietrick Wielbern.	Captain. First Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant.	Dec. 1, 1884. Dec. 1, 1884. Dec. 1, 1884.	Dec. 22, 1884. Jan. 7, 1885. Jan. 7, 1885.	San Francisco. San Francisco. San Francisco.
<i>Company "D."</i>				
Philip Newman. John H. Luderman. John Muzio.	Captain. First Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant.	Nov. 30, 1880. Dec. 23, 1884. Dec. 23, 1884.	Jan. 10, 1881. April 1, 1884. April 1, 1884.	San Francisco. San Francisco. San Francisco.
<i>Company "E."</i>				
John H. Flynn. F. F. McCarthy. James S. Howard.	Captain. First Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant.	July 31, 1886. July 31, 1886. July 31, 1886.	Aug. 28, 1886. Sept. 7, 1886. Aug. 28, 1886.	San Francisco. San Francisco. San Francisco.
<i>Company "F."</i>				
Prescott Loring. James A. White.	Captain. First Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant.	Mar. 26, 1885. May 19, 1885.	April 13, 1885. June 8, 1885.	San Francisco. San Francisco.
<i>Company "G."</i>				
J. W. Reinfield. Charles F. O'Neil. John J. Kelly.	Captain. First Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant.	April 19, 1886. Aug. 20, 1886. Oct. 2, 1886.	May 5, 1886. Oct. 16, 1886. Oct. 13, 1886.	San Francisco. San Francisco. San Francisco.
<i>Company "H."</i>				
William D. Waters. Henry F. Horn.	Captain. First Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant.	Mar. 9, 1883. June 3, 1886.	Mar. 26, 1883. Aug. 18, 1886.	San Francisco. San Francisco.
<i>Cadet Company.</i>				
Robert S. Atkins. Gallard Stoney. C. E. Mooser.	Captain. First Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant.	April 6, 1885. Nov. 1, 1885. Jan. 1, 1886.	Sept. 2, 1885. Nov. 23, 1885. Jan. 11, 1886.	San Francisco. San Francisco. San Francisco.

TABLE H—Continued.

NAME.	Grade.	Date of Rank.	Date of Commission.	Residence.
<b>THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT.</b>				
<i>Field and Staff.</i>				
Robert Tobin	Colonel	June 21, 1883.	June 29, 1883.	San Francisco.
Patrick Boland	Lieutenant-Colonel	Mar. 19, 1884.	April 4, 1884.	San Francisco.
Thomas F. Barry	Major	April 18, 1884.	June 2, 1884.	San Francisco.
P. M. Delany, Adjutant	Captain	July 1, 1883.	July 25, 1883.	San Francisco.
John E. Miller, Ordnance Officer	First Lieutenant	Feb. 15, 1886.	Mar. 18, 1886.	San Francisco.
William D. Lawton, Quartermaster	First Lieutenant	July 11, 1883.	July 25, 1883.	San Francisco.
A. C. MacAlpin, Commissary	First Lieutenant	Sept. 1, 1886.	Sept. 3, 1886.	Oakland.
Francis B. Kane, Surgeon	Major	July 11, 1883.	July 25, 1883.	San Francisco.
B. P. Oliver, Paymaster	First Lieutenant	July 11, 1883.	July 25, 1883.	San Francisco.
J. J. O'Brien, Inspector of Rifle Practice	First Lieutenant	July 11, 1883.	July 25, 1883.	San Francisco.
J. E. Cottle, Chaplain	Captain	July 11, 1883.	July 25, 1883.	San Francisco.
<i>Company "A."</i>				
Robert Cleary	Captain	April 18, 1883.	May 19, 1883.	San Francisco.
Daniel Foley	First Lieutenant	Feb. 5, 1885.	Feb. 25, 1885.	San Francisco.
Miles J. Bolger	Second Lieutenant	April 23, 1885.	July 30, 1885.	San Francisco.
<i>Company "B."</i>				
Thomas Drady	Captain	April 18, 1883.	May 19, 1883.	San Francisco.
Thomas J. Dillon	First Lieutenant	May 22, 1885.	July 30, 1885.	San Francisco.
Charles T. Stanley	Second Lieutenant	May 22, 1885.	July 30, 1885.	San Francisco.
<i>Company "C."</i>				
Henry Levy	Captain	April 18, 1883.	May 19, 1883.	San Francisco.
Martin Ryan	First Lieutenant	April 18, 1883.	May 19, 1883.	San Francisco.
	Second Lieutenant			
<i>Company "D."</i>				
J. C. O'Connor	Captain	April 18, 1883.	May 19, 1883.	San Francisco.
John J. Dwyer	First Lieutenant	Mar. 24, 1886.	April 13, 1886.	San Francisco.
Timothy Sullivan	Second Lieutenant	June 17, 1885.	July 30, 1885.	San Francisco.
<i>Company "E."</i>				
Edward I. Sheehan	Captain	Aug. 13, 1886.	Sept. 7, 1886.	San Francisco.
Daniels J. Nicolls	First Lieutenant	Mar. 26, 1886.	May 5, 1886.	San Francisco.
William J. Burke	Second Lieutenant	Mar. 26, 1886.	June 17, 1886.	San Francisco.

<i>Company "A."</i>					
James F. Smith	Captain	June 30, 1884	Aug. 13, 1884	San Francisco.	
William M. Sullivan	First Lieutenant	June 30, 1884	Aug. 13, 1884	San Francisco.	
Frank W. Warren	Second Lieutenant	June 30, 1884	Aug. 13, 1884	San Francisco.	
<i>Company "G."</i>					
Daniel J. Driscoll	Captain	March 2, 1885	March 12, 1885	San Francisco.	
Peter J. Quinn	First Lieutenant	April 27, 1886	June 17, 1886	San Francisco.	
<i>Company "H"—Cadets.</i>					
S. J. Ruddell	Captain	July 12, 1886	Sept. 3, 1886	San Francisco.	
Philip A. Doherty	First Lieutenant	July 12, 1886	Sept. 3, 1886	San Francisco.	
James F. Burns	Second Lieutenant	July 12, 1886	Sept. 3, 1886	San Francisco.	
FIFTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.					
<i>Field and Staff.</i>					
Horace D. Ranlett	Colonel	Aug. 4, 1885	Aug. 5, 1885	San Francisco.	
James M. Donahue	Lieutenant-Colonel	Aug. 4, 1885	Aug. 5, 1885	San Francisco.	
Carlton C. Coleman	Major	Sept. 12, 1885	Sept. 19, 1885	San Francisco.	
Edward W. Coleman	Captain	July 16, 1886	July 16, 1886	San Francisco.	
Charles L. Biglow, Quartermaster	First Lieutenant	Jan. 1, 1886	Jan. 26, 1886	San Francisco.	
Thos. F. Meagher, Commissary	First Lieutenant	July 17, 1886	July 21, 1886	San Francisco.	
Frank P. Green, Surgeon	Major	April 26, 1886	April 26, 1886	San Francisco.	
E. L. Dawson, Paymaster	First Lieutenant	Jan. 1, 1886	Jan. 11, 1886	San José.	
Sheldon I. Kellogg, Inspector of Rifle Practice	First Lieutenant	July 16, 1886	July 16, 1886	Oakland.	
Osgood C. Wheeler, Chaplain	Captain	Aug. 13, 1883	Aug. 17, 1883	Oakland.	
<i>Company "A."</i>					
Joseph B. Lauck	Captain	Aug. 26, 1886	Oct. 16, 1886	San Francisco.	
B. Y. Morris	First Lieutenant	June 10, 1886	Aug. 18, 1886	Oakland.	
George C. Pardee	Second Lieutenant	Aug. 12, 1885	Aug. 28, 1885	Oakland.	
<i>Company "B."</i>					
Albert K. Whittion	Captain	Dec. 3, 1883	Dec. 19, 1883	San José.	
Thos. F. Morrison	First Lieutenant	Oct. 1, 1885	Oct. 26, 1885	San José.	
A. W. Ingalsbe	Second Lieutenant	Oct. 1, 1885	Oct. 26, 1885	San José.	
<i>Company "C."</i>					
D. B. Fairbanks	Captain	Oct. 10, 1882	Nov. 28, 1882	Petaluma.	
G. W. Zartman	First Lieutenant	Oct. 10, 1882	Nov. 28, 1882	Petaluma.	
Joseph Naylor	Second Lieutenant	June 15, 1885	July 30, 1885	Petaluma.	

TABLE H—Continued.

NAME.	Grade.	Date of Rank.	Date of Commission.	Residence.
<i>Company "D."</i>				
J. D. Lawton	Captain	May 14, 1885	July 30, 1885	San Rafael.
William Elliott	Second Lieutenant	May 14, 1885	June 30, 1885	San Rafael.
<i>Company "E"—Cadets.</i>				
Frank H. Swett	Captain	Jan. 1, 1886	Feb. 2, 1886	Santa Rosa.
Louis W. Juilliard	First Lieutenant	Nov. 16, 1885	Nov. 25, 1885	Santa Rosa.
Henry W. Hudson	Second Lieutenant	Jan. 1, 1886	Jan. 18, 1886	Santa Rosa.
<i>Company "F."</i>				
Charles E. Parsons	Captain	Nov. 16, 1885	Jan. 2, 1886	Oakland.
UNATTACHED COMPANIES.				
<i>San Francisco Hussars.</i>				
C. C. Keene	Captain	March 29, 1876	Dec. 18, 1876	San Francisco.
S. P. Blumenberg	First Lieutenant	Dec. 2, 1885	Jan. 5, 1886	San Francisco.
James Eaton	Second Lieutenant	April 14, 1886	April 27, 1886	San Francisco.
Eugene Lehe	Brigadier-General	Oct. 2, 1886	Oct. 13, 1886	Stockton.
THIRD BRIGADE, N. G. C.				
<i>Staff.</i>				
Samuel M. Woods, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.	Major	Aug. 1, 1885	Aug. 7, 1885	Stockton.
John D. Gall, Brigade Inspector	Major	Aug. 1, 1885	Aug. 7, 1885	Stockton.
C. W. Dohrman, Ordnance	Major	Aug. 1, 1885	Aug. 7, 1885	Stockton.
James M. Garwood, Engineer Officer	Major	May 23, 1884	June 2, 1884	Stockton.
Joseph C. Campbell, Judge Advocate	Major	Feb. 26, 1880	March 8, 1880	Stockton.
Robert W. Henderson, Quartermaster	Major	April 9, 1880	April 13, 1880	Stockton.
Austin B. Sperry, Commissary	Major	Sept. 26, 1882	Oct. 5, 1882	Stockton.
Asa Clark, Surgeon	Major	Feb. 26, 1880	March 8, 1880	Stockton.
Wm. H. Butterick, Paymaster	Major	May 8, 1883	May 4, 1883	Stockton.
Morgan D. Baker, Inspector of Rifle Practice	Major	May 2, 1878	May 3, 1878	Stockton.
R. E. Woodworth, Aid-de-Camp	Captain	Aug. 1, 1885	Aug. 7, 1885	Stockton.
G. E. Colwell, Aid-de-Camp	Captain	June 21, 1886	June 21, 1886	Stockton.



## SIXTH INFANTRY BATTALION.

*Field and Staff.*

James H. Budd	Lieutenant-Colonel		
Wm. M. Gibson, Adjutant*	Major	Aug. 20, 1885	Sept. 29, 1885
O. J. Meade, Ordnance Officer	Captain	Nov. 9, 1885	Nov. 11, 1885
W. A. Long, Quartermaster	First Lieutenant	April 13, 1886	April 15, 1886
W. H. Tuggle, Paymaster	First Lieutenant	Feb. 18, 1886	Feb. 27, 1886
Thomas Phillips, Surgeon	Major	Nov. 9, 1886	Nov. 11, 1886
B. C. Crawford, Commissary	First Lieutenant	Feb. 18, 1886	Feb. 27, 1886
R. B. Oulahan, Inspector of Rifle Practice	First Lieutenant	Nov. 9, 1885	Nov. 11, 1885
<i>Company "A."</i>			
J. B. Douglass	Captain	Sept. 6, 1886	Oct. 16, 1886
W. R. Johnson	First Lieutenant	March 22, 1886	April 2, 1886
<i>Company "B."</i>			
John J. Nunan	Captain	May 21, 1884	June 29, 1884
Edward Byrnes	First Lieutenant	Feb. 15, 1886	March 23, 1886
Joseph Goodman	Second Lieutenant	Feb. 15, 1886	March 23, 1886
<i>Company "C."</i>			
M. W. Müller	Captain	June 15, 1885	June 30, 1885
Stuart S. Wright	First Lieutenant	June 15, 1885	June 30, 1885
Clinton T. Swan	Second Lieutenant	Dec. 12, 1885	Dec. 24, 1885
<i>Company "D"—Cadets.</i>			
James H. Cassidy	Captain	April 10, 1886	April 20, 1886
W. O. Hatch	First Lieutenant	April 10, 1886	April 20, 1886
R. K. Whitmore	Second Lieutenant	April 10, 1886	April 20, 1886
<i>FOURTH BRIGADE, N. G. C.</i>			
John T. Carey	Brigadier-General	Feb. 6, 1883	Feb. 10, 1883
<i>Staff.</i>			
C. H. Hubbard, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff	Major	Aug. 3, 1885	Aug. 13, 1885
Frank D. Ryan, Brigade Inspector	Major	Aug. 3, 1885	Aug. 13, 1885
August Heilbron, Ordnance Officer	Major	Jan. 19, 1880	Jan. 26, 1880
Wm. J. Davis, Engineer Officer	Major	Nov. 16, 1881	Dec. 3, 1881
W. C. Van Fleet, Judge Advocate	Major	Jan. 19, 1880	Jan. 26, 1880
H. A. Weaver, Quartermaster	Major	May 25, 1882	June 8, 1882

\* Major Wm. M. Gibson, retired, detailed as Adjutant.

TABLE H—Continued.

NAME.	Grade.	Date of Rank.	Date of Commission.	Residence.
Wm. McLaughlin, Commissary	Major	Feb. 19, 1883.	Feb. 27, 1883.	Sacramento.
W. Gardner, Surgeon	Major	Feb. 19, 1883.	Feb. 27, 1883.	Sacramento.
Joseph Hahn, Paymaster	Major	Feb. 19, 1883.	Feb. 27, 1883.	Sacramento.
W. S. Leuke, Inspector of Rifle Practice	Major	Oct. 16, 1883.	Oct. 30, 1883.	Sacramento.
J. A. Sheehan, Aid-de-Camp	Captain	Nov. 16, 1881.	Dec. 3, 1881.	Sacramento.
Charles S. Houghton, Aid-de-Camp	Captain	Aug. 3, 1885.	Aug. 13, 1885.	Sacramento.
FIRST ARTILLERY REGIMENT.				
<i>Field and Staff.</i>				
T. W. Sheehan	Colonel	Oct. 15, 1881.	Oct. 31, 1881.	Sacramento.
John W. Guthrie	Lieutenant-Colonel	Nov. 16, 1881.	Dec. 3, 1881.	Sacramento.
E. H. McKee	Major	Mar. 31, 1880.	April 5, 1880.	Sacramento.
Fred. Neary, Adjutant	Captain	Nov. 5, 1881.	Nov. 16, 1881.	Sacramento.
D. J. Long, Ordnance Officer	First Lieutenant	May 5, 1880.	May 19, 1880.	Sacramento.
Harry W. Rivett, Quartermaster	First Lieutenant	June 3, 1884.	June 26, 1884.	Sacramento.
David Tobias, Commissary	First Lieutenant	Nov. 5, 1881.	Nov. 16, 1881.	Woodland.
Henry S. Welch, Surgeon	Major	April 27, 1880.	May 19, 1880.	Nevada City.
A. J. Plant, Paymaster	First Lieutenant	Jan. 12, 1885.	Jan. 13, 1885.	Sacramento.
John Miller, Inspector of Rifle Practice	First Lieutenant	April 29, 1882.	May 16, 1882.	Sacramento.
Carroll M. Davis, Chaplain	Captain	Nov. 27, 1885.	Dec. 2, 1885.	Sacramento.
Company "A."				
Thos. W. Stevens	Captain	Oct. 7, 1884.	Nov. 12, 1884.	Sacramento.
F. W. Birdsall	First Lieutenant	Aug. 5, 1885.	Aug. 13, 1885.	Sacramento.
Philip J. Glas	Second Lieutenant	June 30, 1885.	July 30, 1885.	Sacramento.
Company "B."				
John Cook	Captain	June 29, 1882.	July 27, 1882.	Sacramento.
Thos. T. Wiseman	Senior First Lieutenant	May 26, 1885.	June 15, 1885.	Sacramento.
Edgar B. Carroll	Junior First Lieutenant	June 26, 1884.	July 16, 1884.	Sacramento.
Samuel Kay	Senior Second Lieutenant	June 3, 1885.	June 25, 1885.	Sacramento.
Chas. B. Strong	Junior Second Lieutenant	April 4, 1886.	April 27, 1886.	Sacramento.
Company "C."				
John A. Rapp	Captain	Nov. 11, 1873.	Jan. 10, 1874.	Nevada City.
George A. Nibell	First Lieutenant	Dec. 18, 1883.	Feb. 5, 1884.	Nevada City.
Preston Simonds	Second Lieutenant	Jan. 4, 1884.	Feb. 15, 1884.	Nevada City.

Company "E."					
Harris Weinstock.....	Captain.....	Oct. 21, 1884.....	Nov. 12, 1884.....	Sacramento.	
George W. Safford.....	First Lieutenant.....	Feb. 9, 1885.....	Feb. 25, 1885.....	Sacramento.	
Henry I. Seymour.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Dec. 17, 1885.....	Jan. 2, 1886.....	Sacramento.	
Company "F."					
William H. Carson.....	Captain.....	April 24, 1886.....	June 17, 1886.....	Woodland.	
Thomas G. Hughes.....	First Lieutenant.....	April 4, 1885.....	April 22, 1885.....	Woodland.	
John G. Lee.....	Second Lieutenant.....	April 24, 1886.....	June 17, 1886.....	Woodland.	
Company "G."					
Thomas B. Hall.....	Captain.....	June 29, 1885.....	July 30, 1885.....	Sacramento.	
Maurice H. Sheehan.....	First Lieutenant.....	Jan. 14, 1884.....	Feb. 1, 1884.....	Sacramento.	
Peter Flaherty.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Jan. 14, 1884.....	April 8, 1884.....	Sacramento.	
FIFTH BRIGADE, N. G. C.					
Charles Cadwalader.....	Brigadier-General.....	April 1, 1873.....	April 6, 1877.....	Red Bluff.	
Staff.					
Charles T. Alvord, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.....	Major.....	Aug. 10, 1878.....	Aug. 12, 1878.....	Red Bluff.	
Gorham G. Kimball, Brigade Inspector.....	Major.....	Mar. 2, 1876.....	May 6, 1876.....	Red Bluff.	
Joseph S. Cone, Ordnance Officer.....	Major.....	Oct. 10, 1876.....	Oct. 24, 1876.....	Red Bluff.	
Engineer Officer.					
Albert F. Jones, Judge Advocate.....	Major.....	Mar. 2, 1880.....	Mar. 5, 1880.....	Oroville.	
Jas. W. B. Montgomery, Quartermaster.....	Major.....	Nov. 24, 1877.....	Nov. 28, 1877.....	Cana.	
Charles F. Foster, Commissary.....	Major.....	Sept. 21, 1885.....	Sept. 29, 1885.....	Red Bluff.	
James S. Cameron, Surgeon.....	Major.....	Mar. 2, 1876.....	April 14, 1876.....	Red Bluff.	
Thos. R. Ryan, Paymaster.....	Major.....	Feb. 13, 1880.....	Feb. 17, 1880.....	Red Bluff.	
John Brady, Inspector of Rifle Practice.....	Major.....	Aug. 10, 1878.....	Aug. 12, 1878.....	Red Bluff.	
H. A. Rawson, Aid-de-Camp.....	Captain.....	Feb. 13, 1880.....	Feb. 17, 1880.....	Red Bluff.	
W. R. Williams, Aid-de-Camp.....	Captain.....	June 13, 1885.....	June 20, 1885.....	Red Bluff.	
Chico Guard (unattached).					
H. T. Batchelder.....	Captain.....	Dec. 22, 1879.....	Jan. 13, 1880.....	Chico.	
R. M. Jones.....	First Lieutenant.....	June 26, 1886.....	Sept. 13, 1886.....	Chico.	
J. H. Gumbly.....	Second Lieutenant.....	June 26, 1886.....	Sept. 13, 1886.....	Chico.	
SIXTH BRIGADE, N. G. C.					
Joseph G. Wall.....	Brigadier-General.....	Feb. 18, 1876.....	April 4, 1876.....	Crescent City.	

TABLE H—Continued.

NAME.	Grade.	Date of Rank.	Date of Commission.	Residence.
<i>Staff.</i>				
James Brookfield, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff	Major	Oct. 30, 1880	Nov. 8, 1880	Crescent City.
Chas. H. Gardner, Brigade Inspector	Major	April 12, 1883	April 24, 1883	Crescent City.
L. F. Cooper, Engineer Officer	Major	April 19, 1876	May 4, 1876	Crescent City.
Pierce H. Ryan, Ordnance Officer	Major	April 19, 1876	May 4, 1876	Eureka.
John G. Chapman, Judge Advocate	Major	Mar. 2, 1883	Mar. 2, 1883	Arcata.
J. E. Murphy, Quartermaster	Major	April 19, 1876	May 4, 1876	Crescent City.
M. B. Adams, Commissary	Major	April 19, 1876	May 4, 1876	Arcata.
Levi Force, Surgeon	Major	April 19, 1876	May 4, 1876	Arcata.
George W. Tack, Paymaster	Major	April 26, 1884	May 16, 1884	Arcata.
Frank S. Duff, Inspector of Rifle Practice	Major	April 19, 1876	May 4, 1876	Crescent City.
Joseph A. Wall, Aid-de-Camp	Major	May 26, 1880	June 4, 1880	Eureka.
George E. Tryon, Aid-de-Camp	Captain	April 12, 1883	April 24, 1883	Crescent City.
	Captain	April 19, 1876	May 4, 1876	Smith River.
<i>Eureka Guard (unattached).</i>				
A. W. Hanna	Captain	Feb. 12, 1885	Mar. 11, 1885	Eureka.
F. A. Cutler	First Lieutenant	Feb. 18, 1886	April 12, 1886	Eureka.
William D. Crichton	Second Lieutenant	Feb. 12, 1885	Mar. 11, 1885	Eureka.



TABLE I.  
*Retired List of Commissioned Officers, N. G. C.*

NAME.	Rank, etc., held at date of application to be placed upon Retired List.	Date of Application.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
John McComb.....	Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Brigade.....	Dec. 10, 1881.....	Dec. 14, 1881.....	Retired with rank of Brigadier-General, from November 23, 1875, per S. O. No. 91, series 1881.
James A. Shepherd.....	Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Brigade.....	Oct. 2, 1886.....	Oct. 2, 1886.....	Retired with rank of Brigadier-General, from October 2, 1886, per S. O. No. 52, series 1886.
Oscar Woodhams.....	Colonel First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, N. G. C.....	May 10, 1880.....	May 15, 1880.....	Retired with rank of Colonel, from December 1, 1877, per S. O. No. 41, series 1880.
John A. Turner.....	Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General State of California.....	May 1, 1882.....	May 13, 1882.....	Retired with rank of Colonel, from February 3, 1880, per G. O. No. 10, series 1882.
Creed Haymond.....	Colonel First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade.....	Aug. 30, 1881.....	Oct. 3, 1881.....	Retired with rank of Colonel, from March 31, 1880, per S. O. No. 72, series 1881.
William Harney.....	Colonel, Paymaster-General on Staff of Commander-in-Chief.....	Jan. 17, 1882.....	Jan. 19, 1882.....	Retired with rank of Colonel, from —, per S. O. No. 4, series 1882.
C. Mason Kinne.....	Colonel, Paymaster-General on Staff of Commander-in-Chief.....	Jan. 8, 1883.....	Jan. 10, 1883.....	Retired with rank of Colonel, from January 19, 1882, per S. O. No. 4, series 1883.
George W. Granniss.....	Colonel, Chief Engineer on Staff of Commander-in-Chief.....	Jan. 25, 1883.....	Jan. 26, 1883.....	Retired with rank of Colonel, from January 26, 1880, per S. O. No. 10, series 1883.
W. R. Smedberg.....	Colonel Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade.....	Aug. 12, 1885.....	Nov. 19, 1885.....	Retired with rank of Colonel, from October 13, 1876, per S. O. No. 58, series 1885.
H. H. Thrall.....	Lieutenant-Colonel Second Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	Mar. 23, 1880.....	April 1, 1880.....	Retired with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from February 15, 1876, per S. O. No. 24, series 1880.
M. C. Bateman.....	Lieutenant-Colonel Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	April 1, 1879.....	April 4, 1879.....	Retired with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from March 11, 1871, per S. O. No. 12, series 1879.
Charles Quinn.....	Lieutenant-Colonel Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	June 10, 1881.....	June 24, 1881.....	Retired with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from March 15, 1879, per S. O. No. 34, series 1881.
A. W. Von Schmidt.....	Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Engineer on Staff of Major-General Commanding Division.....	Jan. 30, 1882.....	Feb. 27, 1882.....	Retired with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from —, per S. O. No. 11, series 1882.

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME.	Rank, etc., held at date of application to be placed upon Retired List.	Date of Application.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
J. M. Litchfield .....	Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General on Staff of Major-General Commanding Division .....	Jan. 22, 1883..	Jan. 25, 1883..	Retired with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from April 22, 1880, per S. O. No. 9, series 1883.
S. D. Mayer .....	Lieutenant-Colonel, Paymaster on Staff of Major-General Commanding Division .....	Jan. 22, 1883..	Jan. 25, 1883..	Retired with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from January 22, 1880, per S. O. No. 9, series 1883.
H. J. Burns .....	Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector of Rifle Practice on Staff of Major-General Commanding Division .....	Jan. 23, 1883..	Feb. 17, 1883..	Retired with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from January 22, 1880, per S. O. No. 9, series 1883.
C. McLean .....	Lieutenant-Colonel, Aid-de-Camp, Staff Commander-in-Chief .....	July 3, 1886 ..	July 20, 1886..	Retired with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from July 20, 1886, per S. O. No. 4, series 1886.
P. R. O'Brien .....	Major First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade .....	Sept. 25, 1878 ..	Dec. 31, 1879 ..	Retired with rank of Major, from July 24, 1868, per S. O. No. 41, series 1879.
J. J. Conlin .....	Major Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	June 15, 1881 ..	June 24, 1881 ..	Retired with rank of Major, from March 11, 1871, per S. O. No. 35, series 1881.
D. W. Laird .....	Major, Ordnance Officer on Staff of Brigadier-General Commanding Second Brigade .....	July 16, 1880 ..	Aug. 5, 1880 ..	Retired with rank of Major, from January 5, 1875, per S. O. No. 51, series 1880.
Fred. G. Smith .....	Major, Brigade Inspector on Staff of Brigadier-General Commanding Second Brigade .....	.....	Aug. 13, 1880 ..	Retired with rank of Major, from April 4, 1877, per S. O. No. 53, series 1880.
R. H. Savage .....	Major, Paymaster on Staff of Brigadier-General Commanding Second Brigade .....	Feb. 23, 1880 ..	Feb. 26, 1880 ..	Retired with rank of Major, from April 4, 1877, per S. O. No. 9, series 1880.
Edwin J. Fraser .....	Major, Surgeon Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	.....	Sept. 4, 1882 ..	Retired with rank of Major, from July 30, 1874, per S. O. No. 45, series 1882.
Frederick W. Pearce .....	Major Second Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	Nov. 9, 1879 ..	Nov. 20, 1879 ..	Retired with rank of Major, from June 28, 1878, per S. O. No. 36, series 1879.
George A. Fisher .....	Major, Quartermaster on Staff of Brigadier-General Commanding Second Brigade .....	Dec. 1, 1882 ..	Dec. 21, 1882 ..	Retired with rank of Major, from —, per S. O. No. 71, series 1882.
W. I. Wallace .....	Major, Inspector of Rifle Practice on Staff of Brigadier-General Commanding Fourth Brigade .....	Jan. 20, 1883 ..	Jan. 25, 1883 ..	Retired with rank of Major, from May 1, 1878, per S. O. No. 9, series 1883.
James E. Hughes .....	Major Second Artillery Regiment .....	Mar. 28, 1885 ..	April 7, 1885 ..	Retired with rank of Major, from March 10, 1881, per S. O. No. 16, series 1885.
William M. Gibson .....	Major, Assistant Adjutant-General, Staff Brigadier-General Commanding Third Brigade .....	June 20, 1885 ..	June 24, 1885 ..	Retired with rank of Major, from May 29, 1875, per S. O. No. 38, series 1885.
Thos. J. Parsons .....	Major Fifth Infantry Battalion .....	July 27, 1885 ..	Aug. 7, 1885 ..	Retired with rank of Major, from October 15, 1883, per S. O. No. 44, series 1885.

Adolph F. Klose.....	Major, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Staff of Brigadier-General Commanding Second Brigade.....	Dec. 24, 1885..	Jan. 25, 1886..	Retired with rank of Major, from April 29, 1879, per S. O. No. 3, series 1886.
William Simpson.....	Major, Surgeon Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	April 19, 1886.	April 26, 1886.	Retired with rank of Major, from March 3, 1882, per S. O. No. 17, series 1886.
W. C. Little.....	Captain Oakland Light Cavalry (unattached), Second Brigade.....	June 16, 1882.	Mar. 2, 1882..	Retired with rank of Captain, from August 8, 1862, per S. O. No. 13, series 1882.
Michael Greaney.....	Captain Company "C," First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade.....	June 27, 1881..	July 2, 1881..	Retired with rank of Captain, from January 12, 1871, per S. O. No. 45, series 1881.
P. J. Tannian.....	Captain, Adjutant Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	June 7, 1881..	June 25, 1881..	Retired with rank of Captain, from May 1, 1871, per S. O. No. 40, series 1881.
R. G. Brush.....	Captain Company "B," Light Battery, Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade.....	July 27, 1881..	Aug. 15, 1881..	Retired with rank of Captain, from January 6, 1873, per S. O. No. 54, series 1881.
D. J. Sullivan.....	Captain Company "D," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	June 8, 1881..	June 25, 1881..	Retired with rank of Captain, from May 3, 1876, per S. O. No. 37, series 1881.
Ludwig Siebe.....	Captain Company "C," Second Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	Sept. 15, 1880..	Oct. 19, 1880..	Retired with rank of Captain, from January 8, 1877, per S. O. No. 60, series 1880.
Edward F. Selleck.....	Captain Company "B," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	Oct. 24, 1881..	Nov. 14, 1881..	Retired with rank of Captain, from July 25, 1880, per S. O. No. 83, series 1881.
Rev. Thomas Larkin.....	Captain, Chaplain Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	Oct. 26, 1882..	Mar. 22, 1882..	Retired with rank of Captain, from May 1, 1871, per G. O. No. 6, series 1882.
W. T. Adel.....	Captain Company "B," Fifth Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade.....	Feb. 7, 1883..	Nov. 29, 1882..	Retired with rank of Captain, per S. O. No. 62, series 1882.
George Bigley.....	Captain Company "H," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade.....	July 29, 1882..	Feb. 17, 1883..	Retired with rank of Captain, from December 30, 1874, per S. O. No. 13, series 1883.
James Armstrong.....	Captain Company "C," Fifth Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade.....	May 14, 1883..	April 28, 1883..	Retired with rank of Captain, from June 29, 1869, per S. O. No. 28, series 1883.
J. P. Dalton.....	Captain Company "G," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade.....	Aug. 7, 1883..	May 23, 1883..	Retired with rank of Captain, from November 21, 1881, per S. O. No. 37, series 1883.
A. L. Smith.....	Captain, Adjutant Fifth Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade.....	Oct. 25, 1883..	Aug. 9, 1883..	Retired with rank of Captain, per S. O. No. 58, series 1883.
J. P. Brown.....	Captain Company "E," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade.....	June 14, 1884..	Nov. 9, 1883..	Retired with rank of Captain, from November 7, 1863, per S. O. No. 77, series 1883.
Frank O'Grady.....	Captain Company "D," Fifth Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade.....	Jan. 2, 1885..	June 20, 1884..	Retired with rank of Captain, from May 5, 1874, per S. O. No. 34, series 1884.
Herman Templeton.....	Captain Company "C," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	Feb. 3, 1885..	Feb. 25, 1885..	Retired with rank of Captain, from January 6, 1879, per S. O. No. 11, series 1885.
Thomas S. Taylor.....	Captain Company "F," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade.....	Jan. 9, 1886..	Feb. 10, 1885..	Retired with rank of Captain, from January 15, 1884, per S. O. No. 8, series 1885.
George Teller.....	Captain Company "F," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....		June 28, 1886..	Retired with rank of Captain, from July 2, 1886, per S. O. No. 34, series 1886.

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME.	Rank, etc., held at date of application to be placed upon Retired List.	Date of Application.	Date of Retirement.	Remarks.
Charles N. Stangroom.	Captain, Adjutant Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade	Sept. 16, 1886.	Sept. 22, 1886.	Retired with rank of Captain, from September 22, 1886, per S. O. No. 49, series 1886.
William Corcoran	First Lieutenant, Quartermaster First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade	June 25, 1879.	Dec. 31, 1879	Retired with rank of First Lieutenant, from March 3, 1869, per S. O. No. 41, series 1879.
George W. Chapin	Senior First Lieutenant Company "A," Light Battery (unattached), Second Brigade	June 20, 1879.	June 24, 1879	Retired with rank of First Lieutenant, from June 1, 1869, per S. O. No. 20, series 1879.
Peter B. Quinlan	First Lieutenant Company "A," Gatling Battery (unattached), Second Brigade		Oct. 26, 1880.	Retired with rank of First Lieutenant, from September 19, 1876, per S. O. No. 61, series 1880.
Calvin Nutting, Jr.	First Lieutenant, Quartermaster First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade	June 16, 1881.	Sept. 17, 1881.	Retired with rank of First Lieutenant, from September 25, 1878, per S. O. No. 66, series 1881.
Wm. Neuman	First Lieutenant, Quartermaster Second Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade	May 24, 1880.	Aug. 13, 1880	Retired with rank of First Lieutenant, from February 13, 1879, per S. O. No. 53, series 1880.
Nathan Rogers	First Lieutenant, Commissary First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade	June 16, 1881.	June 25, 1881.	Retired with rank of First Lieutenant, from January 27, 1880, per S. O. No. 42, series 1881.
John McCully	First Lieutenant, Ordnance Officer Third Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade	Mar. 27, 1882.	May 6, 1882	Retired with rank of First Lieutenant, from February 18, 1880, per S. O. No. 30, series 1882.
James Kip	First Lieutenant, Paymaster First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade	June 23, 1882.	June 30, 1882	Retired with rank of First Lieutenant, from December 13, 1876, per S. O. No. 36, series 1882.
James N. Pike	First Lieutenant Company "F," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade	July 18, 1882.	July 31, 1882	Retired with rank of First Lieutenant, from June 28, 1881, per S. O. No. 40, series 1882.
G. L. Reynolds.	First Lieutenant, Quartermaster Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade	Dec. 29, 1882.	Jan. 5, 1883.	Retired with rank of First Lieutenant, from January 30, 1882, per S. O. No. 2, series 1883.
T. P. McDonald	First Lieutenant Company "D," Fifth Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade	May 17, 1883.	May 29, 1883.	Retired with rank of First Lieutenant, from April 11, 1877, per S. O. No. 42, series 1883.



J. G. McLellan -----	First Lieutenant Company "E," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade -----	Oct. 25, 1883. --	Nov. 9, 1883. --	Retired with rank of First Lieutenant, from January 9, 1875, per S. O. No. 77, series 1883.
A. S. Peterson -----	First Lieutenant, Paymaster First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade -----	June 9, 1886. --	June 28, 1886. --	Retired with rank of First Lieutenant, from June 30, 1886, per S. O. No. 33, series 1886.
Charles T. Wilson -----	Second Lieutenant Company "H," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade -----	May 12, 1882. --	June 3, 1882. --	Retired with rank of Second Lieutenant, from January 24, 1878, per S. O. No. 34, series 1882.
E. M. Greenway -----	Second Lieutenant Company "B," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade -----	Feb. 18, 1884. --	Mar. 31, 1884. --	Retired with rank of Second Lieutenant, from February 20, 1883, per S. O. No. 18, series 1884.
C. M. Campbell -----	Second Lieutenant Company "A," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade -----	July 27, 1885. --	Aug. 7, 1885. --	Retired with rank of Second Lieutenant, from December 12, 1881, per S. O. No. 44, series 1885.

TABLE J.

*List of Resignations from October 1, 1884, to October 1, 1886.*

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Resignation.	Date of Acceptance.	Remarks.
Allen, Hiram	First Lieutenant Governor's Guard Cadets, First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade	Nov. 9, 1884	Dec. 8, 1884	Per S. O. No. 58—1884
Ashton, George F.	First Lieutenant and Ordnance Officer, Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade	April 7, 1885	June 20, 1885	Per S. O. No. 35—1885
Bromwell, L. L.	Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade	Mar. 27, 1885	Mar. 27, 1885	Per S. O. No. 15—1885
Brush, R. G.	Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, Staff Major-General Commanding Division	July 18, 1885	July 25, 1885	Per S. O. No. 41—1885
Burrell, H. H.	First Lieutenant and Commissary, Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade	Aug. 6, 1885	Sept. 8, 1885	Per S. O. No. 49—1885
Bernard, Charles	First Lieutenant Company "B," Sixth Infantry Battalion, Third Brigade	Dec. 10, 1885	Dec. 11, 1885	Per S. O. No. 62—1885
Best, John F.	Second Lieutenant Company "B," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade	Feb. 11, 1886	Feb. 27, 1886	Per S. O. No. 9—1886
Boydlen, Andrew M.	First Lieutenant Company "F," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade	June 7, 1886	June 7, 1886	Per S. O. No. 27—1886
Collier, Wm. B.	Captain Company "A," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade	June 4, 1885	June 16, 1885	Per S. O. No. 33—1885
Chipman, Sheridan	Second Lieutenant Company "G," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade	Jan. 16, 1886	Jan. 25, 1886	Per S. O. No. 4—1886
Casler, C. M.	Captain Company "F," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade	Mar. 15, 1886	April 1, 1886	Per S. O. No. 15—1886
Donahue, Jas. M.	Lieutenant-Colonel, Aid-de-Camp Staff Commander-in-Chief	June 16, 1885	June 18, 1885	Per S. O. No. 34—1885
Danforth, E. E.	Major, Assistant Adjutant-General Staff Brigadier-General commanding Second Brigade	Nov. 28, 1885	Dec. 10, 1885	Per S. O. No. 61—1885
Desmond, T. J.	Second Lieutenant Company "E," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade	Nov. 23, 1885	Dec. 24, 1885	Per S. O. No. 63—1885
Daniels, G. B.	Captain Company "A," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade	May 25, 1886	May 25, 1886	Per S. O. No. 24—1886
Donovan, Joseph T.	First Lieutenant Company "E," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade	June 16, 1886	June 16, 1886	Per S. O. No. 30—1886
Emmis, Richard	First Lieutenant Company "E," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade	Jan. 22, 1886	Mar. 5, 1886	Per S. O. No. 11—1886
Fitch, Charles W.	Major, Surgeon Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade	Sept. 24, 1884	Oct. 13, 1884	Per S. O. No. 51—1884
Fredricks, George	First Lieutenant Company "F," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade	Feb. 20, 1885	Mar. 12, 1885	Per S. O. No. 13—1885
Fennell, Michael	Second Lieutenant Company "B," Sixth Infantry Battalion, Third Brigade	Jan. 21, 1886	Feb. 1, 1886	Per S. O. No. 6—1886
Flint, George B.	Captain Company F, Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade	June 7, 1886	June 7, 1886	Per S. O. No. 26—1886
Gamble, T. A.	First Lieutenant Cadets, Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade	June 16, 1885	June 16, 1885	Per S. O. No. 33—1885

Griffin, Thos. H. ....	Major, Quartermaster Staff of Brigadier-General commanding Second Brigade .....	June 10, 1885	July 16, 1885.	Per S. O. No. 40—1885.
Gaskill, V. W. ....	Major, Quartermaster Staff Brigadier-General commanding Second Brigade .....	April 21, 1886	April 27, 1886.	Per S. O. No. 19—1886.
Hills, E. M. ....	First Lieutenant Company "B," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	Aug. 27, 1885	Sept. 8, 1885	Per S. O. No. 49—1885.
Hillard, C. C. ....	First Lieutenant San Francisco Hussars (unattached), Second Brigade .....	Aug. 13, 1886	Aug. 13, 1886.	Per S. O. No. 44—1886.
Horn, Henry F. ....	First Lieutenant Company "H," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	Sept. 13, 1886	Sept. 21, 1886.	Per S. O. No. 47—1886.
Kenney, Charles A. ....	Major, Aid-de-Camp Staff of Major-General commanding Division .....	Oct. 29, 1884.	Nov. 22, 1884	Per S. O. No. 56—1884.
Kaufman, Walter W. ....	Second Lieutenant Cadet Company, Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	Dec. 31, 1885	Jan. 11, 1886.	Per S. O. No. 2—1886.
Ketler, Charles A. ....	Captain Company "A," Sixth Infantry Battalion, First Brigade .....	July 16, 1886	July 16, 1886	Per S. O. No. 35—1886.
Kuhle, Frederick .....	First Lieutenant, Inspector of Rifle Practice Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	June 29, 1886	July 16, 1886	Per S. O. No. 36—1886.
Leahy, Michael .....	First Lieutenant Company "A," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	Dec. 4, 1884	Dec. 22, 1884	Per S. O. No. 59—1884.
Laufenburg, M. N. ....	First Lieutenant, Inspector of Rifle Practice Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	Mar. 15, 1886	May 6, 1886	Per S. O. No. 20—1886.
Last, C. F. A. ....	Second Lieutenant Company "F," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	Aug. 28, 1886	Aug. 28, 1886.	Per S. O. No. 45—1886.
Lauck, Joseph B. ....	Captain Company "D," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	Sept. 22, 1886	Sept. 22, 1886.	Per S. O. No. 48—1886.
Moran, Edward F. ....	First Lieutenant Company "G," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	Jan. 30, 1886.	Feb. 9, 1886	Per S. O. No. 7—1886.
Morse, T. J. ....	Second Lieutenant Company "G," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	Feb. 26, 1886.	March 5, 1886.	Per S. O. No. 11—1886.
Macdonald, J. A. C. ....	First Lieutenant Company "A," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	May 13, 1886	May 25, 1886	Per S. O. No. 24—1886.
McGormick, M. * .....	Captain Company "E," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	June 2, 1886	June 25, 1886.	Per S. O. No. 32—1886.
McDevitt, C. F. ....	Captain Cadets, Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	Nov. 7, 1884	Nov. 22, 1884	Per S. O. No. 50—1884.
McDonald, Mark L. ....	Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Commander-in-Chief .....	July 20, 1886	July 21, 1886	Per S. O. No. 41—1886.
McNamara, M. H. ....	First Lieutenant Company "A," Seventh Infantry Battalion, First Brigade .....	Sept. 29, 1886	Oct. 3, 1886	Per S. O. No. 50—1886.
Nesmith, L. G. ....	First Lieutenant, Paymaster Fifth Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade .....	May 16, 1885	June 5, 1885	Per S. O. No. 30—1885.
Pearce, Webb N. ....	Captain, Adjutant Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade .....	July 2, 1886	July 16, 1886	Per S. O. No. 36—1886.
Rixford, Elnet .....	Captain Cadets Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	April 6, 1885	June 1, 1885	Per S. O. No. 29—1885.
Redding, G. H. H. ....	Major, Surgeon Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	Jan. 7, 1886	Jan. 25, 1886	Per S. O. No. 4—1886.
Reinfeld, James W. ....	First Lieutenant Company "H," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade .....	April 19, 1886	April 26, 1886.	Per S. O. No. 18—1886.
Steinmiller, John .....	Second Lieutenant Company "A," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade .....	May 26, 1885	June 8, 1885.	Per S. O. No. 31—1885.

\* Removed from Brigade without leave, etc.

TABLE J—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Resignation.	Date of Acceptance.	Remarks.
Stoney, Gaillard	First Lieutenant	Dec. 23, 1885.	Jan. 11, 1886.	Per S. O. No. 2—1886.
Sharpsstein, Wm. C.	Cadet, Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade	July 12, 1886	July 24, 1886	Per S. O. No. 42—1886.
Shepherd, Jas. A.	Brigadier-General Third Brigade	Oct. 2, 1886	Oct. 11, 1886	Per S. O. No. 51—1886.
Thompson, Thos. H.	Captain Company "A," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade	Feb. 2, 1885	Feb. 13, 1885	Per S. O. No. 9—1885.
Teller, Philip S.	First Lieutenant Company "F," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade	Nov. 27, 1885	Dec. 24, 1885	Per S. O. No. 63—1885.
Verbeek, William	Captain, Adjutant Fifth Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade	May 6, 1885	June 24, 1885	Per S. O. No. 39—1885.
Webb, E. C.	Major, Surgeon Staff of Brigadier-General Commanding Second Brigade	Oct. 14, 1884	Oct. 17, 1884	Per S. O. No. 53—1884.
Wright, George F.	First Lieutenant Company "A," Fifth Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade	Dec. 1, 1884	Jan. 5, 1885	Per S. O. No. 6—1885.



TABLE K.

*List of Exempt Certificates from October 1, 1884, to October 1, 1885.*

NAME.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment or Battalion.	Brigade.	Date of Certificate.
William J. Armstrong	Private	"F"	Second Artillery Regiment.	Second	May 18, 1885.
Geo. F. Ashton	First Lieutenant	Staff	Second Artillery Regiment.	Second	September 1, 1885.
Richard Brown	Sergeant Major	Staff	Second Artillery Regiment.	Second	April 13, 1885.
S. C. Buckbee	Sergeant	Commissary	Second Artillery Regiment.	Second	April 28, 1885.
John H. Barry	Private	"G"	First Infantry Regiment.	Second	July 20, 1885.
Fred. Brown	Private	"F"	Second Artillery Regiment.	Second	March 1, 1886.
Fred. L. Brown	Drum Major	Staff	Second Artillery Regiment.	Second	March 1, 1886.
Joseph B. Clark	Private	"E"	First Infantry Regiment.	Second	May 18, 1885.
Philip K. Cox	Corporal	"H"	First Infantry Regiment.	Second	June 16, 1885.
Thomas Currie	Private	"F"	First Infantry Regiment.	Second	September 21, 1885.
Findlay Cumming	Private	"F"	First Infantry Regiment.	Second	September 16, 1886.
Edward J. Duffy	Private	"E"	First Infantry Regiment.	Second	May 18, 1885.
Victor D. Duboce	Sergeant	"F"	Second Artillery Regiment.	Second	October 22, 1885.
Joseph Enwright	Drummer	"D"	Second Artillery Regiment.	Second	June 23, 1885.
W. H. Earl	Private	Chico Guard	Unattached	Fifth	July 2, 1886.
M. F. Flynn	Sergeant Major	Staff	First Artillery Regiment.	Fourth	July 20, 1885.
Henry L. Fox	Private	"B"	First Infantry Regiment.	Second	December 24, 1885.
Geo. B. Flint	Captain	"F"	First Infantry Regiment.	Second	June 4, 1886.
Louis Hanke	Private	"C"	Second Artillery Regiment.	Second	November 24, 1884.
Edward H. Howell	Sergeant	"A"	Second Artillery Regiment.	Second	June 15, 1885.
Edward N. Herrin	Second Lieutenant	"A"	Second Artillery Regiment.	Second	October 12, 1885.
Joseph Jackson	Private	"E"	First Artillery Regiment.	Fourth	March 21, 1885.
Herman Joost	Private	"C"	Second Artillery Regiment.	Second	April 28, 1885.
F. W. Kattelmann	Private	"D"	Second Artillery Regiment.	Second	February 2, 1885.
Fred. Kuhle	First Lieutenant	Staff	Fifth Infantry Regiment.	Second	December 19, 1885.
A. F. Klose	Major	Staff	Second Artillery Regiment.	Second	January 15, 1886.
J. C. Lohmeyer	Second Lieutenant	"D"	Second Artillery Regiment.	Second	February 13, 1885.
Prescott Loring	Captain	"F"	Second Artillery Regiment.	Second	April 22, 1885.
Chas. C. Laselle	Sergeant	"F"	Second Artillery Regiment.	Second	May 18, 1885.
M. N. Laufenberg	First Lieutenant	Staff	Second Artillery Regiment.	Second	January 18, 1886.
Henry Levy	Captain	"C"	Third Infantry Regiment.	Second	June 4, 1886.
C. F. A. Last	Second Lieutenant	"F"	Second Artillery Regiment.	Second	August 28, 1886.
Patrick McGreal	Sergeant	"E"	Third Infantry Regiment.	Second	May 15, 1886.
Oscar V. McCullough	Private	"D"	Fifth Infantry Regiment.	Second	June 8, 1885.
William T. Nelson	First Lieutenant	"D"	First Infantry Regiment.	Second	November 19, 1885.
Fred. Neary	Captain	Adjutant	First Artillery Regiment.	Fourth	May 15, 1886.

TABLE K—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment or Battalion.	Brigade.	Date of Certificate.
Henry F. Ostwaldt.....	Private.....	"B".....	First Artillery Regiment.....	Fourth.....	April 30, 1886.
Thos. T. O'Neil.....	Second Lieutenant.....	"H".....	Second Artillery Regiment.....	Second.....	September 30, 1886.
Geo. H. Peppy.....	Sergeant.....	"F".....	Second Artillery Regiment.....	Second.....	April 22, 1885.
George C. Pool.....	Private.....	"C".....	First Infantry Regiment.....	Second.....	April 22, 1885.
James N. Pike.....	First Lieutenant.....	"F".....	Second Artillery Regiment.....	Second.....	June 24, 1885.
James F. Paulin.....	Private.....	"D".....	First Infantry Regiment.....	Second.....	September 1, 1885.
Webb N. Pearce.....	Captain.....	"D".....	Fifth Infantry Regiment.....	Second.....	October 12, 1885.
Oscar E. Peterson.....	Private.....	"D".....	First Infantry Regiment.....	Second.....	August 28, 1886.
Gerhard F. Rock.....	First Lieutenant.....	"D".....	Second Artillery Regiment.....	Second.....	February 13, 1885.
F. W. Runge.....	Private.....	S. F. Hussars.....	Unattached.....	Second.....	February 27, 1886.
Beath Searight.....	First Sergeant.....	"F".....	Second Artillery Regiment.....	Second.....	April 22, 1885.
C. N. Stangroom.....	First Lieutenant.....	"F".....	Second Artillery Regiment.....	Second.....	April 22, 1885.
C. B. Slocum.....	Private.....	"B".....	First Infantry Regiment.....	Second.....	June 16, 1885.
Frank R. Swain.....	Private.....	"F".....	Second Artillery Regiment.....	Second.....	July 20, 1885.
Philip S. Teller.....	First Lieutenant.....	"F".....	First Infantry Regiment.....	Second.....	October 22, 1885.
Richard Wallmann.....	Private.....	"C".....	Second Artillery Regiment.....	Second.....	December 31, 1885.
W. J. Wilkinson.....	Private.....	"A".....	Fifth Infantry Regiment.....	Second.....	June 4, 1886.
W. A. Wright.....	Private.....	Chico Guard.....	Unattached.....	Fifth.....	July 2, 1886.
H. J. Wagner.....	Private.....	"D".....	Second Artillery Regiment.....	Second.....	August 28, 1886.

TABLE L.

*List of Commissions Issued to Officers of the University Cadets since April, 1884.*

NAME AND GRADE.	Date of Rank.	Date of Commission.
<i>Colonel.</i>		
J. G. Sutton .....	May 8, 1885 .....	May 12, 1885.
James K. Moffitt .....	June 30, 1886 .....	June 30, 1886.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
Elliott McAllister .....	May 8, 1885 .....	May 12, 1885.
Robert C. Turner .....	June 30, 1886 .....	June 30, 1886.
<i>Major.</i>		
W. A. Brewer .....	May 8, 1885 .....	May 12, 1885.
George D. Boyd .....	June 30, 1886 .....	June 30, 1886.
<i>Captain.</i>		
S. E. Heller .....	May 8, 1885 .....	May 12, 1885.
Sterling Wallace .....	May 8, 1885 .....	May 12, 1885.
H. E. C. Feusier .....	May 8, 1885 .....	May 12, 1885.
T. B. Russell .....	May 8, 1885 .....	May 12, 1885.
E. L. Warren .....	May 8, 1885 .....	May 12, 1885.
Alexander G. Eells .....	June 30, 1886 .....	June 30, 1886.
Philip S. Woolsey .....	June 30, 1886 .....	June 30, 1886.
George T. Clark .....	June 30, 1886 .....	June 30, 1886.
Chas. L. Biedenbach .....	June 30, 1886 .....	June 30, 1886.
Leslie A. Jordan .....	August 13, 1886 .....	October 16, 1886.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>		
H. B. Bryant .....	May 8, 1885 .....	May 12, 1885.
A. Braverman .....	May 8, 1885 .....	May 12, 1885.
Frank Dunn .....	May 8, 1885 .....	May 12, 1885.
A. L. Stone .....	May 8, 1885 .....	May 12, 1885.
M. L. Congdon .....	May 8, 1885 .....	May 12, 1885.
J. E. Barber .....	May 8, 1885 .....	May 12, 1885.
Kimball G. Easton .....	June 30, 1886 .....	June 30, 1886.
Waldo S. Waterman .....	June 30, 1886 .....	June 30, 1886.
Frank Fischer .....	June 30, 1886 .....	June 30, 1886.
Abraham T. Barnett .....	June 30, 1886 .....	June 30, 1886.
Edward A. Howard .....	June 30, 1886 .....	June 30, 1886.

TABLE M.

*List of Pardons Granted to Members of the National Guard of California Dishonorably Discharged.*

NAME.	Company Dishonorably Discharged From.	Application for Pardon—By Whom Made.	Date of Pardon.	Remarks.
John Walsh .....	"D," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.	His own...	Feb. 25, 1885.	S. O. No. 12—1885.
James H. Dillon .....	"D," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.	His own...	Feb. 25, 1885.	S. O. No. 12—1885.
Frank B. Harden .....	Oakland Guard, Second Brigade .....	His own...	Aug. 1, 1885.	S. O. No. 43—1885.
W. G. Hartzell .....	"D," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.	His own...	Oct. 13, 1885.	S. O. No. 52—1885.
S. A. Joseph .....	"G," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.	His own...	May 8, 1886.	S. O. No. 22—1886.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

## SERIES OF 1884.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, October 31, 1884. }

[General Orders, No. 19.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage and company strength of the National Guard of California for the month of September, 1884:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	54	66	Co. "A"-----	78	81	Co. "A"-----	65	61
Co. "B"-----	57	62	Co. "B"-----	62	60	Co. "B"-----	59	72
Co. "C"-----	69	71	Co. "C"-----	81	70	Co. "C"-----	65	71
Co. "D"-----	71	62	Co. "D"-----	55	62	Co. "D"-----	63	65
Co. "E"-----	68	60	Co. "E"-----	59	77	Co. "E"-----	67	77
Co. "F"-----	60	63	Co. "F"-----	64	70	Co. "F"-----	71	76
Co. "G"-----	73	66	Co. "G"-----	74	65	Cadets-----	65	72
Co. "H"-----	58	61	Co. "H"-----	65	76	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	Cadets-----	78	80	-----	-----	-----
Percentage and total of Regiment-----	64	511	Percentage and total of Regiment--	68	641	Percentage and total of Regiment--	65	494

Fifth Infantry Battalion.			First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.		Percentage.	No. of Co.
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.				
Co. "A"-----	54	62	Co. "A"-----	60	59	Co. "B," San Diego City Guard-----		83	70
Co. "B"-----	56	62	Co. "B"-----	77	67	Eagle Corps, Los Angeles-----		65	114
Co. "C"-----	62	64	Co. "C"-----	81	53	San Francisco Hussars-----		68	76
Co. "D"-----	57	61	Co. "E"-----	59	61	Oakland Light Cavalry-----		51	87
-----	-----	-----	Co. "F"-----	70	61	Stockton Guard-----		84	75
-----	-----	-----	Co. "G"-----	63	59	Chico Guard-----		-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	Cadets-----	51	57	Eureka Guard-----		71	63
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Emmet Guard, Stockton-----		-----	-----
Percentage and total of Batt'n.	57	249	Percentage and total of Reg't.	64	419	Total of unattached-----		-----	-----

II. The percentages of Company "E," Second Artillery Regiment, for August, 1884, was 53; number of company, 76. Chico Guard, 74; number of company, 86. Emmet Guard of Stockton, 71; number of company, 69.

III. The percentage of the N. G. C. for August, 1884, was 65.

IV. The return of the Chico Guard has not yet reached these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, November 1, 1884. }

[General Orders, No. 20.]

I. The following changes occurred among the commissioned officers of the National Guard of California during the month of September and October, 1884:

COMMISSIONED.

Mark L. McDonald, Lieutenant-Colonel and Aid-de-Camp, Staff of Commander-in-Chief, with rank from September 22, 1884; vice Wright, resigned.

*Second Brigade.*

*First Infantry Regiment.*—Z. P. Clark, Captain Company "F," with rank from July 22, 1884; vice Collins, resigned.

*Second Artillery Regiment.*—John H. Flynn, First Lieutenant Company "E," with rank from August 13, 1884; vice Carroll, term expired.

T. J. Desmond, Second Lieutenant Company "E," with rank from August 13, 1884; vice Flynn, promoted.

*Fifth Infantry Battalion.*—William Verbeck, Captain and Adjutant on Staff, with rank from September 1, 1884; vice self, resigned.

*Fourth Brigade.*

*First Artillery Regiment.*—Albert J. Plant, Captain Governor's Guard Cadets, with rank from August 28, 1884; vice Kay, term expired.

RESIGNED.

Captain Fred. Eisenmenger, Company "E," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade, per S. O. No. 46, September 3, 1884.

First Lieutenant Frank P. Lowell, Company "B," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade, per S. O. No. 46, September 3, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Wright, Aid-de-Camp, Staff of Commander-in-Chief, per S. O. No. 49, September 23, 1884.

First Lieutenant Francis J. Krempel, Company "B," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 49, September 23, 1884.

Major Charles W. Fitch, Surgeon Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 59, October 13, 1884.

Major E. C. Webb, Surgeon Staff of Brigadier-General Commanding Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 53, October 17, 1884.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, November 29, 1884. }

[General Orders, No. 21.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage and company strength of the National Guard of California for the month of October, 1884:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	54	65	Co. "A" -----	82	85	Co. "A" -----	60	61
Co. "B" -----	50	62	Co. "B" -----	58	62	Co. "B" -----	60	67
Co. "C" -----	61	72	Co. "C" -----	83	72	Co. "C" -----	66	69
Co. "D" -----	72	63	Co. "D" -----	49	62	Co. "D" -----	75	62
Co. "E" -----	63	57	Co. "E" -----	-----	-----	Co. "E" -----	66	75
Co. "F" -----	52	64	Co. "F" -----	51	71	Co. "F" -----	65	72
Co. "G" -----	74	65	Co. "G" -----	63	60	Cadets -----	60	72
Co. "H" -----	58	61	Co. "H" -----	57	76	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	Cadets -----	80	69	-----	-----	-----
Percent'ge and total of Reg- iment -----	61	509	Percent'ge and total of Reg- iment -----	-----	-----	Percent'ge and total of Reg- iment -----	65	478

Fifth Infantry Battalion.			First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.	Percentage	No. of Co.
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.			
Co. "A"-----	47	62	Co. "A"-----	61	60	Co. "B," San Diego City Guard.....		
Co. "B"-----	52	64	Co. "B"-----	72	67	Eagle Corps, Los Angeles.....	62	114
Co. "C"-----	62	64	Co. "C"-----	87	63	San Francisco Hussars.....	68	73
Co. "D"-----	54	61	Co. "E"-----	55	61	Oakland Light Cavalry.....	49	88
-----			Co. "F"-----	73	63	Stockton Guard.....	70	75
-----			Co. "G"-----	59	60	Chico Guard.....	77	87
-----			Cadets-----	41	57	Eureka Guard.....	71	66
-----			-----			Emmet Guard, Stockton.....	76	63
-----			-----					
Percentage and total of Batt'n.	52	251	Percentage and total of Reg't.	60	431	Total of unattached.....		

II. The percentage of the Chico Guard for September, 1884, was 75; number on muster roll, 87. The percentage of the N. G. C. for same month was 70, and total company strength, 29.50.

III. The returns of Company "E," Second Artillery Regiment, and the San Diego City Guard have not yet reached these headquarters; consequently the percentage and company strength of the N. G. C. cannot be given in this order.

IV. The attention of company commanders is directed to the requirement of paragraph 391 of the Regulations governing the N. G. C.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, December 1, 1884. }

[General Orders, No. 22.]

I. The following changes occurred among the commissioned officers of the National Guard of California during the month of November, 1884:

#### COMMISSIONED.

Lieutenant F. E. Whiting, Major and Aid-de-Camp on Staff of Major-General Commanding Division, with rank from November 22, 1884; vice Kenney, resigned.

#### First Brigade.

Staff of Brigadier-General Commanding.—L. S. Butler, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank from September 24, 1884; vice self, resigned.

C. E. Watts, Major and Engineer Officer, with rank from October 13, 1884; vice Hollister, term expired.

J. B. Banning, Major and Judge-Advocate, with rank from October 13, 1884; vice Morehouse, term expired.

J. W. Waters, Jr., Major and Quartermaster, with rank from October 13, 1884; vice Barton, term expired.

G. J. Griffith, Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank from October 13, 1884; vice Kier, term expired.

F. W. Potts, Captain and Aid-de-Camp, with rank from October 13, 1884; vice Norcross, term expired.

#### Second Brigade.

Second Artillery Regiment.—Charles H. Crocker, First Lieutenant Company "G," with rank from September 3, 1884; vice Buckbee, resigned.

Ed. F. Moran, Second Lieutenant Company "G," with rank from September 3, 1884; vice Crocker, promoted.

Third Infantry Regiment.—A. C. MacAlpin, Second Lieutenant Company "C," with rank from October 7, 1884; vice Bruguire, failed to qualify.

#### Fourth Brigade.

First Artillery Regiment.—Thomas W. Stevens, Captain Company "A," with rank from October 7, 1884; vice Burke, term expired.

Harris Weinstock, Captain Company "E," with rank from October 21, 1884; vice Eisenmenger, resigned.

William E. McEwan, First Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from October 9, 1884; vice Lowell, resigned.

John F. Best, Second Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from October 9, 1884; vice Woods, resigned.

RESIGNED.

Major Charles W. Fitch, Surgeon Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 51, October 13, 1884.

Major E. C. Webb, Surgeon on Staff of Brigadier-General Commanding Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 53, October 17, 1884.

Major C. A. Kenney, Aid-de-Camp on Staff of Major-General Commanding Division, per S. O. No. 56, November 22, 1884.

Captain C. S. McDevitt, Cadet Company, Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 56, November 22, 1884.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, December 31, 1884. }

[General Orders, No. 23.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage and company strength of the National Guard of California for the month of November, 1884:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	63	69	Co. "A"-----	57	65	Co. "A"-----	65	61
Co. "B"-----	55	62	Co. "B"-----	82	72	Co. "B"-----	64	66
Co. "C"-----	71	74	Co. "C"-----	60	62	Co. "C"-----	73	74
Co. "D"-----	64	63	Co. "D"-----	62	72	Co. "D"-----	77	62
Co. "E"-----	58	57	Co. "E"-----	58	74	Co. "E"-----	72	76
Co. "F"-----	55	64	Co. "F"-----	63	61	Co. "F"-----	63	71
Co. "G"-----	68	66	Co. "G"-----	67	75	Cadets-----		
Co. "H"-----	59	61	Co. "H"-----	81	73	-----		
-----			Cadets-----			-----		
Percent'ge and total of Reg-iment-----	62	516	Percent'ge and total of Reg-iment-----			Percent'ge and total of Reg-iment-----		

Fifth Infantry Battalion.			First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.		Percentage	No. of Co.
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.				
Co. "A"-----			Co. "A"-----	59	56	Co. "B," S. Diego City Guard	88		63
Co. "B"-----			Co. "B"-----	71	67	Eagle Corps, Los Angeles	51		117
Co. "C"-----			Co. "C"-----	76	63	San Francisco Hussars	84		74
Co. "D"-----			Co. "E"-----			Oakland Light Cavalry	54		88
-----			Co. "F"-----	74	63	Stockton Guard	72		69
-----			Co. "G"-----	54	61	Chico Guard			
-----			Cadets	37	60	Eureka Guard	68		66
-----						Emmet Guard, Stockton	81		64
Percentage and total of Batt'n-----			Percentage and total of Reg't-----			Total of unattached.			

II. The percentage of Company "E," Second Artillery Regiment, for October, 1884, was 54; company strength, 72. Percentage of San Diego City Guard for same month, 78; strength, 62. Percentage of N. G. C. for October, 62, and total company strength, 2,926—a falling off from previous month of 24 men.

III. The monthly returns for November, 1884, of the companies composing the Fifth Infantry Battalion, Company "A," of the Second Artillery, the Cadets, of the Third Infantry, Company "E," of the First Artillery Regiment, and the Chico Guard, have not yet reached these headquarters.

IV. The quarterly demands of delinquent companies will not be audited until the law and regulations governing the transmission of monthly drill returns are complied with.  
By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

## SERIES OF 1885.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, January 31, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 1.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage and company strength of the National Guard of California for the month of December, 1884:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	64	61	Co. "A"-----	69	90	Co. "A"-----	68	61
Co. "B"-----	56	62	Co. "B"-----	55	65	Co. "B"-----	65	66
Co. "C"-----	64	77	Co. "C"-----	79	72	Co. "C"-----	75	72
Co. "D"-----	48	63	Co. "D"-----	59	62	Co. "D"-----	70	64
Co. "E"-----	51	57	Co. "E"-----	55	72	Co. "E"-----	58	77
Co. "F"-----	55	66	Co. "F"-----	64	68	Co. "F"-----	65	71
Co. "G"-----	70	65	Co. "G"-----	68	61	Cadets-----	61	71
Co. "H"-----	53	62	Co. "H"-----	64	72			
			Cadets-----	82	69			
Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	58	513	Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	66	631	Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	66	482

Fifth Infantry Battalion.			First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.		Percentage	No. of Co.
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.				
Co. "A"---	45	64	Co. "A"---	59	62	Co. "B," S. Diego City Guard	73	64	
Co. "B"---	48	65	Co. "B"---	72	69	Eagle Corps, Los Angeles...	57	128	
Co. "C"---	55	64	Co. "C"---	79	63	San Francisco Hussars....	47	74	
Co. "D"---	46	61	Co. "E"---	64	73	Oakland Light Cavalry....	59	80	
-----			Co. "F"---	73	63	Stockton Guard-----	78	72	
-----			Co. "G"---	46	61	Chico Guard-----	76	82	
-----			Cadets-----	39	60	Eureka Guard-----	87	54	
-----						Emmet Guard, Stockton..	89	64	
Percentage and total of Batt'n.	47	254	Percentage and total of Reg't.	59	451	Total of unattached .....	62	618	

II. The percentage of the National Guard of California, for December, 1884, was 61, and total Company strength, 2,949.

III. The percentage of the Second Artillery Regiment, for November, 1884, was 68; strength, 641. Percentage of Third Infantry Regiment, 69; strength, 482. Percentage of Company "A" of the former, 77; strength, 87. Percentage of Cadets of the latter, 65; strength, 72. Percentage of Chico Guard, 55; strength, 85.

IV. The returns for November of the Fifth Infantry Battalion, and Company "E," of the First Artillery Regiment, were duly forwarded at the proper time, through the regular military channels, and have miscarried in some manner not yet known, so that no blame can rest upon the officers of those commands on this account.

V. Companies "D" and "E," of the First Infantry Regiment; "A," "B," and "D," of the Fifth Infantry Battalion; "G" and the Cadets of the First Artillery Regiment, drill-



ing with less than thirty-two, rank and file, subject themselves to the provisions of Section 2020 of the Political Code. The last named company was, for this cause, disbanded January 12, 1885.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, February 2, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 2.]

I. The following changes occurred among the commissioned officers of the National Guard of California during the months of December, 1884, and January, 1885:

COMMISSIONED.

*Second Brigade.*

*First Infantry Regiment.*—Vincent Kingwell, Captain Company "D," with rank from October 29, 1884; vice Harvey, term expired.

William T. Nelson, First Lieutenant Company "D," with rank from October 29, 1884; vice Kingwell, promoted.

*Second Artillery Regiment.*—Edward N. Herrin, Second Lieutenant Company "A," with rank from September 2, 1884; vice Callahan, resigned.

Adolph Huber, Captain Company "C," with rank from December 1, 1884; vice Bruer, term expired.

Henry J. Mangels, First Lieutenant Company "C," with rank from December 1, 1884; vice Huber, promoted.

Dietrich Wulbern, Second Lieutenant Company "C," with rank from December 1, 1884; vice Mangels, promoted.

*Third Infantry Regiment.*—Timothy Regan, Second Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from December 16, 1884; vice McClunie, promoted.

*Fifth Infantry Battalion.*—C. L. Bigelow, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, with rank from January 7, 1885; vice Allum, term expired.

*Fourth Brigade.*

*First Artillery Regiment.*—Joseph Palm, First Lieutenant Company "A," with rank from December 9, 1884; vice Weinstock, promoted.

A. J. Plant, First Lieutenant and Paymaster on Staff, with rank from January 12, 1885; vice Bush, term expired.

RESIGNED.

First Lieutenant Hiram Allen, Governor's Guard Cadets, First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade, per S. O. No. 58, December 8, 1884.

First Lieutenant Michael Leahy, Company "A," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 59, December 22, 1884.

Second Lieutenant Leo F. Hampton, Company "G," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 3, January 10, 1885.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, February 2, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 3.]

I. In making out the Monthly Returns for attendance at drill, commanding officers of Companies shall give only the number of men actually present and in uniform during the entire time occupied by such drill, in the column marked "Total Present."

II. Absentees, even though sick or under leave of absence, or for any other cause, shall not be counted as present; but the number of those who have valid reasons for their absence shall be marked in a separate column, and due allowance shall be given for such at these headquarters.

III. Attention is called to Article VIII of the Articles of War, which says: "Every officer who knowingly makes a false return to any of his superior officers, \* \* \* shall, on conviction thereof, before a Court-martial, be cashiered."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, February 28, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 4.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage and company strength of the National Guard of California for the month of January, 1885:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	65	59	Co. "A"-----	79	78	Co. "A"-----	48	61
Co. "B"-----	41	62	Co. "B"-----	64	65	Co. "B"-----	63	66
Co. "C"-----	75	70	Co. "C"-----	85	71	Co. "C"-----	74	72
Co. "D"-----	68	63	Co. "D"-----	64	62	Co. "D"-----	69	64
Co. "E"-----	52	58	Co. "E"-----	58	72	Co. "E"-----	63	78
Co. "F"-----	56	62	Co. "F"-----	65	70	Co. "F"-----	61	69
Co. "G"-----	73	65	Co. "G"-----	64	62	Cadets-----	58	71
Co. "H"-----	57	61	Co. "H"-----	62	72	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	Cadets-----	76	72	-----	-----	-----
Percent'ge and total of Reg-iment-----	61	500	Percent'ge and total of Reg-iment-----	69	624	Percent'ge and total of Reg-iment-----	63	481

Fifth Infantry Battalion.			First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.	Percentage.	No. of Co.
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.			
Co. "A"-----	54	61	Co. "A"-----	66	67	Co. "B," S. Diego City Guard	60	65
Co. "B"-----	57	63	Co. "B"-----	69	70	Eagle Corps, Los Angeles...	69	137
Co. "C"-----	58	65	Co. "C"-----	78	63	San Francisco Hussars....	67	72
Co. "D"-----	56	61	Co. "E"-----	67	73	Oakland Light Cavalry....	55	78
-----	-----	-----	Co. "F"-----	62	64	Stockton Guard-----	51	67
-----	-----	-----	Co. "G"-----	35	62	Chico Guard-----	77	81
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Eureka Guard-----	80	66
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Emmet Guard, Stockton...	76	64
Percentage and total of Battalion...	56	250	Percentage and total of Reg't..	61	399	Total of unattached.....	65	630

II. The percentage of the National Guard of California for January, 1885, was 63, and total company strength, 2,884.

III. Company "C," of the Second Artillery, had the best average attendance at drill—60 men—of the companies composing the Second Brigade, and Company "B," of the First Infantry Regiment, the lowest—25 men. Company "G," of the First Artillery Regiment, had the lowest of the N. G. C.—22 men, and the Eagle Corps of Los Angeles the highest—84.

IV. Two of the companies reported in General Order No. 1, c. s., as having paraded with less than thirty-two men, rank and file, are again delinquent.

V. Company commanders are hereby directed to forward oaths of reenlistment of all members of their companies whose terms of service have expired, or ask for their discharge at once.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, March 4, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 5.]

I. Brigadier-General E. E. Hewitt, late commanding First Brigade, N. G. C., having tendered his resignation, the same has been accepted.

II. John R. Mathews, of Los Angeles, is hereby appointed Brigadier-General, commanding First Brigade, National Guard of California, with rank from February 20, 1885; vice E. E. Hewitt, resigned. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, March 23, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 6.]

I. Pursuant to the provisions of Sections 1939 and 1941 of the Political Code, the following modifications of the Tactics, as promulgated by General Orders Nos. 54 and 94, Series 1884, from Headquarters U. S. Army, are hereby published for the information and government of the National Guard of California:

I. The length of the direct step in common and quick time will be thirty inches, measured from heel to heel; the cadence will be at the rate of ninety steps per minute for common time, and one hundred and twenty steps per minute for quick time. A natural, swinging motion of the arms will be permitted when marching.

II. The length of the short step and back step in common and in quick time will be fifteen inches.

III. The length of the double step will be thirty-five inches, and the cadence will be at the rate of one hundred and eighty steps per minute.

IV. When the manual of arms is executed while marching, each motion of the manual will correspond with the cadence of the step.

V. The length of the balance step will be fifteen inches.

VI. The length of the step of the pivot man on a movable pivot will be ten inches; if in close column, it will be fifteen inches.

VII. Paragraphs of the Tactics affected by this order are modified accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, March 31, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 7.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage and company strength of the National Guard of California for the month of February, 1885:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	68	59	Co. "A" -----	58	75	Co. "A" -----	66	64
Co. "B" -----	56	61	Co. "B" -----	66	64	Co. "B" -----	57	66
Co. "C" -----	74	71	Co. "C" -----	80	71	Co. "C" -----	66	72
Co. "D" -----	66	62	Co. "D" -----	64	63	Co. "D" -----	73	61
Co. "E" -----	57	54	Co. "E" -----	51	72	Co. "E" -----	61	78
Co. "F" -----	56	63	Co. "F" -----	65	68	Co. "F" -----	77	69
Co. "G" -----	69	67	Co. "G" -----	65	58	Cadets -----		
Co. "H" -----	70	61	Co. "H" -----	66	68	-----		
-----			Cadets -----	80	68	-----		
Percentage and total of Regiment -----	65	498	Percentage and total of Regiment -----	67	607	Percentage and total of Regiment -----	66	410

Fifth Infantry Battalion.			First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.		Percentage	No. of Co.
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.				
Co. "A" -----	63	56	Co. "A" -----	62	71	Co. "B," San Diego City Guard -----		81	66
Co. "B" -----	68	62	Co. "B" -----	61	69	Eagle Corps, Los Angeles -----		66	141
Co. "C" -----	62	63	Co. "C" -----	70	63	San Francisco Hussars -----		61	72
Co. "D" -----	63	62	Co. "E" -----	76	75	Oakland Light Cavalry -----		51	76
-----			Co. "F" -----	62	64	Stockton Guard -----		88	67
-----			Co. "G" -----	65	53	Chico Guard -----		85	84
-----			-----			Eureka Guard -----		76	67
-----			-----			Emmet Guard, Stockton -----		76	64
Percentage and total of Batt'n -----	64	243	Percentage and total of Reg't -----	66	395	Total of unattached -----		69	637

II. The percentage of the National Guard of California, for February, 1885, was 66, and the total strength, 2,790.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, April 1, 1885. }

[*General Orders, No. 8.*]

I. The following changes occurred among the commissioned officers of the State of California during the months of February and March, 1885:

COMMISSIONED.

*First Brigade.*

John R. Mathews, of Los Angeles, Brigadier-General commanding, with rank from February 20, 1885; vice Hewitt, resigned.

*Second Brigade.*

Z. P. Clark, Major and Paymaster on Staff, with rank from January 28, 1885; vice Hanlon, promoted.

*First Infantry Regiment.*—John E. Klein, Captain Company "C," with rank from January 5, 1885; vice Templeton, retired.

Samuel H. Palmer, First Lieutenant Company "C," with rank from January 5, 1885; vice Klein, promoted.

Charles Jansen, Second Lieutenant Company "C," with rank from January 5, 1885; vice Palmer, promoted.

Frank M. Zeising, Second Lieutenant Company "D," with rank from October 29, 1884; vice Nelson, promoted.

*Third Infantry Regiment.*—D. J. Driscoll, Captain Company "G," Cadet Corps, with rank from March 2, 1885; vice McDevitt, resigned.

Daniel Foley, First Lieutenant Company "A," with rank from February 5, 1885; vice Leahy, resigned.

*Unattached.*—G. B. Daniels, Second Lieutenant Oakland Light Cavalry, with rank from January 5, 1885; vice Whitney, promoted.

*Fourth Brigade.*

*First Artillery Regiment.*—George W. Safford, First Lieutenant Company "E," with rank from February 9, 1885; vice Lovell, term expired.

*Sixth Brigade.*

Aquila W. Hanna, Captain Eureka Guard, unattached, with rank from February 12, 1885; vice Keleher, term expired.

William D. Crichton, Second Lieutenant Eureka Guard, with rank from February 12, 1885; vice John L. Crichton, term expired.

RESIGNED.

First Lieutenant George F. Wright, Company "A," Fifth Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 6, February 5, 1885.

Captain T. H. Thompson, Company "A," Fifth Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 9, February 13, 1885.

First Lieutenant George Fredricks, Company "F," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 13, March 12, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. L. Bromwell, First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 15, March 27, 1885.

RETIRED.

Captain T. S. Taylor, Company "F," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, with rank of Captain, per S. O. No. 8, February 10, 1885.

Captain H. S. Templeton, Company "C," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, with rank of Captain, per S. O. No. 11, February 25, 1885.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, April 7, 1885. }

[*General Orders, No. 9.*]

I. Upon the recommendation of the Board of Location and Organization, and by virtue of authority conferred upon the Commander-in-Chief by Section 1938 of the Political



Code, Company "A," Second Artillery Regiment, known as the "Gatling Battery," is hereby disbanded, and ceases to be an organization of the National Guard of California.

II. Also, upon the recommendation of Colonel Robert Tobin, commanding Third Regiment of Infantry, N. G. C., and the inspecting officers' report, approved by the Board of Location and Organization, and by virtue of the aforesaid authority, Company "B," Third Regiment of Infantry, N. G. C., is hereby disbanded, and ceases to be part of the organization of the National Guard of California.

III. Also, upon the recommendation of Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Ranlett and the report of the inspecting officer, approved by the Board of Location and Organization, and in the exercise of the authority vested in the Commander-in-Chief, Company "D," Fifth Infantry, known as the "Vallejo Rifles," is hereby disbanded, and ceases to be a part of the National Guard of California.

IV. Brigadier-General W. H. Dimond, commanding Second Brigade, N. G. C., will direct that officers be detailed to receive and receipt to the commanding officers of these several companies for the arms and other property belonging to the State and in possession of said companies. This property will be safely stored until orders for its final disposition are forwarded.

V. Brigadier-General Dimond will also direct that honorable discharges be given to the members of said companies. The officers of these companies are hereby honorably discharged from the service of the State.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, April 30, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 10.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage and company strength of the National Guard of California for the month of March, 1885:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	69	58	Co. "A" -----	53	79	Co. "A" -----	70	63
Co. "B" -----	54	64	Co. "B" -----	51	64	Co. "B" -----	58	66
Co. "C" -----	74	72	Co. "C" -----	74	72	Co. "C" -----	58	69
Co. "D" -----	69	64	Co. "D" -----	61	63	Co. "D" -----	68	63
Co. "E" -----	58	54	Co. "E" -----	55	74	Co. "E" -----	65	71
Co. "F" -----	55	63	Co. "F" -----	61	71	Co. "F" -----	73	74
Co. "G" -----	75	66	Co. "G" -----	51	57	Co. "G" (Ca-		
Co. "H" -----	60	61	Co. "H" -----	60	70	dets) -----	49	118
			Cadets -----	80	59			
Percent'ge and total of Regiment -----	65	502	Percent'ge and total of Regiment -----	60	609	Percent'ge and total of Regiment -----	62	524

Fifth Infantry Battalion.			First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.		Percentage	No. of Co.
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.				
Co. "A" -----	61	57	Co. "A" -----	60	79	Co. "B," S. Diego City Guard	43		65
Co. "B" -----	56	61	Co. "B" -----	65	62	Eagle Corps, Los Angeles	66		136
Co. "C" -----	62	66	Co. "C" -----	66	68	San Francisco Hussars	66		71
Co. "D" -----	52	63	Co. "E" -----	64	75	Oakland Light Cavalry	50		74
			Co. "F" -----	67	65	Stockton Guard	68		66
			Co. "G" -----	57	55	Chico Guard	86		83
						Eureka Guard	83		78
						Emmet Guard, Stockton	52		69
Percentage and total of Batt'n. -----	56	247	Percentage and total of Reg't. -----	63	404	Total of unattached -----	61		642

II. The percentage of the National Guard of California, for March, 1885, was 62, and the total strength, 2,928.

III. Companies "A" and "E" of the First Infantry; "G" and the Cadets of the Second Artillery; "A" of the Fifth Infantry, and "G" of the First Artillery, are below the minimum strength required by law, which is not creditable to their commanding officers.

IV. The following companies have been reported to the Commander-in-Chief for appearing at drills in March with less than the minimum required by Section 2020 of the Political Code: Companies "E" of the First Infantry, "G" of the Second Artillery, "G" of the First Artillery, and the San Diego City Guard.

V. Parade report, Second Brigade, for February 23, 1885:

*Present for Duty.*

First Infantry Regiment.		Second Artillery Regiment.		Third Infantry Regiment.		Fifth Infantry Battalion.	
Company.	No. Present.	Company.	No. Present.	Company.	No. Present.	Company.	No. Present.
Co. "A" ----	39	Co. "A" ---	45	Co. "A" ---	47	Co. "A" ---	35
Co. "B" ----	33	Co. "B" ---	51	Co. "B" ---	22	Co. "B" ---	42
Co. "C" ----	50	Co. "C" ---	62	Co. "C" ---	39	Co. "C" ---	36
Co. "D" ----	38	Co. "D" ---	48	Co. "D" ---	34	Co. "D" ---	43
Co. "E" ----	21	Co. "E" ---	31	Co. "E" ---	46	Field and	
Co. "F" ----	23	Co. "F" ---	48	Co. "F" ---	40	Staff ----	6
Co. "G" ----	49	Co. "G" ---	36	Field and			
Co. "H" ----	43	Co. "H" ---	33	Staff ----	8		
Field and		Cadets ----	42				
Staff ----	5	Field and					
		Staff ----	10				
Total ----	301	Total ---	406	Total ---	236	Total ----	162

The Oakland Light Cavalry paraded 38 men, and the San Francisco Hussars 50 men.

VI. The percentage and average company strength present was as follows:

First Infantry Regiment—Percentage, 59; average company strength present, 37.

Second Artillery Regiment—Percentage, 66; average company strength present, 44.

Third Infantry Regiment—Percentage, 54; average company strength present, 38.

Fifth Infantry Battalion—Percentage, 64; average company strength present, 39.

Oakland Light Cavalry—Percentage, 50; company strength present, 38.

San Francisco Hussars—Percentage, 70; company strength present, 50.

VII. The number of men of the Second Brigade parading at the Presidio, on February 23, 1885, was 1,201, more than 60 per cent of the total strength, which, considering that the men serve without pay, and that several companies had to travel long distances, is a very creditable showing.

VIII. The Commander-in-Chief takes occasion to express his gratification at the soldierly bearing, drill, and discipline of the commands participating in the review at the Presidio on February 23, and congratulates Brigadier-General Dimond, and the respective subordinate commanding officers, upon the zeal and efficiency of the troops composing the Second Brigade.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, May 1, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 11.]

I. The following changes occurred among the commissioned officers of the State of California during the month of April, 1885:

COMMISSIONED.

*First Brigade.*

*Staff of Brigadier-General Commanding.*—E. L. Stern, Ordnance Officer, vice Hudner, term expired.

J. G. Estudillo, Quartermaster, vice Waters, term expired.

G. H. Bonebrake, Paymaster, vice Murphy, term expired.

J. D. Harvey, Brigade Inspector, vice Patton, term expired.

W. D. Stephenson, Judge Advocate, vice Banning, term expired.

Abbot Kinney, Inspector of Rifle Practice, vice Griffith, term expired.

W. S. Bryson, Aid-de-Camp, vice Potts, term expired.

D. McFarland, Aid-de Camp, original.

All with rank from April 15, 1885.

*Second Brigade.*

*First Infantry Regiment.*—George M. Gaylord, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from April 10, 1885; vice Bromwell, resigned.

Henry A. Bowen, First Lieutenant Company "E," with rank from March 9, 1885; vice Browne, term expired.

William Sumner, Second Lieutenant Company "G," with rank from March 9, 1885; vice Hampton, resigned.

*Second Artillery Regiment.*—Edward G. Sprowle, Major, with rank from April 2, 1885; vice Hughes, term expired.

C. N. Stangroom, Captain and Adjutant, with rank from April 2, 1885; vice Sprowl, promoted.

Prescott Loring, Captain Company "F," with rank from March 26, 1885; vice Taylor, retired.

John H. Ludemann, First Lieutenant Company "D," with rank from December 23, 1884; vice Reck, term expired.

John Muzio, Second Lieutenant Company "D," with rank from December 23, 1884; vice Lohmeyer, term expired.

James A. White, Second Lieutenant Company "F," with rank from March 26, 1885; vice Loring, promoted.

*Third Infantry Regiment.*—S. J. Ruddell, First Lieutenant Company "G," Cadets, with rank from April 11, 1885; vice Sheridan, term expired.

Thomas J. Morse, Second Lieutenant Company "G," Cadets, with rank from April 11, 1885; vice Burke, term expired.

*Fifth Infantry Battalion.*—Gilbert B. Daniels, Captain Company "A," with rank from April 2, 1885; vice Thompson, resigned.

*Fourth Brigade.*

*First Artillery Regiment.*—Thomas G. Hughes, First Lieutenant Company "F," with rank from April 4, 1885; vice Myrick, promoted.

## RESIGNED.

First Lieutenant William Cluff, Commissary First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 20, April 21, 1885.

First Lieutenant Joseph Palm, Company "A," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade, per S. O. No. 23, April 23, 1885.

## RETIRED.

Major James E. Hughes, Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, with rank of Major, per S. O. No. 16, April 7, 1885.

## HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Captain S. D. Simmons, Company "A," Second Artillery Regiment, per G. O. No. 9, April 7, 1885.

First Lieutenants John P. Warren and James Byrne, Company "A," Second Artillery Regiment, per G. O. No. 9, April 7, 1885.

Second Lieutenants Thomas J. Glynn and Edward N. Herrin, Company "A," Second Artillery Regiment, per G. O. No. 9, April 7, 1885, but date of discharge extended to April 23, 1885.

Captain H. P. Filgate, First Lieutenant C. J. McClunie, and Second Lieutenant Timothy Regan, Company "B," Third Infantry Regiment, per G. O. No. 9, April 7, 1885.

First Lieutenant Richard Coleman and Second Lieutenant A. J. Powers, Company "D," Fifth Infantry Battalion, per G. O. No. 9, April 7, 1885.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, May 30, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 12.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage and company strength of the National Guard of California for the month of April, 1885:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	65	63	Co. "A" -----	58	62	Co. "A" -----	57	67
Co. "B" -----	55	64	Co. "B" -----			Co. "B" -----		
Co. "C" -----	75	74	Co. "C" -----	79	69	Co. "C" -----	65	71
Co. "D" -----	65	67	Co. "D" -----	55	63	Co. "D" -----	65	63
Co. "E" -----	57	50	Co. "E" -----	60	76	Co. "E" -----	65	74
Co. "F" -----	57	63	Co. "F" -----	68	68	Co. "F" -----	73	69
Co. "G" -----	80	68	Co. "G" -----	46	58	Co. "G" (Ca-		
Co. "H" -----	59	61	Co. "H" -----	79	72	dets) -----	62	76
-----			Cadets -----	67	60	-----		
Percentage and total of Regiment -----	65	510	Percentage and total of Regiment -----	64	528	Percentage and total of Regiment -----	64	420

Fifth Infantry Battalion.			First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.		Percentage.	No. of Co.
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.				
Co. "A" -----	71	63	Co. "A" -----	73	69	Co. "B," S. Diego City Guard		65	67
Co. "B" -----	63	59	Co. "B" -----	62	68	Eagle Corps, Los Angeles		61	144
Co. "C" -----	69	68	Co. "C" -----	65	68	San Francisco Hussars		60	71
Co. "D" -----			Co. "E" -----	63	76	Oakland Light Cavalry			
-----			Co. "F" -----	65	64	Stockton Guard		70	67
-----			Co. "G" -----	48	59	Chico Guard		82	78
-----			-----			Eureka Guard		60	76
-----			-----			Emmet Guard, Stockton		59	66
Percentage and total of Batt'n -----	68	190	Percentage and total of Reg't -----	63	404	Total of unattached -----			

II. The monthly return for April of the Oakland Light Cavalry has not yet reached these headquarters, on account of which the percentage and company strength of the N. G. C. for said month cannot be given in this order.

III. Four of the companies reported as below the minimum strength in G. O. No. 10, c. s., viz.: "E," of the First Infantry, "G," and the Cadets of the Second Artillery, and "G," of the First Artillery, still continue in the same condition, the first named being the worst, with only fifty men on its roll.

IV. Companies "E," of the First Infantry, "G," of the Second, and "G," of the First Artillery, have again been reported to the Commander-in-Chief for reasons same as published in G. O. No. 10, c. s.

V. Company "H," of the Second Artillery, averaged 57 men at drill, "G," of the First Infantry, 54, "F," of the Third, 50, Eagle Corps, of Los Angeles, 88, and the Chico Guard, 64, during last month, and deserve favorable mention.

VI. By authority of Special Orders, No. 25, c. s., issued from these headquarters, Company "B," Light Battery, has resumed its old letter "A," in the Second Artillery Regiment.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, May 30, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 13.]

I. All the troops of the National Guard of California will assemble in a Division Encampment under the command of Major-General Walter Turnbull, to be held at Santa Cruz, commencing Saturday, August 15, 1885, and ending August 23, 1885, inclusive.



II. The troops will be consolidated into two brigades, to be known as the Second and Fourth Brigades, under the command respectively of Brigadiers-General W. H. Dimond and John T. Carey.

III. The Division Commander will issue the necessary orders and instructions for the execution of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, June 8, 1885. }

[*General Orders, No. 14.*]

I. In compliance with law, the National Guard of California will parade on Saturday, July Fourth, 1885, in commemoration of the one hundred and ninth anniversary of American Independence.

II. Brigade Commanders are directed to forward to general headquarters, on or before July twentieth, Consolidated Parade Reports of their respective commands.

III. The annual inspection and muster provided for in Section 1970 of the Political Code, may take place on the same date, or any other day of the month (Sundays excepted), approved by Brigade Commanders.

IV. The Division and Brigade Commanders are hereby directed to detail officers from their staffs to attend these inspections, so that if necessary, or if called upon so to do, they may assist the Inspector in the discharge of his duties and be prepared to report the result of their observations.

V. The muster rolls required must be forwarded to brigade headquarters on or before the first day of August, to division headquarters on or before the tenth day of August, and to general headquarters on or before the twentieth day of August, 1885.

VI. Every officer charged with the preparation of muster rolls should give his special attention to such duty; if not himself a good penman, he should select such a one from his command, as neatness of the rolls is a matter of great importance. One copy of the roll must always be retained with the company records, as reference to it is necessary, especially when making up the roll for the next year. The roll must be carefully compared, by the Company Commander, with the muster roll of the previous year, before it is forwarded. Upon receipt of the rolls at regimental and brigade headquarters, they will there be compared with those of the preceding year, and if not correct they will be returned. Until they are ABSOLUTELY CORRECT, such company shall be considered delinquent at general headquarters, and the demands for allowances from the State will not be presented to the Board of Military Auditors until the required corrections are made.

VII. Under the head of "Changes Since Last Muster," it is necessary to enter the name of every man who has ceased to be a member since last muster, whether a member at such muster, or enlisted since then, and, in every case, the date of first enlistment must be given. The appointments of non-commissioned officers, promotions, and reductions, are not enumerated under this head, they being accounted for on the monthly returns as they take place, and the fact noted in the column of remarks on the muster roll.

VIII. Company Commanders will report on muster roll under the proper heading: First, amount of ordnance stores on hand at last muster; second, amount on hand at present time; third, amount expended, etc., in service.

IX. Company Commanders will not carry on their rolls any member whose term of service has expired, unless oath of reenlistment is forwarded at date of muster, but all such will be reported at once for discharge for "expiration of term of service."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, June 24, 1885. }

[*General Orders, No. 15.*]

I. In accordance with General Orders, No. 13, c. s., issued from these headquarters May 30, 1885, and in conformity with the provisions of Section 2022 of the Political Code, the National Guard of California will assemble in a Division Encampment at Santa Cruz.

II. The Division Commander will direct his Chief Quartermaster to secure transportation, by water or rail, to and from the place of encampment for the several commands. He shall limit the cost of transportation, to be approved by the Board of Military Auditors, to an aggregate based upon an average of thirty-five, officers and men, for the whole number of companies.

III. He shall also direct said Quartermaster to secure the use of such additional tents, to those on hand, as may be required for the troops while in camp.

IV. Colonel W. Hammond Hall, Chief Engineer, Staff of Commander-in-Chief, will report to the Division Commander for duty in laying off the camp.

V. The Division Commander will publish, as soon as practicable, detailed instructions and regulations for the conduct of the encampment.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, June 30, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 16.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage and company strength of the National Guard of California for the month of May, 1885:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	60	59	Co. "A"-----	55	65	Co. "A"-----	64	64
Co. "B"-----	55	65	Co. "B"-----	-----	-----	Co. "B"-----	-----	-----
Co. "C"-----	67	77	Co. "C"-----	84	72	Co. "C"-----	58	71
Co. "D"-----	74	63	Co. "D"-----	65	63	Co. "D"-----	66	69
Co. "E"-----	68	54	Co. "E"-----	71	61	Co. "E"-----	64	74
Co. "F"-----	51	62	Co. "F"-----	68	72	Co. "F"-----	77	70
Co. "G"-----	72	71	Co. "G"-----	60	60	Co. "G" (Ca-	-----	-----
Co. "H"-----	54	61	Co. "H"-----	72	76	dets)-----	74	68
-----	-----	-----	Cadets-----	67	57	-----	-----	-----
Percent'ge and total of Reg- iment-----	63	512	Percent'ge and total of Reg- iment-----	68	526	Percent'ge and total of Reg- iment-----	66	416

Fifth Infantry Battalion.			First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.		Percentage	No. of Co.
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.				
Co. "A"-----	60	67	Co. "A"-----	62	68	Co. "B," San Diego City	Guard-----	68	65
Co. "B"-----	62	64	Co. "B"-----	69	63	Eagle Corps, Los Angeles	-----	62	146
Co. "C"-----	60	62	Co. "C"-----	68	72	San Francisco Hussars	-----	67	74
Co. "D"-----	98	68	Co. "E"-----	61	77	Oakland Light Cavalry	-----	48	67
-----	-----	-----	Co. "F"-----	57	62	Stockton Guard	-----	76	72
-----	-----	-----	Co. "G"-----	45	63	Chico Guard	-----	81	75
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Eureka Guard	-----	69	78
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Emmet Guard, Stockton	-----	68	72
Percentage and total of Batt'n	70	261	Percentage and total of Reg't	60	405	Total of unattached	-----	65	649

II. The percentage of the Oakland Light Cavalry for April, 1885, was 54, and of the N. G. C. for same month, 64. The percentage of the N. G. C. for May was 65.

III. Companies "F" of the First Infantry and "G" of the First Artillery Regiments averaged at drill less than the minimum laid down in Section 2020 of the Political Code. The former company has ceased to exist, having been consolidated with Company "E" of the same regiment.

IV. In the Second Brigade the companies excelling in their respective commands for attendance at drill during the past month, were: Company "D" of the Fifth Battalion, averaging 67; "C" of the Second Artillery, 60; "F" of the Third, 54; and "C" of the First Infantry, 52.

V. The eight unattached companies averaged 42 men present at drill, and 81 of a company strength. In this list the Oakland Light Cavalry makes the worst showing, with a bare minimum of 32 at drill.

VI. Parade report for May 30, 1885:

*Number of Men Present.*

Second Artillery Regiment.	Present.	Third Infantry Regiment.	Present.	Fifth Infantry Battalion.	Present.	First Artillery Regiment.	Present.
Field, Staff, and Band -----	33	Field, Staff, and Band -----	26			Field, Staff, and Band -----	19
Co. "A" -----	42	Co. "A" -----	38	Co. "A" -----	40	Co. "A" -----	36
Co. "B" -----		Co. "B" -----		Co. "B" -----	26	Co. "B" -----	34
Co. "C" -----	64	Co. "C" -----	42	Co. "C" -----	36	Co. "C" -----	36
Co. "D" -----	36	Co. "D" -----	24			Co. "E" -----	44
Co. "E" -----	20	Co. "E" -----	22			Co. "F" -----	37
Co. "F" -----	39	Co. "F" -----	24			Co. "G" -----	29
Co. "G" -----	34						
Co. "H" -----	53						
Cadets -----	24						
Total -----	345	Total -----	176	Total -----	102	Total -----	246

The San Francisco Hussars turned out 36 men, the Oakland Light Cavalry 25, and the San Diego City Guard 47.

VII. The Second Artillery Regiment paraded with a percentage of the total strength of 61, the Third Infantry 46, the Fifth 53, and the First Artillery 57. No parade reports have been received from the First Infantry Regiment and the remaining unattached companies.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, July 1, 1885. }

[*General Orders, No. 17.*]

I. The following changes occurred among the commissioned officers of the National Guard of California during the months of May and June, 1885:

COMMISSIONED.

*Second Brigade.*

Giles M. Pease, Surgeon on Staff, with rank from June 1, 1885; vice Webb, resigned.

George Whittell, Captain and Aid-de-Camp on Staff, with rank from April 10, 1885; original.

*First Infantry Regiment.*—R. H. Orton, Major, with rank from April 10, 1885; vice Gaylord, promoted.

R. H. Orton, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from May 30, 1885; vice Gaylord, deceased.

*Second Artillery Regiment.*—John P. Warren, First Lieutenant and Ordnance Officer on Staff, with rank from April 7, 1885; vice Ashton, resigned.

James A. White, First Lieutenant Company "F," with rank from May 19, 1885; vice Stangroom, promoted.

C. F. A. Last, Second Lieutenant Company "F," with rank from May 19, 1885; vice White, promoted.

*Third Infantry Regiment.*—Thomas Drady, Captain Company "B," with rank from May 22, 1885; original.

Miles J. Bolger, Second Lieutenant Company "A," with rank from April 23, 1885; vice Thomas, term expired.

*Fifth Infantry Battalion.*—J. M. Donahue, Captain and Adjutant on Staff, with rank from June 18, 1885; vice Verbeck, resigned.

H. H. Burrell, First Lieutenant and Commissary on Staff, with rank from May 1, 1885; vice Brown, term expired.

Robert Effe, First Lieutenant and Paymaster on Staff, with rank from May 18, 1885; vice Nesmith, resigned.

Joseph B. Lauck, Captain Company "D," with rank from May 14, 1885; original.

John A. C. Macdonald, First Lieutenant Company "A," with rank from April 30, 1885; vice Wright, resigned.

*Unattached.*

Andrew M. Boyden, First Lieutenant Oakland Light Cavalry, with rank from May 14 1885; original.

*Fourth Brigade.*

*First Artillery Regiment.*—Charles M. Casler, Captain Company "F," with rank from April 25, 1885; vice Spencer, term expired.

Thomas T. Wiseman, First Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from May 20, 1885; vice McEwan, deceased.

Samuel Kay, Second Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from June 3, 1885; vice Wiseman, promoted.

*Fifth Brigade.*

W. R. Williams, Captain and Aid-de-Camp on Staff, with rank from June 13, 1885; original.

RESIGNED.

Captain Emmet Rixford, Cadet Corps, Second Artillery Regiment, per S. O. No. 29, June 1, 1885.

First Lieutenant L. G. Nesmith, Paymaster Fifth Infantry Battalion, per S. O. No. 30, June 5, 1885.

First Lieutenant C. F. A. Last, Commissary Second Artillery Regiment, per S. O. No. 31, June 8, 1885.

Second Lieutenant John Steinmiller, Company "A," First Artillery Regiment, per S. O. No. 31, June 8, 1885.

Captain William B. Collier, Company "A," Light Battery, Second Artillery Regiment, per S. O. No. 33, June 16, 1885.

First Lieutenant T. A. Gamble, Cadet Corps, Second Artillery Regiment, per S. O. No. 33, June 16, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Donahue, A. D. C., Staff of Commander-in-Chief, per S. O. No. 34, June 18, 1885.

First Lieutenant George F. Ashton, Ordnance Officer Fifth Infantry Battalion, per S. O. No. 35, June 20, 1885.

Captain William Verbeck, Adjutant Fifth Infantry Battalion, per S. O. No. 39, June 24, 1885.

RETIRED.

Major William M. Gibson, Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade, with rank of Major, per S. O. No. 38, June 24, 1885.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, July 22, 1885. }

[*General Orders, No. 18.*]

I. By authority of the Board of Location and Organization, the Oakland Light Cavalry, unattached, will be reorganized at once as an Infantry Company and attached to the Fifth Infantry Battalion as Company "F."

II. The Stockton Guard, Emmet Guard, and Forsyth Guard shall be formed into a Battalion to be known as the Sixth Infantry Battalion, and these Companies shall be known and designated in the order named as Companies "A," "B," and "C," of said Battalion.

III. The Eagle Corps and the San Diego City Guard shall be formed into a Battalion to be known as the Seventh Infantry Battalion, and these Companies, in the order named, to be known and designated as Companies "A" and "B," of said Battalion.

IV. Brigade Commanders will issue the necessary orders to carry this order into full effect immediately.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, July 27, 1885. }

[*General Orders, No. 19.*]

The sorrow, so universally expressed by the citizens of the United States, at the death of the great soldier and Ex-President General U. S. Grant, is fully shared in by the National Guard of California.

It is therefore ordered that the armories of the National Guard, and the colors of the several commands, be draped in mourning for thirty days, and all officers will wear the usual badge of mourning for the same period.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, July 31, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 20.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage and company membership of the National Guard of California for the month of June, 1885:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	69	60	Co. "A"-----	52	66	Co. "A"-----	67	64
Co. "B"-----	53	66	Co. "C"-----	84	75	Co. "B"-----	57	67
Co. "C"-----	70	78	Co. "D"-----	67	63	Co. "C"-----	58	67
Co. "D"-----	68	66	Co. "E"-----	68	62	Co. "D"-----	69	69
Co. "E"-----	66	61	Co. "F"-----	57	74	Co. "E"-----	59	71
Co. "F"-----	54	63	Co. "G"-----	53	60	Co. "F"-----	72	70
Co. "G"-----	78	69	Co. "H"-----	72	78	Co. "G" (Ca-		
Co. "H"-----	60	62	Cadets-----	40	58	dets)-----	75	67
Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	66	525	Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	62	536	Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	66	475

Fifth Infantry Battalion.			First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.		Percentage	No. of Co.
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.				
Co. "A"-----	66	62	Co. "A"-----	63	73	Co. "B," S. Diego City Guard	85	65	
Co. "B"-----	56	63	Co. "B"-----	65	63	Eagle Corps, Los Angeles...	64	143	
Co. "C"-----	72	64	Co. "C"-----	72	77	San Francisco Hussars.....	63	76	
Co. "D"-----	93	72	Co. "E"-----	66	70	Oakland Light Cavalry.....	49	62	
Co. "E" (Ca- dets)-----	93	65	Co. "F"-----	65	63	Stockton Guard.....	70	68	
-----			Co. "G"-----	43	66	Chico Guard.....	78	70	
			-----			Eureka Guard.....	70	78	
						Emmet Guard, Stockton.....	63	72	
Percentage and total of Batt'n.	77	326	Percentage and total of Reg't.	63	412	Total unattached com- panies-----	67	634	

II. The percentage of the N. G. C. for June was 66, and total company membership 2,908.

III. The following shows the number and percentage of men parading July 4, 1885:

*Parade, July 4, 1885.*

First Infantry Regiment.	Present.	Second Artillery Regiment.	Present.	Third Infantry Regiment.	Present.	Fifth Infantry Battalion.	Present.
Co. "A"-----	41	Field, Staff, and Band	33	Field, Staff, and Band	30		
Co. "B"-----	41	Co. "A"-----	50	Co. "A"-----	47	Co. "A"-----	36
Co. "C"-----	51	Co. "C"-----	51			Co. "B"-----	37
Co. "D"-----	43	Co. "D"-----	46	Co. "C"-----	41	Co. "C"-----	39
Co. "E"-----	47	Co. "E"-----	37	Co. "D"-----	55	Co. "D"-----	69
Co. "F"-----	49	Co. "F"-----	35	Co. "E"-----	46		
Co. "G"-----	54	Co. "G"-----	6	Co. "F"-----	56		
Co. "H"-----	39	Co. "H"-----	46	Co. "G"-----	52		
Field and Staff.	8	Cadets-----	20				
Total-----	373	Total-----	324	Total-----	327	Total-----	181

The San Francisco Hussars paraded 44 and the Oakland Light Cavalry 35 men, making a grand total, including Brigadier-General and Staff, of 1,290 for the Second Brigade.

IV. The percentage present of the First Infantry was 69; Second Artillery, 56; Third Infantry, 73; Fifth Infantry, 68; San Francisco Hussars, 58; and Oakland Light Cavalry, 56.

First Artillery Regiment.		Unattached Companies.	No. Present.
Company.	No. Present.		
Co. "A" -----	40	San Diego City Guard.....	58
Co. "B" -----	48	Eagle Corps, Los Angeles.....	116
Co. "C" -----	55	Stockton Guard.....	55
Co. "E" -----	51	Emmet Guard, Stockton.....	45
Co. "F" -----	37	Chico Guard.....	58
Co. "G" -----	33	Eureka Guard.....	
Field, Staff, and Band.....	23	-----	
Total -----	287	Total.....	

V. The Eagle Corps, of Los Angeles, paraded more men on the Fourth of July than Companies "A," "B," and "C," of the Fifth Infantry Battalion, located respectively at Oakland, San José, and Petaluma, the first named company parading 116 men, whilst the last three paraded only a total of 112.

VI. The companies parading with less than the minimum were "G," and the Cadets, of the Second Artillery Regiment.

VII. No parade return has reached this office from the Chico Guard, although the Captain commanding duly forwarded the same to Brigade Headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, August 1, 1885. }

[*General Orders, No. 21.*]

I. The following changes occurred among the commissioned officers of the National Guard of California during the month of July, 1885:

#### COMMISSIONED.

F. A. Woodworth, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, Division Staff, with rank from July 21, 1885; vice Brush, resigned.

M. H. Hecht, Major and Aid-de-Camp, Division Staff, with rank from July 21, 1885; vice Woodworth, promoted.

#### Second Brigade.

V. W. Gaskill, Major and Quartermaster on Staff, with rank from July 17, 1885; vice Griffin, resigned.

*First Infantry Regiment.*—James H. Duncan, Second Lieutenant Company "H," with rank from June 22, 1885; vice Fraser, promoted.

Frank J. Warren, First Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from May 28, 1885; vice Krempfle, resigned.

*Third Infantry Regiment.*—Timothy Sullivan, Second Lieutenant Company "D," with rank from July 30, 1885; vice McGurran, resigned.

Thomas J. Dillon, First Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from May 22, 1885; original.

Charles T. Stanley, Second Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from May 22, 1885; original.

*Fifth Infantry Battalion.*—William Elliott, Second Lieutenant Company "D," with rank from May 14, 1885; original.

Joseph Naylor, Second Lieutenant Company "C," with rank from June 15, 1885; vice Hall, resigned.

J. D. Lawton, First Lieutenant Company "D," with rank from May 14, 1885; original.

#### Third Brigade.

M. W. Muller, Captain Forsyth Guard, of Fresno, with rank from June 15, 1885; original.  
Stuart S. Wright, First Lieutenant Forsyth Guard, with rank from June 15, 1885; original.

O. J. Meade, Second Lieutenant Forsyth Guard, with rank from June 15, 1885; original.

#### Fourth Brigade.

*First Artillery Regiment.*—Thomas B. Hall, Captain Company "G," with rank from June 29, 1885; vice White, term expired.

Jacob P. Glass, Second Lieutenant Company "A," with rank from June 30, 1885; vice Steinmiller, resigned.

## RESIGNED.

Major Thomas H. Griffin, Quartermaster, Second Brigade Staff, per S. O. No. 40, July 16, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Brush, Assistant Adjutant-General, Division Staff, per S. O. No. 41, July 25, 1885.

First Lieutenant R. E. Murray, Emmet Guard, unattached, Third Brigade, per S. O. No. 41, July 25, 1885.

Second Lieutenant E. F. Molloy, Emmet Guard, unattached, Third Brigade, per S. O. No. 41, July 25, 1885.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, August 10, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 22.]

I. By authority of the Board of Location and Organization of the Second Brigade, Company "D," Fifth Infantry Regiment, located at San Rafael, is hereby transferred to the Second Artillery Regiment, and will be known as Company "B," of that Regiment.

Company "C," Fifth Infantry Regiment, located at Petaluma, is hereby transferred to the First Infantry Regiment, and will be known as Company "G," of that Regiment.

Company "G," First Infantry Regiment, located at San Francisco, is hereby transferred to the Fifth Infantry Regiment, and will be known as Company "C," of that Regiment.

The San Francisco Hussars are hereby attached to the Fifth Infantry Regiment, and will be known as Company "D," of that Regiment.

II. The place of assemblage for all the troops of the N. G. C. going into encampment, is Santa Cruz.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
CAMP STONEMAN, CALIFORNIA, August 22, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 23.]

I. The Commander-in-Chief commends the officers and men of the National Guard of California for their soldierly bearing, discipline, obedience to orders, sobriety, and good conduct during the period of their encampment at Camp Stoneman. The zeal of the officers in the discharge of their onerous duties, the excellent behavior of the men, and the friendly rivalry existing between the different commands, should be a gratification to all concerned, as well as a pride and honor to the State.

II. A more detailed order regarding the encampment will be issued at an early date.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, August 31, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 24.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage and company membership of the National Guard of California for the month of July, 1885:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	72	62	Co. "A"-----	65	65	Co. "A"-----	73	65
Co. "B"-----	66	68	Co. "C"-----	83	75	Co. "B"-----	72	63
Co. "C"-----	73	79	Co. "D"-----	72	63	Co. "C"-----	62	67
Co. "D"-----	73	72	Co. "E"-----	74	65	Co. "D"-----	69	71
Co. "E"-----	79	61	Co. "F"-----	69	62	Co. "E"-----	66	67
Co. "F"-----	72	65	Co. "G"-----	54	65	Co. "F"-----	76	62
Co. "G"-----	81	66	Co. "H"-----	73	72	Co. "G"-----	90	65
Co. "H"-----	67	61	Cadets-----	55	63	-----	-----	-----
Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	73	534	Percentage and total of Regiment--	69	530	Percentage and total of Regiment--	72	460

Fifth Infantry Battalion.			First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.	Percentage.	No. of Co.
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.			
Co. "A"-----	75	66	Co. "A"-----	55	73	Co. "B," San Diego City		
Co. "B"-----	80	65	Co. "B"-----	60	69	Guard-----	71	68
Co. "C"-----	68	61	Co. "C"-----	70	77	Eagle Corps, Los Angeles		
Co. "D"-----	97	70	Co. "E"-----	77	72	San Francisco Hussars	71	72
Co. "E" (Ca-			Co. "F"-----	60	64	Oakland Light Cavalry	61	65
dets).-----	90	61	Co. "G"-----	54	79	Stockton Guard	66	68
-----			-----			Chico Guard	74	70
-----			-----			Eureka Guard	66	77
-----			-----			Emmet Guard, Stockton	73	67
Percentage			Percentage					
and total			and total					
of Batt'n.	82	323	of Reg't.	63	434	Total unattached		

II. The return of the Eagle Corps, Los Angeles, and Company "C," Sixth Infantry Battalion, Fresno, for July, 1885, have not reached these headquarters.

III. The percentages made by the commands of the Second Brigade are unprecedentedly large, showing that officers and men are active and zealous in the discharge of their military duties. The Fifth Infantry takes the lead with a percentage of 82; the First, and Third, and the Second Artillery followed each other closely in the order named, with percentages of 73, 72, and 69. Company D, of the Fifth, San Rafael, deserves special mention, having a percentage of 97.

IV. The Chico Guard paraded 55 men on the Fourth of July, and Forsyth Guard, of Fresno, 65. The total number of the N. G. C. parading on the Fourth of July was 2,029. This is exclusive of Company E, Santa Rosa, from which no parade return has been forwarded to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, September 1, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 25.]

I. The following changes occurred among the commissioned officers of the National Guard of California during the month of August, 1885:

#### COMMISSIONED.

##### *Second Brigade.*

*First Infantry Regiment.*—W. P. Sullivan, Jr., Captain and Adjutant, with rank from August 7, 1885; vice Reed, promoted.

George Teller, Captain Company "F," with rank from August 1, 1885; original.

P. S. Teller, First Lieutenant Company "F," with rank from August 1, 1885; original.

George W. Longley, Second Lieutenant Company "F," with rank from August 1, 1885; original.

*Second Artillery Regiment.*—Hugh T. Sime, Captain Company "A," with rank from July 20, 1885; vice Collier, resigned.

*Fifth Infantry Regiment.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Horace D. Ranlett to be Colonel, with rank from August 4, 1885; original.

Captain James Mervyn Donahue to be Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from August 4, 1885; vice Ranlett, promoted.

Carlton C. Coleman, Captain and Adjutant, with rank from August 5, 1885; vice Donahue, promoted.

George C. Pardee, Second Lieutenant Company "A," with rank from August 12, 1885; vice Campbell, retired.

##### *Third Brigade.*

S. M. Woods, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank from August 1, 1885; vice Gibson, retired.

J. D. Gall, Major and Brigade Inspector, with rank from August 1, 1885; vice Woods, appointed A. A. G.

C. W. Dohrmann, Major and Ordnance Officer, with rank from August 1, 1885; vice Gall, appointed Brigade Inspector.



B. R. Woodworth, Captain and Aid-de-Camp, with rank from August 1, 1885; vice Dohrmann, promoted.

*Sixth Infantry Battalion.*—Charles Bernard, First Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from August 3, 1885; vice Murray, resigned.

Michael Fennell, Second Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from August 3, 1885; vice Malloy, resigned.

*Fourth Brigade.*

C. H. Hubbard, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank from August 3, 1885; vice Harney, resigned.

Frank D. Ryan, Major and Brigade Inspector, with rank from August 3, 1885; vice Hubbard, appointed A. A. G.

Charles S. Houghton, Captain and Aid-de-Camp, with rank from August 3, 1885; original.

*First Artillery Regiment.*—F. W. Birdsall, First Lieutenant Company "A," with rank from August 5, 1885; vice Palm, resigned.

*Fifth Brigade.*

C. S. Coggins, First Lieutenant Chico Guard, unattached, with rank from July 11, 1885; vice Williams, promoted.

R. M. Jones, Second Lieutenant Chico Guard, unattached, with rank from July 11, 1885; vice Coggins, promoted.

Captain George W. Reed to be Major and Military Instructor, with rank from July 25, 1885; original.

RETIRED.

Major Thomas J. Parsons, Fifth Infantry Regiment, with rank of Major, per S. O. No. 44, August 7, 1885.

Second Lieutenant E. M. Campbell, Company "A," Fifth Infantry Regiment, with rank of Second Lieutenant, per S. O. No. 44, August 7, 1885.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, September 1, 1885. }

[*General Orders, No. 26.*]

I. The Major-General commanding Division, Brigadier-Generals commanding Second and Fourth Brigades, Colonels commanding First, Third, and Fifth Infantry, and First and Second Artillery Regiments, and Captain Eugene Lehe, commanding First Provisional Regiment of unattached companies, are hereby directed to forward immediately itemized statements of their claims against the encampment appropriation for per diem and transportation of men, in separate accounts.

II. These demands must be made out in duplicate and forwarded through the regular military channels.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, September 2, 1885. }

[*General Orders, No. 27.*]

I. In accordance with the requirements of Section 2018, Subdivision 2, as amended, of the Political Code, the National Guard of California will parade in the month of September for target practice, under the supervision of the Inspectors of Rifle Practice, and subject to such further rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Division and Brigade Commanders.

II. Skirmish firing is recommended when practicable, and Brigade Commanders may order such modifications of the regulations governing the National Guard of California, comprised in paragraphs 485 to 504, inclusive, as may be found necessary to comply with changes from single shots to such method of shooting.

III. In the target practice of the National Guard of California the rules of the National Rifle Association will govern, as far as applicable.

IV. The distance for companies armed with Springfield rifles, cal. 45 and cal. 50, will be two hundred yards. The distance for cavalry companies armed with carbines will be two hundred yards.

V. Each officer and enlisted man of companies, excepting only musicians, drummers, and markers, will fire five shots. No sighting shots will be allowed.

VI. Commanders of companies will furnish a correct roll of the members of their respective commands to the Inspectors of Rifle Practice, who will be careful to provide

themselves with such rolls at least one day prior to the date fixed for target practice; and also know, from personal observation, that the targets, discs, weights, etc., are in readiness, thus obviating any unnecessary delay on the arrival of companies at the grounds.

VII. The Regimental and Battalion Inspectors of Rifle Practice must forward to the Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, within ten days after the practice shall have taken place, certified copies of the same. The Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice will certify to the reports, and forward them, within ten days after their receipt, to the Division Inspector of Rifle Practice, who must also certify to their correctness, and forward them, within ten days after their receipt, to the Inspector-General of Rifle Practice. The Inspector-General of Rifle Practice must make his report and forward the returns to General Headquarters, not later than October thirty-first.

VIII. Regimental and Battalion Inspectors of Rifle Practice must carefully preserve the original reports, so they may be enabled to furnish such information as may be required by commanders of regiments, battalions, and such others as may be entitled to the information contained therein.

IX. When practicable, commissioned officers will be detailed to act as score-keepers at the firing points; at least one non-commissioned officer should be detailed to assist at the targets, and Inspectors will call on their respective commanders for such details as they may require for this purpose.

X. Blanks for reports of target practice and necessary ammunition for rifles and carbines, cal. 45, will be furnished to the different commands by the Brigade Commanders. The money value of ammunition used will not be computed, but requisition will be made on General Headquarters for such quantity as may be required by law.

XI. Brigade Commanders will issue such orders as they may deem proper, prescribing target practice for the artillery companies of their respective commands; and commanding officers will take all necessary steps to insure a strict compliance with these General Orders and the "Rules and Regulations governing the N. G. C."

XII. Attention is called to paragraphs 485 to 504, inclusive, "Rules and Regulations governing the N. G. C."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, September 10, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 28.]

I. The following results of the annual muster and inspection of the N. G. C., held in accordance with law, during the month of July, 1885, are promulgated for the information of the National Guard:

SECOND BRIGADE.

First Infantry Regiment—San Francisco.					Second Artillery Regiment—San Francisco.				
Company.	Present at Muster	Absent	Total	Percentage Present	Company.	Present at Muster	Absent	Total	Percentage Present
Field and Staff	9	3	12	75	Field and Staff	11	2	13	85
Band	0	19	19	0	Band	21	0	21	100
Co. "A" (Battery)	57	5	62	92	Co. "A"	46	19	65	71
Co. "B"	58	10	68	85	Co. "C"	75	0	75	100
Co. "C"	67	11	78	86	Co. "D"	55	8	63	87
Co. "D"	65	4	69	94	Co. "E"	59	6	65	91
Co. "E"	60	1	61	98	Co. "F"	61	0	61	100
Co. "F"	65	0	65	100	Co. "G"	46	19	65	71
Co. "G"	58	8	66	88	Co. "H"	67	2	69	97
Co. "H"	55	6	61	90	Cadets	36	25	61	59
Total	494	67	561	88	Total	477	81	558	85

Third Infantry Regiment.						Fifth Infantry Battalion.					
Company.	Present at Muster.	Absent.	Total.	Percentage Present.	Location.	Company.	Present at Muster.	Absent.	Total.	Percentage Present.	Location.
Field and Staff	13	5	18	72		Field and Staff	15	1	16	94	
Band	0	17	17	0		Band	0	0	0	0	
Co. "A"	61	0	61	100	S. Francisco.	Co. "A"	52	10	62	84	Oakland.
Co. "B"	58	5	63	92	S. Francisco.	Co. "B"	56	7	63	89	San José.
Co. "C"	55	12	67	82	Oakland.	Co. "C"	50	11	61	82	Petaluma.
Co. "D"	66	0	66	100	S. Francisco.	Co. "D"	70	0	70	100	San Rafael.
Co. "E"	54	13	67	80	S. Francisco.	Co. "E"	61	0	61	100	Santa Rosa.
Co. "F"	61	0	61	100	S. Francisco.						
Co. "G"	65	2	67	97	S. Francisco.						
Total	433	54	487	89		Total	304	29	333	91	

## FOURTH BRIGADE.

*First Artillery Regiment.*

Company.	Present at Muster.	Absent.	Total.	Percentage Present.	Location.
Field and Staff	5	6	11	45	
Band	10	3	13	80	
Co. "A"	43	25	68	63	Sacramento.
Co. "B" (Battery)	39	26	65	60	Sacramento.
Co. "C"	55	22	77	71	Nevado City.
Co. "E"	57	14	71	80	Sacramento.
Co. "F"	37	26	63	59	Woodland.
Co. "G"	33	28	61	54	Sacramento.
Total	279	150	429	65	

*Unattached Companies.*

Company.	Present at Muster.	Absent.	Total.	Percentage Present.	Location.
San Francisco Hussars	61	11	72	85	San Francisco.
Oakland Light Cavalry	53	12	65	82	Oakland.
Stockton Guard	55	13	68	83	Stockton.
Emmet Guard	45	19	64	70	Stockton.
Forsyth Guard	59	23	82	72	Fresno.
Chico Guard	55	16	71	77	Chico.
Eureka Guard	58	20	78	74	Eureka.
San Diego City Guard	57	8	65	88	San Diego.
Eagle Corps	116	27	143	81	Los Angeles.
Total	559	149	708	79	

II. The total number of men present at muster of the Second Brigade (30 companies), was 1,822, out of a total of 2,076—a percentage of 87.76—which is the best exhibit ever made in the history of the National Guard of this State, and one that will bear favorable comparison with the most efficient military organizations in other States.

III. Eight companies of the N. G. C. mustered 100 per cent—all in the Second Brigade—arranged as follows, in the order of numerical strength:

Company "C"—Second Artillery Regiment	75
Company "D"—Fifth Infantry Battalion	70
Company "D"—Third Infantry Regiment	66
Company "F"—First Infantry Regiment	65
Company "F"—Second Artillery Regiment	61
Company "A"—Third Infantry Regiment	61

Company "F"—Third Infantry Regiment.....	61
Company "E"—Fifth Infantry Battalion.....	61

*Percentages of Regiments, etc.*

IV. Fifth Infantry Battalion, 91 per cent; Third Infantry Regiment, 89 per cent; First Infantry Regiment, 88 per cent; Second Artillery Regiment, 85 per cent; Unattached Companies, 79 per cent; First Artillery Regiment, 65 per cent. The Fifth Infantry Battalion from this appears to have the highest percentage, but if the returns of the First and Third Infantry Regiments appeared without "Band" (as in the case of the Fifth), the First would also have 91 per cent, and the Third 92, making the latter the highest of the N. G. C.

*Average Number to a Company Present at Muster.*

V. Unattached Companies (9 companies), averaging 62; First Infantry Regiment (8 companies), averaging 61; Third Infantry Regiment (7 companies), averaging 60; Fifth Infantry Battalion (5 companies), averaging 58; Second Artillery Regiment (8 companies), averaging 56; First Artillery Regiment (6 companies), averaging 44.

VI. The Third Infantry Regiment averaged less than 5 men to a company absent from the ranks, the First and Fifth less than 6, the Second Artillery less than 10—an attendance highly creditable to these commands. The First Artillery Regiment averaged more than 23 men to a company absent from the ranks—the reverse of creditable.

*Companies Deserving Notice.*

VII. No less than fourteen companies of the National Guard mustered with 61 men and over. For such reason, as well as the general results of inspection, they are entitled to honorable mention as follows: The Eagle Corps, Los Angeles, 116 men present; Company "C," Second Artillery Regiment, San Francisco, 75 men present; Company "D," Fifth Infantry Battalion, San Rafael, 70 men present; Company "H," Second Artillery Regiment, San Francisco, 67 men present; Company "C," First Infantry Regiment, San Francisco, 67 men present; Company "D," Third Infantry Regiment, San Francisco, 66 men present; Company "G," Third Infantry Regiment, San Francisco, 65 men present; Company "D," First Infantry Regiment, 65 men present; Company "F," First Infantry Regiment, 65 men present; Company "F," Second Artillery Regiment, 61 men present; Company "A," Third Infantry Regiment, 61 men present; Company "F," Third Infantry Regiment, 61 men present; Company "E," Fifth Infantry Battalion, San Rafael, 61 men present; San Francisco Hussars, 61 men present.

VIII. Only three regular companies of the National Guard mustered less than 40 men, viz.: two in Sacramento—Company "B," Light Battery, 39; Company "G," 33; and one in Woodland, Company "F," 37 men. To these may be added the Cadet Company of the Second Artillery—36.

*Strength of the N. G. C.*

IX. The total membership of the National Guard, as taken from the Muster Rolls of July, 1885, and from the records of this office, is as follows:

Commander-in-Chief and Staff.....	15
Major-General of Division and Staff.....	14
Brigadier-Generals and Staffs.....	81
Regimental Field and Staff Officers.....	70
Bands.....	87
Company officers and men:	
First Infantry Regiment.....	530
Second Artillery Regiment.....	524
Third Infantry Regiment.....	452
Fifth Infantry Battalion.....	317
First Artillery Regiment.....	405
Unattached Companies.....	708
	2,936
Officers on retired list and military instructors.....	61

Total membership of the National Guard of California..... 3,204

X. This company force of 2,936 men, embraces two light batteries of 127 men, and two cavalry companies, viz.: the San Francisco Hussars 72, and the Oakland Cavalry 65 men. The last named has since been reorganized as an Infantry Company.

XI. The percentage of the National Guard, exclusive of general officers, present at muster, was 82.77.

XII. The Inspectors' reports regarding discipline, instruction, military appearance, arms, and property of the various companies, are almost invariably "good," the exceptions being only two or three, which are reported "fair."

XIII. The Commander-in-Chief takes great pleasure in congratulating the National Guard upon the remarkably excellent results of the late Annual Muster and Inspection, which in themselves commend louder than words the zeal, efficiency, and soldierly qualities of officers and men.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, September 20, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 29.]

So much of General Orders No. 22, c. s., issued from these headquarters as directed the transfer of certain companies from one command to another, is hereby rescinded, and said companies are restored to their previous positions.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, September 30, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 30.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage of attendance at drill and company membership of the National Guard of California for the month of August, 1885:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	66	61	Co. "A" -----	59	75	Co. "A" -----	66	67
Co. "B" -----	61	75	Co. "C" -----	82	76	Co. "B" -----	55	71
Co. "C" -----	74	84	Co. "D" -----	65	63	Co. "C" -----	66	72
Co. "D" -----	69	73	Co. "E" -----	66	69	Co. "D" -----	66	76
Co. "F" -----	77	121	Co. "F" -----	83	73	Co. "E" -----	63	70
Co. "G" -----	76	66	Co. "G" -----	60	72	Co. "F" -----	76	64
Co. "H" -----	73	61	Co. "H" -----	79	76	Co. "G" -----	80	66
			Cadets -----	64	67			
Percent'ge and total of Regiment -----	72	541	Percent'ge and total of Regiment -----	70	561	Percent'ge and total of Regiment -----	68	486

Fifth Infantry Regiment.			Sixth Infantry Battalion.			Seventh Infantry Battalion.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	68	66	Co. "A" (Stockton) -----	64	74	Co. "A" (Los Angeles) -----	67	140
Co. "B" -----	71	67	Co. "B" (Stockton) -----	67	73	Co. "B" (San Diego) -----	84	70
Co. "C" -----	73	67						
Co. "D" -----	96	67	Co. "C" (Fresno) -----					
Co. "E" -----	73	62						
Co. "F" -----	56	66						
Percent'ge and total of Battalion -----	72	395	Total of Battalion -----			Total of Battalion -----	72	210

First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.		
Company.	Percentage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Percentage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	64	76	San Francisco Hus-		
Co. "B" -----	70	68	sars -----	65	72
Co. "C" -----	68	76	Chico Guard -----	63	70
Co. "E" -----	68	71	Eureka Guard -----	67	79
Co. "F" -----	60	64			
Co. "G" -----	78	62			
Percentage and total of Regiment -----	68	417			

II. The percentage of the Eagle Corps, Los Angeles, for July, 1885, was 68, and company membership, 141.

Company "C," Sixth Infantry Battalion, Fresno, is again delinquent; no monthly returns have been received from that company for July and August.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, October 31, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 31.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage of attendance at drill and company membership of the National Guard of California for the month of September, 1885:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	71	60	Co. "A"-----	52	75	Co. "A"-----	67	69
Co. "B"-----	76	62	Co. "C"-----	83	78	Co. "B"-----	55	62
Co. "C"-----	72	84	Co. "D"-----	80	75	Co. "C"-----	67	67
Co. "D"-----	73	66	Co. "E"-----	67	71	Co. "D"-----	69	78
Co. "F"-----	58	114	Co. "F"-----	70	77	Co. "E"-----	55	74
Co. "G"-----	79	65	Co. "G"-----	78	60	Co. "F"-----	66	64
Co. "H"-----	67	62	Co. "H"-----	70	79	Co. "G"-----	65	66
			Cadets-----	54	65			
Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	69	513	Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	69	580	Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	64	480

Fifth Infantry Regiment.			Sixth Infantry Battalion.			Seventh Infantry Battalion.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	62	66	Co. "A" (Stock- ton)-----	71	68	Co. "A" (Los Angeles)-----	64	132
Co. "B"-----	72	62	Co. "B" (Stock- ton)-----	71	75	Co. "B" (San Diego)-----	75	69
Co. "C"-----	59	68	Co. "C" (Fres- no)-----	58	81			
Co. "D"-----	98	66						
Co. "E"-----	70	61						
Co. "F"-----	56	62						
Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	70	385	Total of Bat- talion-----	65	224	Total of Bat- talion-----	66	201

First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.		
Company.	Percentage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Percentage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	57	79	San Francisco Hussars.	72	70
Co. "B"-----	71	70	Chico Guard-----	60	65
Co. "C"-----	61	76	Eureka Guard-----	50	76
Co. "E"-----	40	71			
Co. "F"-----	71	55			
Co. "G"-----	65	63			
Percentage and total of Regiment-----	50	414			

II. The returns of Company "C," Sixth Infantry Battalion, Fresno, for August and September, reached these headquarters only at this date, October 31. The return for

July has not yet been received, and in consequence, the quarterly demand of this company for the last quarter has not yet been audited.

III. Company "D," Fifth Infantry Regiment, had the highest percentage of the N. G. C. for September—98. Companies "C" and "D," of the Second Artillery, also deserve favorable mention, both for their percentage and company membership.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, November 1, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 32.]

I. The following changes occurred among the commissioned officers of the National Guard of California during the months of September and October, 1885:

COMMISSIONED.

*First Brigade.*

*Seventh Infantry Battalion.*—Captain W. H. H. Russell, to be Major Commanding, with rank from August 12, 1885; original.

*Second Brigade.*

*First Infantry Regiment.*—Captain S. J. Taylor, to be Major, with rank from September 12, 1885; vice Orton, promoted.

R. A. Marshall, First Lieutenant Company "A," with rank from September 14, 1885; vice Sullivan, promoted.

*Second Artillery Regiment.*—George H. H. Redding, Major and Surgeon, with rank from September 2, 1885; vice Fitch, resigned.

Charles H. Crocker, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, with rank from September 2, 1885; vice Redding, promoted.

Robert S. Atkins, Captain Cadet Company, with rank from April 6, 1885; vice Rixford, resigned.

R. H. Fairchild, First Lieutenant Cadet Company, with rank from May 5, 1885; vice Gamble, resigned.

Galliard Stoney, Second Lieutenant Cadet Company, with rank from May 5, 1885; vice Atkins, promoted.

Edward F. Moran, First Lieutenant Company "G," with rank from September 28, 1885; vice Crocker, appointed Quartermaster.

John Beatty, First Lieutenant Company "A," with rank from July 20, 1885; vice Sime, promoted.

*Fifth Infantry Regiment.*—Captain C. C. Coleman, to be Major, with rank from September 12, 1885; vice Parsons, retired.

E. W. Coleman, First Lieutenant and Commissary, with rank from September 12, 1885; vice Burrell, resigned.

Captain Webb N. Pearce, to be Captain and Adjutant, with rank from September 30, 1885; vice Coleman, promoted.

Thomas F. Morrison, First Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from October 1, 1885; vice Hills, resigned.

A. W. Ingalsbe, Second Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from October 1, 1885; vice Morrison, promoted.

*Third Brigade.*

*Sixth Infantry Battalion.*—James H. Budd, to be Major Commanding, with rank from August 20, 1885; original.

*Fifth Brigade.*—C. F. Foster, Major and Commissary, with rank from September 21, 1885; vice Houghton, term expired.

RESIGNED.

Captain William C. Sharpstein, Company "G," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 49, September 8, 1885.

First Lieutenant E. M. Hills, Company "B," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 49, September 8, 1885.

First Lieutenant H. H. Burrell, Commissary Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 49, September 8, 1885.

Captain Webb N. Pearce, Company "F," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 53, October 13, 1885.

RETIRED.

Major A. M. Wilder, Surgeon First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, with rank of Major, per S. O. No. 51, October 5, 1885.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, November 1, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 33.]

The death of the gallant soldier and distinguished citizen, Major-General George B. McClellan, has caused universal grief and mourning. As a mark of respect to the memory of this great patriot, whose military history and civic virtues have shed luster upon the history of his country, it is hereby ordered that the armories of the National Guard of California, and the colors of the several commands, be draped in mourning for thirty days, and all officers will wear the usual badge of mourning for the same period.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, November 30, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 34.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage of attendance at drill and company membership of the National Guard of California for the month of October, 1885:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	66	61	Co. "A"-----	55	63	Co. "A"-----	59	69
Co. "B"-----	75	66	Co. "C"-----	70	79	Co. "B"-----	58	62
Co. "C"-----	74	82	Co. "D"-----	68	65	Co. "C"-----	52	68
Co. "D"-----	75	67	Co. "E"-----	72	72	Co. "D"-----	63	83
Co. "F"-----	63	104	Co. "F"-----	80	65	Co. "E"-----	52	74
Co. "G"-----	78	85	Co. "G"-----	63	63	Co. "F"-----	63	63
Co. "H"-----	62	62	Co. "H"-----	73	80	Co. "G"-----	65	66
			Cadets-----	55	67			
Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	70	527	Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	67	554	Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	59	485

Fifth Infantry Regiment.			Sixth Infantry Battalion.			Seventh Infantry Battalion.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	66	63	Co. "A" (Stockton)-----	66	68	Co. "A" (Los Angeles)-----		
Co. "B"-----	68	71	Co. "B" (Stockton)-----	77	65	Co. "B" (San Diego)-----		
Co. "C"-----	62	69	Co. "C" (Fresno)-----	77	70			
Co. "D"-----	97	64						
Co. "E"-----	63	61						
Co. "F"-----	53	64						
Percentage and total of Regiment-----	68	382	Total of Battalion-----	74	203	Total of Battalion-----		

First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	64	62	San Francisco Hussars-----	48	72
Co. "B"-----	74	70	Chico Guard-----	58	70
Co. "C"-----	63	75	Eureka Guard-----		
Co. "E"-----	58	72			
Co. "F"-----	67	55			
Co. "G"-----	60	63			
Percentage and total of Regiment-----	64	397			



II. No returns have reached these headquarters for month of October, 1885, from the companies at San Diego, Los Angeles, and Eureka.

III. The First Infantry Regiment had the highest percentage and the Third the lowest for October; the Second Artillery had the largest membership—554. Company "F," of the First Artillery, has below the minimum of membership required by law.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, December 5, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 35.]

In recognition of the great sorrow universally felt for the death of Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, and as a token of respect to the memory of that distinguished statesman and citizen, it is hereby ordered that the armories of the National Guard of California, and the colors of the several commands, be draped in mourning for thirty days, and all officers will wear the usual badge of mourning for the same period.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, December 31, 1885. }

[General Orders, No. 36.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage of attendance at drill and company membership of the National Guard of California for the month of November, 1885:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	68	59	Co. "A" -----	58	63	Co. "A" -----	59	65
Co. "B" -----	66	68	Co. "C" -----	82	78	Co. "B" -----	60	63
Co. "C" -----	64	83	Co. "D" -----	67	65	Co. "C" -----	63	67
Co. "D" -----	78	68	Co. "E" -----	58	72	Co. "D" -----	81	72
Co. "F" -----	60	104	Co. "F" -----	84	66	Co. "E" -----	55	74
Co. "G" -----	72	67	Co. "G" -----	64	63	Co. "F" -----	70	63
Co. "H" -----	65	60	Co. "H" -----	70	71	Co. "G" -----	73	62
-----	-----	-----	Cadets -----	62	57	-----	-----	-----
Percent'ge and total of Regiment -----	67	509	Percent'ge and total of Regiment -----	70	535	Percent'ge and total of Regiment -----	66	466

Fifth Infantry Regiment.			Sixth Infantry Battalion.			Seventh Infantry Battalion.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	57	62	Co. "A" (Stockton) -----	65	68	Co. "A" (Los Angeles) -----	53	131
Co. "B" -----	68	63	Co. "B" (Stockton) -----			Co. "B" (San Diego) -----		
Co. "C" -----	69	63	Co. "C" (Fresno) -----	78	67	-----	86	84
Co. "D" -----	91	70	-----	88	71	-----	-----	-----
Co. "E" -----	57	61	-----			-----	-----	-----
Co. "F" -----	58	61	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Percent'ge and total of Regiment -----	67	380	Total of Battalion -----	77	206	Total of Battalion -----	65	215

First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.		
Company.	Percentage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Percentage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	63	62	San Francisco Hussars.	71	72
Co. "B" -----	75	68	Chico Guard. ....	74	71
Co. "C" -----	77	63	Eureka Guard. ....	49	74
Co. "E" -----	57	72	-----	-----	-----
Co. "F" -----	65	55	-----	-----	-----
Co. "G" -----	55	61	-----	-----	-----
Percentage and total of Regiment -----	65	381	Total. ....	65	217

II. The percentage of the N. G. C. for November was 67, and total company membership 2,909.

III. The percentage of the companies located at San Diego, Los Angeles, and Eureka, for October, 1885, were respectively: 77, 51, and 65; and their membership, 75, 132, and 74.

IV. Company "A," First Infantry Regiment; the Cadets, Second Artillery, and Company "F," of the First Artillery, are below the minimum strength required by law.

V. Company "D," Fifth Infantry Regiment, continues to hold its position at the head of roll of percentages. The other companies of this regiment run far behind Company "D." The Second Artillery had the highest percentage of the regiments—70; and the First Artillery the lowest—65.

VI. Captains of companies whose bonds for current terms are not on file at these headquarters, should forward them without delay, as their demands for quarterly allowance will not otherwise be audited.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

## SERIES OF 1886.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, January 1, 1886. }

[*General Orders, No. 1.*]

I. The following changes occurred among the commissioned officers of the National Guard of California during the months of November and December, 1885:

### COMMISSIONED.

#### *Second Brigade.*

*First Infantry Regiment.*—George R. Burdick, Captain Company "B," with rank from October 22, 1885; vice Taylor, promoted.

George A. Rice, Second Lieutenant Company "A," with rank from November 2, 1885; vice Ferguson, term expired.

*Second Artillery Regiment.*—Major John T. Cutting to be Colonel, with rank from December 17, 1885; vice Smedberg, retired.

Sheridan Chipman, Second Lieutenant Company "G," with rank from October 26, 1885; vice Moran, promoted.

Gaillard Stoney, First Lieutenant Cadet Company, with rank from November 1, 1885; vice Fairchild, term expired.

Walter W. Kaufman, Second Lieutenant Cadet Company, with rank from November 1, 1885; vice Stoney, promoted.

*Fifth Infantry Regiment.*—Louis W. Juilliard, First Lieutenant Company "E," with rank from November 16, 1885; original.

George B. Flint, Captain Company "F," with rank from November 16, 1885; vice Pearce, resigned.

*Unattached.*—S. P. Blumenberg, First Lieutenant San Francisco Hussars, with rank from December 2, 1885; vice Tietjen, failed to qualify.

#### *Third Brigade.*

*Sixth Infantry Battalion.*—Thomas Phillips, Major and Surgeon, with rank from November 9, 1885; original.

O. J. Meade, First Lieutenant and Ordnance Officer, with rank from November 9, 1885; original.

R. B. Oullahan, First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank from November 9, 1885; original.

Clinton T. Swain, Second Lieutenant Company "C," with rank from December 12, 1885; vice Meade, promoted.

*Fourth Brigade.*

*First Artillery Regiment.*—Carroll M. Davis, Captain and Chaplain, with rank from November 27, 1885; vice Rice, term expired.

RESIGNED.

Major E. E. Danforth, Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade Staff, per S. O. No. 61, December 10, 1885.

First Lieutenant Charles Bernard, Company "B," Sixth Infantry Battalion, Third Brigade, per S. O. No. 62, December 11, 1885.

First Lieutenant Philip S. Teller, Company "F," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 63, December 24, 1885.

Second Lieutenant T. J. Desmond, Company "E," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 63, December 24, 1885.

RETIRED.

Colonel W. R. Smedberg, Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 58, November 19, 1885.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, January 31, 1886. }

[General Orders, No. 2.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage of attendance at drill and company membership of the National Guard of California for the month of December, 1885:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	65	60	Co. "A"-----	56	62	Co. "A"-----	75	59
Co. "B"-----	57	64	Co. "C"-----	82	76	Co. "B"-----	59	62
Co. "C"-----	65	82	Co. "D"-----	67	65	Co. "C"-----	58	64
Co. "D"-----	58	67	Co. "E"-----	64	73	Co. "D"-----	79	72
Co. "F"-----	55	102	Co. "F"-----	81	66	Co. "E"-----	50	73
Co. "G"-----	63	64	Co. "G"-----	54	61	Co. "F"-----	54	64
Co. "H"-----	62	61	Co. "H"-----	71	70	Co. "G"-----	62	62
-----	-----	-----	Cadets-----	60	58	-----	-----	-----
Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	60	500	Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	69	531	Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	64	456

Fifth Infantry Regiment.			Sixth Infantry Battalion.			Seventh Infantry Battalion.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	54	64	Co. "A" (Stock-	62	73	Co. "A" (Los	55	132
Co. "B"-----	74	53	ton)-----			Angeles)---		
Co. "C"-----	70	62	Co. "B" (Stock-	80	68	Co. "B" (San	71	78
Co. "D"-----	87	67	ton)-----			Diego)-----		
Co. "E"-----	54	61	Co. "C" (Fres-	68	72	-----	-----	-----
Co. "F"-----	54	61	no)-----			-----	-----	-----
Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	66	378	Percent'ge and total of Bat-talion-----	70	213	Percent'ge and total of Bat-talion-----	64	210

First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	63	62	San Francisco Hussars -----	65	71
Co. "B" -----	67	71	Chico Guard -----	64	73
Co. "C" -----	78	61	Eureka Guard -----		
Co. "E" -----	64	73	-----		
Co. "F" -----	73	58	-----		
Co. "G" -----	51	61	-----		
Percentage and total of Reg't.	66	386	Total -----		

II. The return of the Eureka Guard for December, 1885, has not yet reached these headquarters.

III. Since the returns for August, 1885, the First Infantry Regiment has fallen off 41 men, the Second Artillery 30, the Third Infantry 30, the Fifth Infantry 17, and the San Francisco Hussars 1, thus showing a decrease along the whole line of the Second Brigade, and making a total loss of 119 men. Three companies of this brigade are below the minimum strength required by law, viz.: Companies "A," of the First, "A," of the Third, and the Cadets, of the Second.

IV. The Second Artillery had the highest percentage at drill (69), and the First Infantry the lowest (60). Company "C," of the former, deserves favorable mention, with a percentage of 82, and company membership of 76.

V. Companies "E" and "F," of the Fifth Infantry Regiment, make the poorest showing, with a percentage of 54 and membership of 61.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1886. }

[General Orders, No. 3.]

I. The following changes occurred among the commissioned officers of the National Guard of California during the month of January, 1886:

#### COMMISSIONED.

##### *Second Brigade.*

*Staff.*—Z. P. Clark, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank from December 24, 1885; vice Danforth, resigned.

R. P. Hammond, Major and Ordnance Officer, with rank from December 24, 1885; vice Cutting, promoted.

H. H. Kohler, Major and Paymaster, with rank from December 24, 1885; vice Clark, promoted.

H. I. Willey, Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank from December 24, 1885; vice Klose, resigned.

*Second Artillery Regiment.*—W. F. M. McAllister, Major and Surgeon, with rank from January 22, 1886; vice Redding, resigned.

J. G. Giesting, First Lieutenant and Paymaster, with rank from January 1, 1886; vice Kohler, promoted.

Frederick Tillman, Jr., First Lieutenant and Commissary, with rank from January 1, 1886; vice Last, resigned.

William H. Quitzow, First Lieutenant Cadets, with rank from January 1, 1886; vice Stoney, resigned.

Charles E. Mooser, Second Lieutenant Cadets, with rank from January 1, 1886; vice Kaufman, resigned.

*Fifth Infantry Regiment.*—E. L. Dawson, First Lieutenant and Paymaster, with rank from January 1, 1886; vice Effe, removed.

Charles E. Parsons, Second Lieutenant Company "F," with rank from November 16, 1885; vice Bromley, term expired.

Henry W. Hudson, Second Lieutenant Company "E," with rank from January 1, 1886; original.

*Unattached.*—C. C. Hillard, First Lieutenant San Francisco Hussars, with rank from December 2, 1885; vice Brunsen, failed to qualify.



*Fourth Brigade.*

*First Artillery Regiment.*—Henry I. Seymour, Second Lieutenant Company "E," with rank from December 17, 1885; vice Fonteneau, term expired.

## RESIGNED.

First Lieutenant Gaillard Stoney, Cadets, Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 2, January 11, 1886.

Second Lieutenant W. W. Kaufman, Cadets, Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 2, January 11, 1886.

Major G. H. H. Redding, Surgeon Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 4, January 25, 1886.

Second Lieutenant Sheridan Chipman, Company "G," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 4, January 25, 1886.

## RETIRED.

Major A. F. Klose, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Second Brigade Staff, with rank of Major, per S. O. No. 1, January 5, 1886.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, February 27, 1886. }

[*General Orders, No. 4.*]

I. The following is announced as the percentage of attendance at drill and company membership of the National Guard of California for the month of January, 1886:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	64	63	Co. "A"-----	65	67	Co. "A"-----	67	61
Co. "B"-----	61	64	Co. "C"-----	85	75	Co. "B"-----	58	61
Co. "C"-----	69	78	Co. "D"-----	65	65	Co. "C"-----	-----	-----
Co. "D"-----	62	67	Co. "E"-----	60	73	Co. "D"-----	75	73
Co. "F"-----	56	88	Co. "F"-----	73	66	Co. "E"-----	-----	-----
Co. "G"-----	76	63	Co. "G"-----	52	60	Co. "F"-----	74	66
Co. "H"-----	58	62	Co. "H"-----	77	64	Co. "G"-----	71	62
-----	-----	-----	Cadets-----	67	57	-----	-----	-----
Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	64	485	Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	68	527	Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	-----	-----

Fifth Infantry Regiment.			Sixth Infantry Battalion.			Seventh Infantry Battalion.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	49	65	Co. "A" (Stockton)-----	64	73	Co. "A" (Los Angeles)---	51	66
Co. "B"-----	66	63	Co. "B" (Stockton)-----	83	66	Co. "B" (San Diego)-----	76	77
Co. "C"-----	68	62	Co. "C" (Fresno)-----	68	72	Co. "C" (Los Angeles)---	48	63
Co. "D"-----	90	67	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Co. "E"-----	66	61	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Co. "F"-----	47	64	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	64	382	Total of Battalion-----	72	211	Total of Battalion-----	61	206

First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	55	62	San Francisco Hussars -----	68	71
Co. "B" -----	54	67	Chico Guard -----	70	71
Co. "C" -----	73	62	Eureka Guard -----	74	65
Co. "E" -----	66	71	-----	-----	-----
Co. "F" -----	58	60	-----	-----	-----
Co. "G" -----	55	64	-----	-----	-----
Percentage and total of Regiment -----	59	386	-----	-----	-----

II. The percentage of the Eureka Guard for December, 1885, was 69, and company membership, 66. The percentage of the N. G. C. for same month was 65, and total Company strength, 2,884—a falling off of 25 from preceding month.

III. The returns of Companies "C" and "E," of the Third Infantry Regiment, have not yet reached these headquarters.

IV. In future, monthly returns and other official papers, except demands, are to be sent direct to General, from Brigade Headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, March 13, 1886. }

[General Orders, No. 5.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage of attendance at drill and company membership of the National Guard of California for the month of February, 1886:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	64	67	Co. "A" -----	77	64	Co. "A" -----	70	61
Co. "B" -----	66	63	Co. "C" -----	88	74	Co. "B" -----	64	61
Co. "C" -----	73	74	Co. "D" -----	68	65	Co. "C" -----	54	64
Co. "D" -----	65	65	Co. "E" -----	66	66	Co. "D" -----	79	75
Co. "F" -----	65	88	Co. "F" -----	87	66	Co. "E" -----	53	74
Co. "G" -----	74	61	Co. "G" -----	52	63	Co. "F" -----	66	66
Co. "H" -----	64	62	Co. "H" -----	72	63	Co. "G" -----	72	64
-----	-----	-----	Cadets -----	62	57	-----	-----	-----
Percentage and Total of Regiment -----	67	480	Percentage and Total of Regiment -----	71	518	Percentage and Total of Regiment -----	66	465

Fifth Infantry Regiment.			Sixth Infantry Battalion.			Seventh Infantry Battalion.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	56	61	Co. "A" (Stockton) -----	68	76	Co. "A" (Los Angeles) -----	54	69
Co. "B" -----	60	63	Co. "B" (Stockton) -----	82	78	Co. "B" (San Diego) -----	77	77
Co. "C" -----	68	62	Co. "C" (Fresno) -----	69	73	Co. "C" (Los Angeles) -----	51	65
Co. "D" -----	89	70	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Co. "E" -----	63	62	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Co. "F" -----	54	62	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Percentage and Total of Regiment -----	66	380	Total of Battalion -----	74	227	Total of Battalion -----	62	211

First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	56	62	San Francisco Hussars-----	82	73
Co. "B"-----	53	68	Chico Guard-----	62	69
Co. "C"-----	73	64	Eureka Guard-----	74	65
Co. "E"-----	57	67	-----	-----	-----
Co. "F"-----	69	60	-----	-----	-----
Co. "G"-----	64	62	-----	-----	-----
Percentage and total of Regiment-----	61	383	-----	-----	-----

II. The percentage of the N. G. C. for February was 67, and total company membership, 2,871.

III. Companies "C," and "E," of the Third Infantry Regiment, reported delinquent in last General Orders, forwarded their returns at the proper time to Regimental Headquarters. The percentage of the former for January was 61, and the latter 51. The percentage of the N. G. C. for January was 65, and total company membership, 2,865.

IV. The attention of officers concerned is called to the necessity of prompt transmission of orders to these headquarters. Correct rosters cannot otherwise be kept. The Fourth Brigade is especially negligent in this regard.

V. The companies of the Second Brigade deserving favorable mention for attendance at drill last month are "C," of the First, averaging 54 men; "C," of the Second, 65; "D," of the Third, 59; "D," of the Fifth, 62, and the San Francisco Hussars, 60. The First Artillery had the lowest percentage of the regiments—61, and "G," of the Second, the lowest of the companies—52, except the Cadets, of Los Angeles, with 51.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, April 1, 1886. }

[General Orders, No. 6.]

I. The following changes among the commissioned officers of the National Guard of California occurred during the months of February and March, 1886:

#### COMMISSIONED.

##### First Brigade.

*Seventh Infantry Battalion.*—J. B. Boyd, Second Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from January 8, 1886; vice Van Zandt, promoted.

##### Second Brigade.

*First Infantry Regiment.*—F. A. Baldwin, Second Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from January 28, 1886; vice Conrad, resigned.

G. W. Longley, First Lieutenant Company "E," with rank from February 16, 1886; vice Teller, resigned.

*Second Artillery Regiment.*—Edward F. Moran, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, with rank from March 8, 1886; vice Crocker, term expired.

W. C. Sharpstein, Captain Company "G," with rank from January 13, 1886; vice self, resigned.

*Third Infantry Regiment.*—John E. Millar, First Lieutenant and Ordnance Officer, with rank from February 15, 1886; vice Hammond, promoted.

*Fifth Infantry Regiment.*—Frank H. Swett, Captain Company "E," with rank from January 1, 1886; original.

Andrew M. Boyden, First Lieutenant Company "F," with rank from January 25, 1886; vice self, term expired in Oakland Light Cavalry.

##### Third Brigade.

*Sixth Infantry Battalion.*—W. H. Tuggle, First Lieutenant and Paymaster, with rank from February 18, 1886; original.

Edward Byrnes, First Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from February 15, 1886; vice Bernard, resigned.

Joseph Goodman, Second Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from February 15, 1886; vice Fennell, resigned.

## RESIGNED.

Second Lieutenant Michael Fennell, Company "B," Sixth Infantry Battalion, Third Brigade, per S. O. No. 6, February 1, 1886.

First Lieutenant Edward F. Moran, Company "G," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 7, February 9, 1886.

Second Lieutenant John F. Best, Company "B," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade, per S. O. No. 9, February 27, 1886.

First Lieutenant Richard Ennis, Company "E," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 11, March 5, 1886.

Second Lieutenant T. J. Morse, Company "G," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 11, March 5, 1886.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, April 30, 1886. }

[General Orders, No. 7.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage of attendance at drill and company membership of the National Guard of California for the month of March, 1886:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	61	67	Co. "A"-----	73	65	Co. "A"-----	72	65
Co. "B"-----	66	63	Co. "C"-----	78	74	Co. "B"-----	65	63
Co. "C"-----	64	75	Co. "D"-----	67	64	Co. "C"-----	54	65
Co. "D"-----	65	66	Co. "E"-----	-----	-----	Co. "D"-----	80	75
Co. "F"-----	60	83	Co. "F"-----	88	66	Co. "E"-----	57	74
Co. "G"-----	72	64	Co. "G"-----	54	63	Co. "F"-----	72	64
Co. "H"-----	69	58	Co. "H"-----	74	64	Co. "G"-----	71	64
-----	-----	-----	Cadets-----	58	58	-----	-----	-----
Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	65	476	Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	-----	-----	Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	69	470

Fifth Infantry Regiment.			Sixth Infantry Battalion.			Seventh Infantry Battalion.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	74	61	Co. "A" (Stock-ton)-----	67	65	Co. "A" (Los Angeles)-----	52	71
Co. "B"-----	66	61	Co. "B" (Stock-ton)-----	84	77	Co. "B" (San Diego)-----	66	77
Co. "C"-----	65	63	Co. "C" (Fres-no)-----	78	72	Co. "C" (Los Angeles)-----	57	66
Co. "D"-----	84	72	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Co. "E"-----	70	61	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Co. "F"-----	62	62	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Percent'ge and total of Regiment-----	70	380	Total of Bat-talion-----	76	214	Total of Bat-talion-----	59	214

First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	58	63	San Francisco Hussars-----	59	78
Co. "B"-----	51	71	Chico Guard-----	61	66
Co. "C"-----	71	66	Eureka Guard-----	53	64
Co. "E"-----	57	66	-----	-----	-----
Co. "F"-----	53	60	-----	-----	-----
Co. "G"-----	56	60	-----	-----	-----
Percentage and total of Regiment-----	57	386	-----	-----	-----



II. The return of Company "E," Second Artillery Regiment, for March, 1886, has not been received at these headquarters, for which reason the percentage of the National Guard of California for that month cannot be given.

III. Companies "F" and "G," of the First Artillery Regiment, are below the minimum membership required by law.

IV. Company "B," Sixth Infantry Battalion, had the highest attendance at drill—65, and "F," of the First Artillery, the lowest—32.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, May 1, 1886. }

[General Orders, No. 8.]

I. The following changes occurred among the commissioned officers of the National Guard of California during the month of April, 1886:

#### COMMISSIONED.

##### *Division Staff.*

Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Sayers to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank from April 21, 1886; vice Woodworth, term expired.

Lieutenant-Colonel Truman H. Allen to be Division Inspector, with rank from April 21, 1886; vice Sayers, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major M. H. Hecht to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Paymaster, with rank from April 21, 1886; vice Allen, appointed Division Inspector.

##### *First Brigade.*

*Seventh Infantry Battalion.*—C. A. Ketler, Captain Company "A," with rank from January 20, 1886; vice Russell, promoted.

M. H. McNamara, First Lieutenant Company "A," with rank from January 20, 1886; vice Ketler, promoted.

A. B. Chapman, Second Lieutenant Company "A," with rank from January 20, 1886; vice McNamara, promoted.

##### *Second Brigade.*

James W. Staples, Major and Quartermaster on Staff, with rank from April 26, 1886; vice Gaskill, resigned.

*First Infantry Regiment.*—R. J. Loughery, Second Lieutenant Company "F," with rank from February 16, 1886; vice Longley, promoted.

*Third Infantry Regiment.*—John J. Dwyer, First Lieutenant Company "D," with rank from March 24, 1886; vice Lynch, term expired.

*Fifth Infantry Regiment.*—Frank P. Green, Major and Surgeon, with rank from April 26, 1886; vice Simpson, retired.

*Unattached.*—James Eaton, Second Lieutenant San Francisco Hussars, with rank from April 14, 1886; vice Tietjen, term expired.

##### *Third Brigade.*

*Sixth Infantry Battalion.*—W. A. Long, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, with rank from April 13, 1886; original.

B. C. Crawford, First Lieutenant and Commissary, with rank from March 30, 1886; original.

J. H. Cassidy, Captain Company "D," Cadets, with rank from April 10, 1886; original.

W. O. Hatch, First Lieutenant Company "D," Cadets, with rank from April 10, 1886; original.

R. K. Whitmore, Second Lieutenant Company "D," Cadets, with rank from April 10, 1886; original.

W. R. Johnson, First Lieutenant Company "A," with rank from March 22, 1886; vice Crawford, term expired.

##### *Fourth Brigade.*

*First Artillery Regiment.*—Charles B. Strong, Second Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from April 14, 1886; vice Best, resigned.

##### *Sixth Brigade.*

F. A. Cutler, First Lieutenant Eureka Guard (unattached), with rank from February 18, 1886; vice Hanna, term expired.

#### RESIGNED.

Captain C. M. Casler, Company "F," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade, per S. O. No. 15, April 1, 1886.

First Lieutenant J. W. Reinfeld, Company "H," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 18, April 26, 1886.

Major V. W. Gaskill, Quartermaster, Second Brigade Staff, per S. O. No. 19, April 27, 1886.

RETIRED.

Major William Simpson, Surgeon, Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, with rank of Major, per S. O. No. 17, April 26, 1886.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, May 18, 1886. }

[General Orders, No. 2.]

The following changes are announced for the information of the National Guard of California and those persons having business with this Department:

I. The resignation of Colonel J. J. Tobin as Assistant Adjutant-General of California, tendered by him to accept the appointment of Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, is hereby accepted.

II. Captain Perrie Kewen, A. D. C. on Staff of the Second Brigade, is hereby appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of California, with rank as Colonel from this date.

III. This Department deems it a pleasing duty to express to Colonel Tobin, upon his retirement from his late office, its recognition of the fidelity, ability, and courtesy always shown by him in the discharge of his duties, and extends to him its sincere wishes for his future welfare.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, May 31, 1886. }

[General Orders, No. 10.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage of attendance at drill and company membership of the National Guard of California for the month of April, 1886:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	67	63	Co. "A" -----	60	67	Co. "A" -----	69	64
Co. "B" -----	62	66	Co. "C" -----	80	78	Co. "B" -----	61	63
Co. "C" -----	71	71	Co. "D" -----	74	64	Co. "C" -----	59	66
Co. "D" -----	70	64	Co. "E" -----	-----	-----	Co. "D" -----	78	72
Co. "F" -----	77	60	Co. "F" -----	80	65	Co. "E" -----	52	75
Co. "G" -----	74	66	Co. "G" -----	-----	-----	Co. "F" -----	62	64
Co. "H" -----	63	58	Co. "H" -----	78	61	Co. "G" -----	72	67
-----	-----	-----	Cadets -----	62	63	-----	-----	-----
Percent'ge and total of Regiment -----	67	448	Percent'ge and total of Regiment -----	-----	-----	Percent'ge and total of Regiment -----	66	471

Fifth Infantry Regiment.			Sixth Infantry Battalion.			Seventh Infantry Battalion.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	57	61	Co. "A" (Stockton) -----	67	68	Co. "A" (Los Angeles) -----	54	71
Co. "B" -----	60	62	Co. "B" (Stockton) -----	85	62	Co. "B" (San Diego) -----	-----	-----
Co. "C" -----	62	69	Co. "C" (Fresno) -----	78	72	Co. "C" (Los Angeles) -----	61	68
Co. "D" -----	84	72	Co. "D" (Cadets) -----	70	65	-----	-----	-----
Co. "E" -----	65	61	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Co. "F" -----	49	61	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Percent'ge and total of Regiment -----	63	386	Total of Battalion -----	75	267	Total of Battalion -----	-----	-----

First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" .....	61	64	San Francisco Hussars .....	65	70
Co. "B" .....	57	73	Chico Guard .....	63	62
Co. "C" .....	74	67	Eureka Guard .....	55	65
Co. "E" .....	52	66	.....	.....	.....
Co. "F" .....	63	59	.....	.....	.....
Co. "G" .....	57	61	.....	.....	.....
Percentage and total of Regiment .....	60	390	.....	.....	.....

II. The return of Company "E," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, for March and April, 1886, has not been received at these headquarters, for which reason the percentage of the N. G. C. for those months cannot be given.

The attention of the commanding officer of that regiment is respectfully invited to this dereliction of duty on the part of the Captain commanding the company.

III. The return of Company "B," Seventh Infantry Battalion, First Brigade, San Diego, for April, 1886, is delinquent.

IV. Company "H," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, and Company "F," First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade, are below the minimum membership required by law.

V. Company "B," Sixth Infantry Battalion, First Brigade, had the highest attendance at drill, 85; and Company "F," Fifth Infantry, Second Brigade, the lowest, 49 per cent.

VI. Parade report of the Second Brigade for February 22, 1886:

*Present for Duty.*

First Infantry Regiment.		Second Artillery Regiment.		Third Infantry Regiment.	
Company.	No. Present.	Company.	No. Present.	Company.	No. Present.
Co. "A" .....	45	Co. "A" .....	50	Co. "A" .....	26
Co. "B" .....	43	Co. "C" .....	65	Co. "B" .....	12
Co. "C" .....	47	Co. "D" .....	49	Co. "C" .....	26
Co. "D" .....	40	Co. "E" .....	28	Co. "D" .....	40
Co. "F" .....	60	Co. "F" .....	44	Co. "E" .....	21
Co. "G" .....	45	Co. "G" .....	20	Co. "F" .....	10
Co. "H" .....	42	Co. "H" .....	44	Cadets .....	22
Field, Staff, and N. C. Staff .....	10	Cadets .....	29	Field, Staff, and Band .....	8
Total .....	332	Total .....	329	Total .....	165
Percentage .....	67	Percentage .....	64	Percentage .....	54
Unattached.					No. Present.
San Francisco Hussars .....					40
Percentage .....					79

VII. Company "F," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, had the highest attendance at parade on the twenty-second of February, having paraded 60 men, while Company "E," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, had the lowest, parading with 10 men.

VIII. Parade report of the Second Brigade for March 21, 1886:

*Present for Duty.*

First Infantry Regiment.		Second Artillery Regiment.		Third Infantry Regiment.	
Company.	No. Present.	Company.	No. Present.	Company.	No. Present.
Co. "A" -----	46	Co. "A" -----	51	Co. "A" -----	27
Co. "B" -----	40	Co. "C" -----	65	Co. "B" -----	23
Co. "C" -----	47	Co. "D" -----	45	Co. "C" -----	29
Co. "D" -----	44	Co. "E" -----	41	Co. "D" -----	40
Co. "F" -----	61	Co. "F" -----	59	Co. "E" -----	24
Co. "G" -----	42	Co. "G" -----	30	Co. "F" -----	34
Co. "H" -----	45	Co. "H" -----	48	Co. "G" -----	24
Field, Staff, and Band -----	11	Cadets -----	32	Field, Staff, and Band -----	17
-----	-----	Field, Staff, and Band -----	11	-----	-----
Total -----	336	Total -----	382	Total -----	218
Percentage -----	69	Percentage -----	71	Percentage -----	67
Unattached.					No. Present.
San Francisco Hussars -----					51
Percentage -----					66

IX. Company "C," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, had the highest attendance on parade March twenty-first, having paraded 65 men, while Company "B," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, had the lowest, 23 men.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

PERRIE KEWEN,  
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA. }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, May 31, 1886. }

[General Orders, No. 11.]

I. The following report of Colonel John H. Dickinson, President of the Board appointed by B. O. No. 14, c. s., Headquarters Second Brigade, N. G. C., issued per instructions from these headquarters, is published for the information of the National Guard of California:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT, SECOND BRIGADE, N. G. C., }  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 10, 1886. }

*Brigadier-General George B. Cosby, Adjutant-General California, Sacramento, Cal.:*

GENERAL: The Board appointed by B. O. No. 14, c. s., Headquarters Second Brigade, N. G. C., to examine the "Street Tactics" recently published by Major Ed. G. Sprowl, Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, N. G. C., and to report their opinion thereon as a proposed addition to the regulations of the National Guard of California, met on April 30, 1886, and adjourned to and did meet at the headquarters of the Second Brigade, N. G. C., on May 8, 1886.

Present, Colonels Dickinson, Tobin, and Cutting, and Lieutenant-Colonel Donahue, Fifth Infantry, N. G. C., who was invited to be present in the place of Colonel H. D. Ranellet, absent from the State.

After careful consideration, I am directed by the Board to report that the "Street Tactics" under consideration are, in our opinion, far superior in their simplicity and effectiveness to any tactics for such purpose heretofore in use. The moving by "files," instead of by "fours," is an advantage in moving in narrow streets or places.

These tactics show great care and intelligent study on the part of the author, and while we are of opinion that no tactics can ever provide for all the contingencies that arise in times of riots and mobs, yet it is advisable to have a system or general plan for the study and instruction of all officers, and in these tactics a simple and effective series of formations and movements, suitable for use in armories and streets in cities, is provided, and we recommend their addition to the regulations of the N. G. C.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed:]

JOHN H. DICKINSON,  
Colonel First Infantry, N. G. C., and President of the Board.

II. In accordance with the above report, the "Street Tactics, Armory Formation, and Street Marches," by Major Edward G. Sprowl, Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade,



N. G. C., are hereby adopted and made part of the prescribed tactics and regulations governing the N. G. C., in lieu of the "Street Riot" tactics now forming a part of the regulations governing the N. G. C.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

PERRIE KEWEN,  
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, June 1, 1886. }

[General Orders, No. 13.]

I. The following code for signaling, known as the "English Morse Code," having been adopted for the use of the Army and Navy of the United States, is hereby adopted for the National Guard of California. The use of the General Service code will be discontinued upon receipt of this order.

Signal officers N. G. C. are hereby charged with the instruction, in the new code, of men detailed for signal duty.

*Alphabet.*

A ---	F ----	K ----	O ----	S ---	W ----
B ----	G ----	L ----	P ----	T ---	X ----
C ----	H ----	M ----	Q ----	U ----	Y ----
D ---	I --	N --	R ----	V ----	Z ----
E -	J - ----				

*Numerals.*

1 - - - - -	3 - - - - -	5 - - - -	7 - - - -	9 - - - - -
2 - - - - -	4 - - - -	6 - - - -	8 - - - - -	0 - - - - -

*Punctuation.*

Period (.) - - - -

*Abbreviations.*

A, after; B, before; C, can; H, have; N, not; R, are; T, the; U, you; UR, your; W, word; WI, with; Y, why.

Numbers which occur in the body of a message must be spelled out in full; dates and other numbers not in the body of a message will be signaled by numerals. A "front" motion will not be made between separate numerals of a number, but only after the last figure.

In transmitting messages by flag or torch, the dot (·) is represented by a motion to the right of the sender, and a dash (—) by a motion to the left; at the end of each word a "front" motion is made. These three motions are exactly the same as heretofore prescribed for the motions 1, 2, and 3 in the General Service code.

II. Cards containing this code, and instructions, are herewith issued to commanding officers and signal officers of the N. G. C.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

PERRIE KEWEN,  
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, June 8, 1886. }

[General Orders, No. 14.]

I. In compliance with law, the National Guard of California will parade on Monday, July fifth, 1886, in commemoration of the one hundred and tenth anniversary of American Independence.

II. Brigade Commanders are directed to forward to General Headquarters, on or before July twentieth, Consolidated Parade Reports of their respective commands.

III. The Annual Inspection and Muster provided for in Section 1970 of the Political Code, may take place on the same date, or any other day of the month (Sundays excepted), approved by Brigade Commanders.

IV. The Division and Brigade Commanders are hereby directed to detail officers from their staffs to attend these inspections, so that if necessary, or if called upon so to do, they may assist the Inspector in the discharge of his duties, and *be prepared* to report the result of their observations.

V. The Muster Rolls required must be forwarded to Brigade Headquarters on or before the first day of August, to Division Headquarters on or before the tenth day of August, and to General Headquarters on or before the twentieth day of August, 1886.

VI. Every officer charged with the preparation of Muster Rolls should give his special attention to such duty; if not himself a good penman, he should select such a one from his command, as neatness of the rolls is a matter of great importance. One copy of the roll must always be retained with the company records, as reference to it is necessary, especially when making up the roll for the next year. The roll must be carefully com-

pared, by the Company Commander, with the Muster Roll of the previous year, before it is forwarded. Upon receipt of the rolls at Regimental and Brigade Headquarters, they will there be compared with those of the preceding year, and if not correct they will be returned. Until they are absolutely correct, such company shall be considered delinquent at General Headquarters, and the demands for allowances from the State will not be presented to the Board of Military Auditors until the required corrections are made.

VII. Under the head of "Changes Since Last Muster," it is necessary to enter the name of every man who has ceased to be a member since last muster, whether a member at such muster, or enlisted since then, and, in every case, the date of first enlistment must be given. The appointments of non-commissioned officers, promotions, and reductions, are not enumerated under this head, they being accounted for on the monthly returns as they take place, and the fact noted in the column of remarks on the muster roll.

VIII. Company Commanders will report on Muster Roll under the proper heading: First, amount of ordnance stores on hand at last muster; second, amount on hand at present time; third, amount expended, etc., in service.

IX. Company Commanders will not carry on their rolls any member whose term of service has expired, unless oath of reenlistment is forwarded at date of muster, but all such will be reported at once for discharge for "expiration of term of service."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

PERRIE KEWEN,  
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, July 1, 1886. }

[General Orders, No. 15.]

The following orders, received from the War Department, are published for the information of the National Guard of California:

I. By direction of the Secretary of War the paragraphs of the Regulations numbered 2611 and 2667, and paragraph 2713 (as amended by General Orders, No. 8, of 1885, from this office), are amended to read as follows:

2611. *For all regimental officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry.*—Light blue cloth, same shade of color as prescribed for enlisted men, with stripe one and one half inches wide, welted at the edges; color that of trimmings of their respective arms.

2667. *For a Colonel.*—The same size as for a Major-General, bordered in like manner with an embroidery of gold; a silver embroidered spread eagle on the center of the strap, two inches between the tips of the wings, having in the right talon an olive branch, and in the left a bundle of arrows; an escutcheon on the breast, as represented in the "Arms of the United States." Cloth of the strap as follows: For the general staff and staff corps, dark blue; infantry, white; artillery, scarlet; cavalry, yellow.

2713. *For all other officers.*—Dark blue felt, according to pattern; worn under the saddle; number of the regiment, in figures two inches in length, made of cloth of the same color as the trimming, on each flank corner; and trimmed around the edges with cloth one and one half inches wide, same color as the trimmings of their respective arms.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 2705 of the Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 8, of 1885, from this office, is further amended to prescribe that the lining of officers' capes shall be: For the general staff, dark blue; for infantry, white; for artillery, scarlet; for cavalry, yellow.

III. By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of paragraph 2683 of the Regulations as prescribes that the sword-belt shall be worn outside the overcoat by all officers below the grade of Brigadier-General, is annulled, being in conflict with paragraph 2705 of the Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 8, of 1885, from this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

PERRIE KEWEN,  
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, July 1, 1886. }

[General Orders, No. 16.]

The following modifications of paragraphs 102 and 103, Infantry Tactics, are published for the information and government of all concerned:

102. To ascertain, after firing, if any of the pieces are loaded, the instructor brings the pieces to *arms port*, and commands: 1. *Open*, 2. *CHAMBER*. At which the recruits quit the piece with the right hand, half cock it, open the chamber, and return the right hand to the small of the stock. The instructor then examines the pieces. Each recruit closes the chamber, returns the hammer to the safety-notch, and the right hand to the small of the stock, as soon as his piece is examined. If the instructor does not wish to examine the pieces, he commands: 1. *Close*, 2. *CHAMBER*, at which the chambers are closed, the hammer returned to the safety-notch, and *arms port* resumed. The pieces are returned to the carry by command.

103. The piece being at a carry and loaded, to draw the cartridge, the instructor commands:

## 1. Draw, 2. CARTRIDGE.

At which the pieces are brought to the position of first motion of load, and half cocked; the chamber is then opened, the cartridge withdrawn and returned to the cartridge-box; after which the chamber is closed, the hammer brought to the safety-notch, the right hand carried to the small of the stock, and the muzzle raised to the height of the chin. The pieces are returned to the carry by command.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

PERRIE KEWEN,  
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, July 1, 1886. }

[General Orders, No. 17.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage of attendance at drill and company membership of the National Guard of California for the month of May, 1886:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	68	69	Co. "A"-----	69	69	Co. "A"-----	64	61
Co. "B"-----	71	63	Co. "C"-----	74	77	Co. "B"-----	56	61
Co. "C"-----	74	77	Co. "D"-----	72	64	Co. "C"-----	74	49
Co. "D"-----	59	63	Co. "E"-----	45	67	Co. "D"-----	76	69
Co. "E"-----	59	78	Co. "F"-----	53	65	Co. "E"-----	64	53
Co. "G"-----	70	69	Co. "G"-----	-----	-----	Co. "F"-----	49	62
Co. "H"-----	64	59	Co. "H"-----	74	62	Co. "G"-----	56	67
-----	-----	-----	Cadets-----	56	62	-----	-----	-----
Percent'ge and total of Reg- iment-----	66	478	Percent'ge and total of Reg- iment-----	-----	-----	Percent'ge and total of Reg- iment-----	63	422

Fifth Infantry Regiment.			Sixth Infantry Battalion.			Seventh Infantry Battalion.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	61	61	Co. "A" (Stock- ton)-----	63	69	Co. "A" (Los Angeles)-----	54	71
Co. "B"-----	55	63	Co. "B" (Stock- ton)-----	82	66	Co. "B" (San Diego)-----	68	66
Co. "C"-----	70	61	Co. "C" (Fres- no)-----	77	69	Co. "C" (Los Angeles)-----	61	69
Co. "D"-----	85	69	Co. "D," Cadets	75	65	-----	-----	-----
Co. "E"-----	74	61	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Co. "F"-----	52	63	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Percent'ge and total of Reg- iment-----	66	378	Total of Bat- talion-----	74	269	Total of Bat- talion-----	62	206

First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.		
Company.	Percentage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Percentage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	58	67	San Francisco Hussars.	68	66
Co. "B"-----	58	64	Chico Guard-----	68	62
Co. "C"-----	67	70	Eureka Guard-----	62	58
Co. "E"-----	58	67	-----	-----	-----
Co. "F"-----	61	60	-----	-----	-----
Co. "G"-----	55	62	-----	-----	-----
Percentage and total of Regiment-----	61	390	-----	-----	-----

II. The return of Company "G," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, for April and May, 1886, has not been received at these headquarters, for which reason the percentage of the N. G. C. for those months cannot be given.

The attention of the commanding officer of that regiment is respectfully invited to this dereliction of duty on the part of the Captain commanding the company.

III. Company "C," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, is below the minimum membership required by law.

IV. Company "D," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, had the highest attendance at drill—85 per cent—and Company "E," Second Artillery, Second Brigade, N. G. C., the lowest—45 per cent.

V. Parade report of the Third Infantry Regiment for February 22 and March 21, 1886:

*Present for Duty.*

Third Infantry Regiment—March 21, 1886.		Third Infantry Regiment—February 22, 1886.	
Company.	No. Present.	Company.	No. Present.
Co. "A"-----	43	Co. "A"-----	47
Co. "B"-----	26	Co. "B"-----	36
Co. "C"-----	38	Co. "C"-----	40
Co. "D"-----	59	Co. "D"-----	58
Co. "E"-----	31	Co. "E"-----	37
Co. "F"-----	23	Co. "F"-----	54
Co. "G"-----	40	Co. "G"-----	41
Field Staff and N. C. Staff-----	8	Field Staff and Band-----	26
Total-----	368	Total-----	339
Percentage-----	54	Percentage-----	68

VI. Parade report of the Second Brigade for May 31, 1886:

*Present for Duty.*

First Infantry Regiment.		Second Artillery Regiment.		Third Infantry Regiment.	
Company.	No. Present.	Company.	No. Present.	Company.	No. Present.
Co. "A"-----	27	Co. "A"-----	40	Co. "A"-----	31
Co. "B"-----	27	Co. "C"-----	58	Co. "B"-----	13
Co. "C"-----	49	Co. "D"-----	42	Co. "C"-----	38
Co. "D"-----	31	Co. "E"-----	21	Co. "D"-----	35
Co. "F"-----	48	Co. "F"-----	32	Co. "E"-----	20
Co. "G"-----	52	Co. "G"-----	15	Co. "F"-----	18
Co. "H"-----	33	Co. "H"-----	43	Co. "G"-----	30
Field Staff and Band-----	13	Cadets-----	31	Field Staff and Band-----	6
-----	-----	Field Staff and Band-----	28	-----	-----
Total-----	280	Total-----	310	Total-----	191
Percentage-----	57	Percentage-----	50	Percentage-----	42
Unattached.					No. Present.
San Francisco Hussars-----					43
Percentage-----					59



## VII.

*Present for Duty.*

Fifth Infantry Regiment.		No. Present.
Co. "A" .....		34
Co. "B" .....		38
Co. "C" .....		35
Co. "D" .....		51
Co. "E" .....		48
Co. "F" .....		23
* .....		
Total .....		229
Percentage .....		63

\* Field Staff, and Non-commissioned Staff and Band, were excused from parading.

VIII. Company "F," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, had the highest attendance at parade on the thirty-first of May, having paraded 58 men, while Company "B," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, had the lowest, parading with 13 men.

IX. Parade report of the First Brigade for May 31, 1886:

*Present for Duty.*

Seventh Infantry Battalion.		No. Present.
Co. "A" .....		39
Co. "B" .....		57
Co. "C" .....		41
Field, Staff, and Band .....		6
Total .....		143
Percentage .....		61

X. Parade report of the Fourth Brigade for May 31, 1886:

*Present for Duty.*

First Artillery Regiment.		No. Present.
Co. "A" .....		23
Co. "B" .....		31
Co. "C" (not ordered out) .....		
Co. "E" .....		31
Co. "F" (not ordered out) .....		
Co. "G" .....		34
Field, Staff, and Band .....		22
Total .....		141
Percentage .....		49

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

PERRIE KEWEN,  
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, August 1, 1886. }

[General Orders, No. 18.]

I. The following changes occurred among the commissioned officers of the National Guard of California during the months of May, June, and July, 1886:

## COMMISSIONED.

*First Brigade.*

Myndert L. Starrin, Captain Cadet Company, Seventh Infantry Battalion, with rank from January 20, 1886; original.

John Bloeser, First Lieutenant Cadet Company, Seventh Infantry Battalion, with rank from January 20, 1886; original.

Theodore Frieze, Second Lieutenant Cadet Company, Seventh Infantry Battalion, with rank from January 20, 1886; original.

*Second Brigade.*

F. H. Terrill, M.D., Major and Surgeon on Staff of Commander of the First Infantry Regiment, with rank from May 21, 1886; vice Wilder, retired.

Edward W. Coleman, Captain and Adjutant on Staff of Commander of the Fifth Infantry Regiment, with rank from July 16, 1886; vice Pierce, resigned.

Thomas Francis Meagher, First Lieutenant and Commissary, Fifth Infantry Regiment, with rank from July 17, 1886; vice E. W. Coleman, promoted.

J. W. Reinfeld, First Lieutenant Company "G," Second Artillery Regiment, with rank from April 19, 1886; vice Moran, resigned.

Alfred D. Cutler, First Lieutenant and Ordnance Officer, Second Artillery Regiment, with rank from May 23, 1886; vice Warren, term expired.

Sheldon I. Kellogg, First Lieutenant and Inspector Rifle Practice, Fifth Infantry Regiment, with rank from July 16, 1886; vice Kuhnle, resigned.

Louis J. Phillips, First Lieutenant and Paymaster First Infantry Regiment, with rank from June 30, 1886; vice Peterson, retired.

Peter J. Quinn, Second Lieutenant Company "G," Third Infantry Regiment, with rank from April 27, 1886; vice Morse, resigned.

William J. Burke, Second Lieutenant Company "E," Third Infantry Regiment, with rank from March 26, 1886; vice Nicolls, promoted.

*Third Brigade.*

Eugene Lehe, Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Infantry Battalion, with rank from July 19, 1886; original.

George E. Colwell, Captain and A. D. C. on Staff of Brigade Commander, with rank from June 21, 1886; original.

*Fourth Brigade.*

William H. Curson, Captain Company "F," First Artillery Regiment, with rank from April 24, 1886; vice Costin, resigned.

John G. Lee, Second Lieutenant Company "F," First Artillery Regiment, with rank from April 24, 1886; vice Curson, promoted.

RESIGNED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mark L. McDonald, A. D. C., Staff Commander-in-Chief, N. G. C., per S. O. No. 41, July 21, 1886.

Captain G. B. Daniels, Company "A," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 24, May 25, 1886.

First Lieutenant J. A. C. Macdonald, Company "A," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 24, May 25, 1886.

Captain George B. Flint, Company "F," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 26, June 7, 1886.

First Lieutenant Andrew M. Boyden, Company "F," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 27, June 7, 1886.

Captain Joseph T. Donovan, Company "E," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 30, June 16, 1886.

Captain M. McCormick, Company "E," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 32, June 28, 1886.

Captain Charles A. Ketler, Company "A," Seventh Infantry Battalion, First Brigade, per S. O. No. 35, July 16, 1886.

Captain Webb N. Pearce, Adjutant Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 36.

First Lieutenant Frederick Kuhnle, Inspector of Rifle Practice on Staff of Commander of the Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, per S. O. No. 36, July 16, 1886.

RETIRED.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. McLean, A. D. C., Staff Commander-in-Chief, N. G. C., with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, per S. O. No. 40, July 20, 1886.

Captain George Teller, Company "F," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, with rank of Captain, per S. O. No. 34, July 2, 1886.

First Lieutenant A. S. Peterson, Paymaster First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, with rank of First Lieutenant, per S. O. No. 33, June 30, 1886.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, August 1, 1886. }

[General Orders, No. 19.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage of attendance at drill and company membership of the National Guard of California for the month of June, 1886:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	69	66	Co. "A" -----	70	62	Co. "A" -----	66	62
Co. "B" -----	68	63	Co. "C" -----	81	77	Co. "B" -----	62	61
Co. "C" -----	72	77	Co. "D" -----	70	64	Co. "C" -----	77	65
Co. "D" -----	61	67	Co. "E" -----	61	66	Co. "D" -----	77	71
Co. "E" -----	59	81	Co. "F" -----	64	67	Co. "E" -----	63	55
Co. "G" -----	79	69	Co. "G" -----	41	113	Co. "F" -----	56	65
Co. "H" -----	63	61	Co. "H" -----	77	69	Co. "G" -----	66	69
-----	-----	-----	Cadets -----	53	61	-----	-----	-----
Percent'ge and total of Regiment -----	67	484	Percent'ge and total of Regiment -----	62	579	Percent'ge and total of Regiment -----	67	448

Fifth Infantry Regiment.			Sixth Infantry Battalion.			Seventh Infantry Battalion.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	65	62	Co. "A" (Stockton) -----	67	69	Co. "A" (Los Angeles) -----	54	53
Co. "B" -----	60	61	Co. "B" (Stockton) -----	73	66	Co. "B" (San Diego) -----	74	71
Co. "C" -----	63	62	Co. "C" (Fresno) -----	63	70	Co. "C" (Los Angeles) -----	55	72
Co. "D" -----	88	71	Co. "D," Cadets -----	85	71	-----	-----	-----
Co. "E" -----	68	61	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Co. "F" -----	54	61	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Percent'ge and total of Regiment -----	66	378	Total of Battalion -----	73	276	Total of Battalion -----	61	196

First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.		
Company.	Percentage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Percentage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	52	70	San Francisco Hussars -----	56	70
Co. "B" -----	63	64	Chico Guard -----	65	62
Co. "C" -----	65	70	Eureka Guard -----	60	65
Co. "E" -----	56	68	-----	-----	-----
Co. "F" -----	65	61	-----	-----	-----
Co. "G" -----	58	61	-----	-----	-----
Percentage and total of Regiment -----	60	394	-----	-----	-----

II. Company "E," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, and Company "A," Seventh Infantry Battalion, First Brigade, are below the minimum membership required by law.

III. Company "D," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, had the highest attendance at drill—88 per cent; and Company "G," Second Artillery, Second Brigade, N. N. C., the lowest—41 per cent.

## IV. Parade report of the Second Brigade for July 5, 1886:

*Present for Duty.*

First Infantry Regiment, July 5, 1886.		Second Artillery Regiment, July 5, 1886.	
Company.	No. Present.	Company.	No. Present.
Co. "A" -----	42	Co. "A" -----	43
Co. "B" -----	36	Co. "C" -----	48
Co. "C" -----	49	Co. "D" -----	32
Co. "D" -----	40	Co. "E" -----	11
Co. "E" -----	41	Co. "F" -----	43
Co. "F" -----	51	Co. "G" -----	18
Co. "G" -----	34	Co. "H" -----	43
Field Staff, N. C. Staff, and Band ----	34	Cadets -----	10
		Field Staff and Band -----	4
Total -----	327	Total -----	252
Percentage -----	64	Percentage -----	41

*Present for Duty.*

Third Infantry Regiment.		No. Present.
Co. "A" -----		38
Co. "B" -----		35
Co. "C" -----		41
Co. "D" -----		35
Co. "E" -----		28
Co. "F" -----		37
Co. "G" -----		40
Cadets -----		33
Field Staff, N. C. Staff, and Band ----		27
Total -----		314
Percentage -----		58

Unattached Companies.	No. Present.	Percentage.
San Francisco Hussars -----	38	54
Eureka Guard -----	65	62
Chico Guard -----	60	65

*Present for Duty.*

Fifth Infantry Regiment.		No. Present.
Co. "A" -----		21
Co. "B" -----		37
Co. "C" -----		40
Co. "D" -----		47
Co. "E" -----		30
Co. "F" -----		23
* -----		
Total -----		198
Percentage -----		52

\* Field Staff and Non-commissioned Staff and Band were excused from parading.

V. Company "F," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, had the highest attendance at parade on the fifth of July, having paraded 51 men, while Cadet Company, Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, had the lowest, parading with 10 men.



## VI. Parade report of the First Brigade for July 5, 1886:

*Present for Duty.*

Seventh Infantry Battalion.	No. Present.
Co. "A" .....	44
Co. "B" .....	63
Co. "C" .....	41
Field Staff and Band.....	6
Total .....	154
Percentage .....	68

## VII. Parade report of the Third Brigade for July 5, 1886:

*Present for Duty.*

Sixth Infantry Battalion.	No. Present.
Co. "A" .....	51
Co. "B" .....	52
Co. "C" .....	61
Co. "D" (Cadets) .....	57
Total .....	221
Percentage .....	78

## VIII. Parade report of the Fourth Brigade for July 5, 1886:

*Present for Duty.*

First Artillery Regiment.	No. Present.
Co. "A" .....	46
Co. "B" .....	42
Co. "C" .....	51
Co. "E" .....	40
Co. "F" .....	40
Co. "G" .....	38
Field Staff and Band.....	28
Total .....	285
Percentage .....	66

## IX. University Cadets—quarter ending June 30, 1886:

*Present for Duty.*

	No. Present.
Commissioned officers .....	18
Non-commissioned officers .....	23
Cadets and musicians.....	74
Total .....	115
Total strength of battalion .....	136
<i>Gain.</i>	
Commissioned officers by promotion.....	4
Non-commissioned officers by promotion .....	2
Total .....	6

*Present for Duty—Continued.*

	No. Present.
<i>Loss.</i>	
Non-commissioned officers by promotion .....	4
Cadets by promotion .....	2
Cadets by withdrawal .....	4
Total .....	10

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, August 1, 1886. }

[*General Orders, No. 20.*]

Regimental and Battalion Commanders are authorized to organize, in connection with their commands, either from details or enlistments, a Signal Corps.

The Chief of the Signal Corps shall rank as First Lieutenant and Signal Officer on the staff of the commanding officer of said regiment or battalion, and the number of men and non-commissioned officers constituting the corps shall be in the discretion of the commanding officer.

The uniform of the corps shall be the same as prescribed in the regulations governing the United States Army.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, September 1, 1886. }

[*General Orders, No. 21.*]

I. In accordance with the requirements of Section 2018, Subdivision 2, as amended, of the Political Code, the National Guard of California will parade in the month of September for target practice, under the supervision of the Inspectors of Rifle Practice, and subject to such further rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the division and brigade commanders.

II. Skirmish firing is recommended when practicable, and brigade commanders may order such modifications of the regulations governing the N. G. C. comprised in paragraphs 485 to 504, inclusive, as may be found necessary to comply with changes from single shots to such method of shooting, and establish such system of targets and records as may exhibit the accuracy of such skirmish firing.

III. In the target practice of the National Guard of California, the rules of the National Rifle Association will govern as far as applicable.

IV. The distance for companies armed with Springfield rifles, cal. 45 and cal. 50, will be two hundred yards. The distance for cavalry companies armed with carbines will be two hundred yards.

V. Each officer and enlisted man of companies, excepting only musicians, drummers, and markers, will fire five shots. No sighting shots will be allowed.

VI. Commanders of companies will furnish a correct roll of the members of their respective commands to the Inspectors of Rifle Practice, who will be careful to provide themselves with such rolls at least one day prior to the date fixed for target practice; and also know from personal observation that the targets, discs, weights, etc., are in readiness, thus obviating any unnecessary delay on the arrival of companies at the grounds.

VII. The Regimental and Battalion Inspectors of Rifle Practice must forward to the Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, within ten days after the practice shall have taken place, certified copies of the same. The Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice will certify to the reports and forward them within ten days after their receipt to the Division Inspector of Rifle Practice, who must also certify to their correctness, and forward them within ten days after their receipt to the Inspector-General of Rifle Practice. The Inspector-General of Rifle Practice must make his report and forward the returns to General Headquarters not later than October thirty-first.

VIII. Regimental and Battalion Inspectors of Rifle Practice must carefully preserve the original reports, so they may be enabled to furnish such information as may be required by commanders of regiments, battalions, and such others as may be entitled to the information contained therein.

IX. When practicable, commissioned officers will be detailed to act as score-keepers at the firing points; at least one non-commissioned officer should be detailed to assist at the targets, and Inspectors will call on their respective commanders for such details as they may require for this purpose.

X. Blanks for reports of target practice and necessary ammunition for rifles and

carbines, cal. 45, will be furnished to the different commands by the brigade commanders. The money value of ammunition used will not be computed, but requisition will be made on General Headquarters for such quantity as may be required by law.

XI. Brigade commanders will issue such orders as they may deem proper, prescribing target practice for the artillery companies of their respective commands, and commanding officers will take all necessary steps to insure a strict compliance with these General Orders and the "Rules and Regulations Governing the N. G. C."

XII. Attention is called to paragraphs 485 to 504, inclusive, "Rules and Regulations Governing the N. G. C."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, September 1, 1886. }

[General Orders, No. 22.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage of attendance at drill and company membership of the National Guard of California for the month of July, 1886:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	76	62	Co. "A"-----	78	62	Co. "A"-----	70	62
Co. "B"-----	74	61	Co. "C"-----	78	73	Co. "B"-----	-----	-----
Co. "C"-----	77	76	Co. "D"-----	74	65	Co. "C"-----	81	66
Co. "D"-----	73	65	Co. "E"-----	63	61	Co. "D"-----	67	75
Co. "F"-----	63	73	Co. "F"-----	78	65	Co. "E"-----	65	58
Co. "G"-----	82	68	Co. "G"-----	-----	-----	Co. "F"-----	-----	-----
Co. "H"-----	64	60	Co. "H"-----	92	71	Co. "G"-----	68	67
-----	-----	-----	Cadets-----	61	64	Cadets-----	60	66
Percent'ge and total of Reg- iment-----	73	465	Percent'ge and total of Reg- iment-----	-----	-----	Percent'ge and total of Reg- iment-----	-----	-----

Fifth Infantry Regiment.			Sixth Infantry Battalion.			Seventh Infantry Battalion.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	73	63	Co. "A" (Stock- ton)-----	67	70	Co. "A" (Los Angeles)---	55	61
Co. "B"-----	71	62	Co. "B" (Stock- ton)-----	84	78	Co. "B" San Diego)-----	77	72
Co. "C"-----	71	62	Co. "C" (Fres- no)-----	75	63	Co. "C" (Los Angeles)---	69	66
Co. "D"-----	73	66	Cadets-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Co. "E"-----	73	61	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Co. "F"-----	76	61	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Percent'ge and total of Reg- iment-----	73	375	Total of Bat- talion-----	-----	-----	Total of Bat- talion-----	67	199

First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A"-----	64	62	San Francisco Hussars-----	66	66
Co. "B"-----	57	66	Chico Guard-----	65	68
Co. "C"-----	69	71	Eureka Guard-----	63	64
Co. "D"-----	60	68	-----	-----	-----
Co. "E"-----	65	61	-----	-----	-----
Co. "F"-----	61	58	-----	-----	-----
Co. "G"-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Percentage and total of Reg't.	63	386	-----	-----	-----

II. The returns of Company "G," Second Artillery Regiment, "B" and "F," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, and Cadets, Sixth Infantry Battalion, Third Brigade, for August, 1886, have not been received at these headquarters, for which reason the percentage of the N. G. C. for that month cannot be given.

Company "A," Second Artillery Regiment, had the highest attendance at drill—92 per cent; and "A," of the Seventh Infantry Battalion, First Brigade, 55.

III. Parade report of the Second Brigade for August 3, 1886:

*Present for Duty.*

First Infantry Regiment.		Second Artillery Regiment.		Third Infantry Regiment.	
Company.	No. Present.	Company.	No. Present.	Company.	No. Present.
Co. "A" -----	42	Co. "A" -----	58	Co. "A" -----	43
Co. "B" -----	46	Co. "C" -----	54	Co. "B" -----	43
Co. "C" -----	63	Co. "D" -----	50	Co. "C" -----	44
Co. "D" -----	50	Co. "E" -----	33	Co. "D" -----	65
Co. "F" -----	70	Co. "F" -----	52	Co. "E" -----	32
Co. "G" -----	45	Co. "G" -----	41	Co. "F" -----	53
Co. "H" -----	43	Co. "H" -----	63	Co. "G" -----	49
Field Staff and N. C. Staff -----	39	Cadets -----	41	Cadets -----	40
		Field Staff and N. C. Staff -----	32	Field Staff and Band -----	29
Total -----	398	Total -----	424	Total -----	398
Percentage -----	79	Percentage -----	76	Percentage -----	72

Fifth Infantry Regiment.					No. Present.
Co. "A" -----					62
Co. "B" -----					62
Co. "C" -----					63
Co. "D" -----					66
Co. "E" -----					61
Co. "F" -----					62
Field Staff and Band -----					35
Total -----					411
Percentage -----					76

Unattached.					No. Present.
San Francisco Hussars -----					66
Percentage -----					100

IV. Company "F," First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, had the highest attendance at parade on the third of August, having paraded 70 men, while Company "E," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, had the lowest, parading with 32 men.

V. San Francisco Hussars deserve special credit, having paraded the full strength of the command.

VI. Parade report of the Fifth Brigade for August 3, 1886:

Unattached.					No. Present.
Chico Guard -----					49
Percentage -----					69



VII. No parade returns of the Sixth Infantry Battalion having been forwarded to these headquarters, the total number of men of the N. G. C. parading in San Francisco August 3, 1886, can not be given.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, October 1, 1886. }

[General Orders, No. 23.]

I. The following is announced as the percentage of attendance at drill and company membership of the National Guard of California for the month of August, 1886:

First Infantry Regiment.			Second Artillery Regiment.			Third Infantry Regiment.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	71	62	Co. "A" -----	81	64	Co. "A" -----	71	62
Co. "B" -----	72	66	Co. "C" -----	77	74	Co. "B" -----	62	62
Co. "C" -----	83	80	Co. "D" -----	76	65	Co. "C" -----	74	67
Co. "D" -----	73	68	Co. "E" -----	57	66	Co. "D" -----	67	75
Co. "F" -----	71	75	Co. "F" -----	64	67	Co. "E" -----	59	59
Co. "G" -----	80	72	Co. "G" -----	88	67	Co. "F" -----	67	76
Co. "H" -----	64	61	Co. "H" -----	78	75	Co. "G" -----	63	72
-----	-----	-----	Cadets -----	67	63	Co. "H," Cadets	55	65
Percent'ge and total of Reg- iment -----	74	484	Percent'ge and total of Reg- iment -----	72	541	Percent'ge and total of Reg- iment -----	69	538

Fifth Infantry Regiment.			Sixth Infantry Battalion.			Seventh Infantry Battalion.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	76	61	Co. "A" (Stock- ton) -----	60	72	Co. "A" (Los Angeles) -----	51	61
Co. "B" -----	59	62	Co. "B" (Stock- ton) -----	77	60	Co. "B" San Diego) -----	76	72
Co. "C" -----	62	61	Co. "C" (Fres- no) -----	74	65	Co. "C" (Los Angeles) -----	71	67
Co. "D" -----	63	68	Co. "D" Cadets (Modesto) -----	40	75	-----	-----	-----
Co. "E" Cadets	71	62	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Co. "F" -----	85	61	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Percent'ge and total of Reg- iment -----	69	375	Total of Bat- talion -----	62	272	Total of Bat- talion -----	67	200

First Artillery Regiment.			Unattached Companies.		
Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.	Company.	Per-centage.	No. of Co.
Co. "A" -----	59	62	San Francisco Hussars -----	73	76
Co. "B" -----	58	66	Chico Guard -----	-----	-----
Co. "C" -----	60	71	Eureka Guard -----	64	64
Co. "E" -----	56	67	-----	-----	-----
Co. "F" -----	58	61	-----	-----	-----
Co. "G" -----	59	62	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Percentage and total of Regi- ment -----	58	389	-----	-----	-----

II. The percentage of the Second Brigade, for August, was 71, and total company membership, 2,014.

III. Company "G," Second Artillery Regiment, had the highest attendance at drill—88 per cent, and "D," of the Sixth Infantry Battalion, the lowest—40 per cent.

IV. No returns have reached these headquarters for the month of August, 1886, from the Chico Guard (unattached), Fifth Brigade, therefore the percentage cannot be given.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, October 1, 1886. }

[General Orders, No. 24.]

I. The following changes occurred among the commissioned officers of the National Guard of California during the months of August and September, 1886:

#### COMMISSIONED.

##### *First Brigade.*

Seventh Infantry Battalion. Joseph Hannon, Major and Surgeon, with rank from January 3, 1886; original.

A. M. Green, Captain and Adjutant, with rank from January 3, 1886; original.

P. H. Dorsey, Captain and Chaplain, with rank from January 3, 1886; original.

Thomas L. Plotts, First Lieutenant and Ordnance Officer, with rank from January 3, 1886; original.

J. D. Gilchrist, First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank from January 3, 1886; original.

J. M. Van Zandt, First Lieutenant and Paymaster, with rank from January 3, 1886; original.

C. N. Wilson, First Lieutenant and Commissary, with rank from January 3, 1886; original.

#### SECOND BRIGADE.

##### *Staff of Brigade Commander.*

A. E. Castle, Captain and A. D. C., with rank from August 4, 1886; vice Kewen.

##### *Second Artillery Regiment.*

Robert MacKenzie, Captain and Chaplain, with rank from August 1, 1886; vice Barrows.

John H. Flynn, Captain Company "E," with rank from July 31, 1886; vice Donovan.

James W. Reinfeld, Captain Company "G," with rank from August 20, 1886; vice Sharpstein.

Horace H. Scott, First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank from August 1, 1886; vice Laufenburg.

Patrick F. McCarthy, First Lieutenant Company "E," with rank from July 31, 1886; vice Flynn.

Henry F. Horne, First Lieutenant Company "H," with rank from June 16, 1886; vice Reinfeld.

James S. Howard, Second Lieutenant Company "E," with rank from July 31, 1886; vice Desmond.

##### *Third Infantry Regiment.*

Edward I. Sheehan, Captain Company "E," with rank from August 13, 1886; vice McCormick.

A. E. MacAlpin, First Lieutenant and Commissary, with rank from September 1, 1886; vice Dunphy.

S. J. Ruddell, Captain Cadet Company, with rank from July 12, 1886; original.

Philip A. Doherty, First Lieutenant Cadet Company, with rank from July 12, 1886; original.

James F. Burns, Second Lieutenant Cadet Company, with rank from July 12, 1886; original.

##### *Fifth Infantry Regiment.*

B. Y. Morris, First Lieutenant Company "A," with rank from June 10, 1886; vice Macdonald.

#### FIFTH BRIGADE.

##### *Chico Guard—(Unattached).*

R. M. Jones, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 26, 1886; vice Coggins.

J. H. Gumby, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 26, 1886; vice Jones.

## RESIGNED.

*Second Brigade.*

Captain W. C. Sharpstein, Company "G," Second Artillery Regiment, per S. O. No. 42, July 24, 1886.

Captain Joseph B. Lauck, Company "D," Fifth Infantry Regiment, per S. O. No. 48, September 22, 1886.

First Lieutenant Charles C. Hillard, San Francisco Hussars (unattached), per S. O. No. 44, August 13, 1886.

First Lieutenant Henry F. Horn, Company "H," Second Artillery Regiment, per S. O. No. 47, September 21, 1886.

Second Lieutenant C. F. A. Last, Company "F," Second Artillery Regiment, per S. O. No. 45, August 28, 1886.

## RETIRED.

Captain Charles N. Stangroom, Adjutant Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, with rank of Captain, per S. O. No. 49, September 22, 1886.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, November 1, 1886. }

[General Orders, No. 25.]

1. The following results of the annual muster and inspection of the N. G. C., held in accordance with law, during the month of July, 1886, are promulgated for the information of the National Guard:

## FIRST BRIGADE.

*Seventh Infantry Battalion.*

Company.	Present at Muster.	Absent.	Total.	Percentage Present.	Location.
Co. "A"-----	32	29	61	52	----- Los Angeles.
Co. "B"-----	63	8	71	89	----- San Diego.
Co. "C"-----	38	25	63	60	----- Los Angeles.
Total-----	133	62	195	68	

## SECOND BRIGADE.

First Infantry Regiment—San Francisco.					Second Artillery Regiment—San Francisco.				
Company.	Present at Muster.	Absent	Total	Percentage Present.	Company.	Present at Muster.	Absent	Total	Percentage Present.
Field, Staff, and N. C. Staff-----	15	2	17	88	Field, Staff, and N. C. Staff-----	14	2	16	88
Band-----	14	4	18	78	Band-----	20	0	20	100
Co. "A"-----	61	1	62	98	Co. "A" (Battery).-----	55	7	62	89
Co. "B"-----	51	11	62	82	Co. "C"-----	68	7	75	91
Co. "C"-----	68	8	76	89	Co. "D"-----	63	2	65	97
Co. "D"-----	50	15	65	77	Co. "E"-----	57	4	61	93
Co. "F"-----	63	10	73	86	Co. "F"-----	54	11	65	83
Co. "G"-----	64	3	67	96	Co. "G"-----	48	16	64	75
Co. "H"-----	46	14	60	77	Co. "H"-----	72	0	72	100
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Cadets-----	49	12	61	80
Total-----	432	68	500	86	Total-----	500	61	561	89

*Third Infantry Regiment.*

Company.	Present at Muster.	Absent.	Total.	Percent- age Present.	Location.
Field, Staff, and N. C. Staff.....	8	9	17	47	-----
Band.....	0	17	17	0	-----
Co. "A".....	40	22	62	65	San Francisco.
Co. "B".....	50	11	61	82	San Francisco.
Co. "C".....	54	11	65	83	Oakland.
Co. "D".....	66	4	70	94	San Francisco.
Co. "E".....	43	13	56	77	San Francisco.
Co. "F".....	49	16	65	75	San Francisco.
Co. "G".....	40	27	67	60	San Francisco.
Co. "H" (Cadets).....	45	18	63	71	-----
Total.....	395	148	543	73	-----

*Fifth Infantry Regiment.*

Company.	Present at Muster.	Absent.	Total.	Percent- age Present.	Location.
Field, Staff, and N. C. Staff.....	14	1	15	93	-----
Band.....	22	1	23	96	-----
Co. "A".....	49	12	61	80	Oakland.
Co. "B".....	52	10	62	84	San José.
Co. "C".....	44	18	62	71	Petaluma.
Co. "D".....	49	17	66	74	San Rafael.
Co. "E" (Cadets).....	45	16	61	74	Santa Rosa.
Co. "F".....	50	10	60	83	Oakland.
Total.....	325	85	410	79	-----

## THIRD BRIGADE.

*Sixth Infantry Battalion.*

Company.	Present at Muster.	Absent.	Total.	Percent- age Present.	Location.
Field and Staff.....	0	0	0	0	-----
Band.....	0	0	0	0	-----
Co. "A".....	51	18	69	74	Stockton.
Co. "B".....	52	16	68	76	Stockton.
Co. "C".....	45	20	65	69	Fresno.
Co. "D" (Cadets).....	45	30	75	60	Modesto.
Total.....	193	84	277	70	-----

## FOURTH BRIGADE.

*First Artillery Regiment.*

Company.	Present at Muster.	Absent.	Total.	Percent- age Present.	Location.
Field and Staff.....	6	6	12	50	-----
Band.....	16	1	17	94	-----
Co. "A".....	49	13	62	79	Sacramento.
Co. "B" (Battery).....	45	23	68	66	Sacramento.
Co. "C".....	54	19	73	74	Nevada City.
Co. "E".....	44	25	69	64	Sacramento.
Co. "F".....	38	23	61	62	Woodland.
Co. "G".....	48	9	57	84	Sacramento.
Total.....	300	119	419	71	-----



*Unattached Companies.*

Company.	Present at Muster.	Absent.	Total.	Percent- age Present.	Location.
San Francisco Hussars .....	59	7	66	89	..... San Francisco.
Chico Guard .....	49	17	66	74	..... Chico.
Eureka Guard .....	57	8	65	88	..... Eureka.
Total .....	165	32	197	84	

II. The total number of men present at muster of the Second Brigade was 1,711, out of a total of 2,080—a percentage of 82.25.

III. Company "H," Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, N. G. C., mustered 100 per cent.

*Percentage of Regiments, etc.*

IV. San Francisco Hussars (unattached), 89 per cent; Second Artillery Regiment, 89 per cent; Eureka Guard (unattached), 88 per cent; First Infantry Regiment, 86 per cent; Fifth Infantry Regiment, 79 per cent; Chico Guard (unattached), 74 per cent; Third Infantry Regiment, 73 per cent; First Artillery Regiment, 71 per cent; Sixth Infantry Battalion, 70 per cent; Seventh Infantry Battalion, 68 per cent.

*Average Number to a Company Present at Muster.*

V. Second Artillery Regiment, 8 Companies, averaging 58; First Infantry Regiment, 7 Companies, averaging 58; Unattached Companies, 3, averaging 55; Third Infantry Regiment, 8 Companies, averaging 48; Fifth Infantry Regiment, 6 Companies, averaging 48; Sixth Infantry Battalion, 4 Companies, averaging 48; First Artillery Regiment, 6 Companies, averaging 46; Seventh Infantry Battalion, 3 Companies, averaging 44.

VI. The Second Artillery Regiment averaged less than 8 men to a Company absent from the ranks, the First Infantry less than 9—an attendance highly creditable to these commands. The Sixth and Seventh Infantry Battalions averaged more than 20 men to a Company absent from the ranks—the reverse of creditable.

*Companies Deserving Notice.*

VII. Nine Companies of the National Guard mustered with 61 men and over. For such reason, as well as the general results of inspection, they are entitled to honorable mention as follows: Company "H," Second Artillery Regiment, 72 men present; Company "C," Second Artillery Regiment, 68 men present; Company "C," First Infantry Regiment, 68 men present; Company "D," Third Infantry Regiment, 66 men present; Company "G," First Infantry Regiment, 64 men present; Company "F," First Infantry Regiment, 63 men present; Company "D," Second Artillery Regiment, 63 men present; Company "B," Seventh Infantry Battalion (San Diego), 63 men present; Company "A," First Infantry Regiment, 61 men present.

VIII. Only three regular Companies of the National Guard mustered less than 40 men, viz.: two in Los Angeles—Company "A," 32; Company "C," 38; and one in Woodland, Company "F," 38 men.

*Strength of the N. G. C.*

IX. The total membership of the National Guard, as taken from the Muster Rolls of July, 1886, and from the records of this office, is as follows:

Commander-in-Chief and Staff .....	13
Major-General of Division and Staff .....	12
Brigadier-Generals and Staffs .....	81
Regimental Field and Staff Officers .....	77
Bands .....	95

*Company officers and men:*

First Infantry Regiment .....	465
Second Artillery Regiment .....	525
Third Infantry Regiment .....	509
Fifth Infantry Regiment .....	372
First Artillery Regiment .....	390
Unattached Companies .....	197
Sixth Infantry Battalion .....	277
Seventh Infantry Battalion .....	195
	2,930

Officers on retired list and Military Instructors .....

69

Total membership of the N. G. C. ....

3,277

X. This Company force of 2,930 men embraces two Light Batteries of 130 men: Battery "A," Second Artillery Regiment, San Francisco, 62 men; Battery "B," First Artillery Regiment, Sacramento, 68 men; and one Cavalry Company, viz.: S. F. Hussars, 66 men.

XI. The percentage of the National Guard, exclusive of general officers, present at muster, was 78.75.

XII. The Inspectors' reports regarding discipline, instruction, military appearance, arms, and property of the various Companies, are almost invariably "good," the exceptions being only two or three, which are reported "fair."

XIII. The Commander-in-Chief takes great pleasure in congratulating the National Guard upon the excellent results of the late Annual Muster and Inspection, which in themselves commend the zeal, efficiency, and soldierly qualities of officers and men.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

## SPECIAL ORDERS.

### SERIES 1885.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, January 12, 1885. }

[*Special Orders, No. 4.*]

I. Upon the recommendation of Colonel T. W. Sheehan, commanding First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade, N. G. C., the Cadet Company attached to said regiment is hereby disbanded, and its officers are hereby honorably discharged from the service of the State.

II. Assistant Adjutant-General J. J. Tobin is hereby authorized to receive and receipt for State property issued to said company.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, March 31, 1885. }

[*Special Orders, No. 18.*]

*Brigadier-General W. H. Dimond, Commanding Second Brigade, N. G. C.:*

GENERAL: Notification of an order to vacate their armory has been sent to Company "A," Second Artillery Regiment, by William Sharon, for a continuous failure to pay rent. You are hereby directed to issue an order to Captain Simmons, through Colonel Smedberg, to remove the armory of Company "A," its company property, and Gatling guns to the armory of Company "B," Second Artillery Regiment. You will take such steps as will insure an immediate compliance with this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, April 10, 1885. }

[*Special Orders, No. 19.*]

General W. H. Dimond, commanding Second Brigade, N. G. C., is hereby authorized and empowered to muster into the National Guard of California a company in San Francisco, to be known and designated as Company "B," Third Regiment of Infantry, N. G. C.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, April 29, 1885. }

[*Special Orders, No. 24.*]

The application of citizens and residents of San Rafael, Marin County, desirous of organizing a company of State militia having been approved, Brigadier-General W. H.

Dimond, commanding Second Brigade, N. G. C., upon receipt of this order, will issue the necessary orders to organize such company according to the provisions of the Political Code relating thereto.

Such company when mustered into the service shall be known and designated as Company "D," Fifth Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade, N. G. C.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, May 5, 1885. }

[*Special Orders, No. 25.*]

Upon application of the commanding officer, and with the approval of intermediate commanders, Company "B," Light Battery, Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, shall be known and designated from date of this order as Company "A" of said regiment.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, May 29, 1885. }

[*Special Orders, No. 28.*]

The application of citizens and residents of Fresno desirous of organizing a company of State militia, having been approved, Brigadier-General James A. Shepherd, commanding Third Brigade, National Guard of California, is hereby directed to issue the necessary orders to organize such company in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code relating thereto.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, June 22, 1885. }

[*Special Orders, No. 36.*]

I. By authority of the Board of Location and Organization of the Second Brigade, Companies "E" and "F," of the First Infantry Regiment, are hereby consolidated into one company, to be known and designated as Company "E," of said regiment.

II. Colonel John H. Dickinson, commanding Second Brigade, will detail an officer to supervise the consolidation, and will issue the proper orders for the election of officers for the consolidated company.

III. Until the officers to be so elected shall be commissioned and qualified, the present commissioned officers of Company "E" will assume command of the consolidated company, and take charge of the State property belonging to the present companies.

IV. As soon as the officers elect of the new company are duly commissioned, the officers of the present companies will be honorably discharged.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, June 22, 1885. }

[*Special Orders, No. 37.*]

I. By authority of the Board of Location and Organization the Cadet Company attached to the Third Infantry Regiment is hereby ordered to be mustered into the service as a regular company of the National Guard, to be known and designated as Company "G" of said regiment.

II. Colonel John H. Dickinson, commanding Second Brigade, N. G. C., will issue the necessary orders and make the proper detail for the execution of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, August 14, 1885. }

[*Special Orders, No. 45.*]

Captain John Cook, Company "B," First Artillery Regiment, is hereby appointed a member of the Examining Board, Fourth Brigade, N. G. C.; vice Captain M. J. Burke.  
 By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
 Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, September 2, 1885. }

[*Special Orders, No. 48.*]

Captain J. J. Nunan, Company "B," Sixth Infantry Battalion, is hereby appointed a member of the Examining Board, Third Brigade, N. G. C.; vice Major Gibson, retired.  
 By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
 Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, October 15, 1885. }

[*Special Orders, No. 54.*]

The four Gatling guns and their equipments, formerly in possession of Company "A," Gatling Battery, Second Artillery Regiment, are hereby transferred to Company "A," Light Battery, Second Artillery Regiment, and the Captain commanding will duly receipt for same to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
 Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, October 16, 1885. }

[*Special Orders, No. 55.*]

Major W. M. Gibson, retired, is hereby detailed to act as Adjutant of the Sixth Infantry Battalion, Third Brigade, N. G. C., in accordance with the provisions of Section 1973, Sub-division 4, of the Political Code.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
 Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, December 1, 1885. }

[*Special Orders, No. 60.*]

Colonel J. J. Tobin, A. A. G. of California, will inspect the military records and accounts of the companies composing the First Infantry Regiment, in accordance with Section 478 of the Regulations governing the N. G. C. He will make the necessary arrangements as to suitable time and place for said inspection with the officers concerned.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
 Adjutant-General.

## SERIES 1886.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1886. }

[*Special Orders, No. 5.*]

Majors Arnold Wentscher, G. H. Bonebrake, and W. D. Stephenson, of the First Brigade Staff, are hereby appointed the Examining Board for said Brigade, in accordance with Section 1974 of the Political Code.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
 Adjutant-General.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, March 9, 1886. }

[*Special Orders, No. 12.*]

Colonel J. J. Tobin, Assistant Adjutant-General of California, will inspect the military records, accounts, and State property of the Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, N. G. C., at the armory of said regiment, on the evenings of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth instants.

Company commanders will take notice accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
 Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, June 10, 1886. }

[*Special Orders, No. 28.*]

I. A Board of Survey is hereby convened to meet at the City of Oakland, Alameda County, California, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of June, 1886, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, to examine and report upon the condition of the State Armory and the military property therein.

II. The Board will make such recommendations as in their judgment may be necessary for the proper security of the State property, its preservation, or disposition of such as may be unserviceable.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

Captain Webb N. Pearce, Adjutant Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.

First Lieutenant E. W. Coleman, Commissary First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.

Second Lieutenant G. C. Pardee, Company "A," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
 Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, June 10, 1886. }

[*Special Orders, No. 29.*]

The Board of Survey, appointed by Special Orders, No. 28, c. s., issued from these headquarters, will examine and report upon the condition of the property now in possession of Company "A," Fifth Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, N. G. C., and recommend what disposition should, in their judgment, be made of the same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
 Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, June 28, 1886. }

[*Special Orders, No. 32.*]

I. Captain M. McCormick, Company "E," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, National Guard of California, having been officially reported to these headquarters as absent from duty without leave, and having removed from the limits of his Brigade, his resignation is considered as having been tendered, and it is hereby accepted, in accordance with Section 1928 of the Political Code.

II. Brigadier-General W. H. Dimond, commanding Second Brigade, will immediately order an election for Captain Company "E," Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, National Guard of California.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

PERRIE KEWEN,  
 Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, July 19, 1886. }

[*Special Orders, No. 38.*]

The proceedings of the Board of Survey, convened June twenty-fifth, by S. O. 16, Headquarters Second Brigade, are approved. The limber battery wagons, wagon body, caissons, and wagon stocks, forge store box, sabers, and sword in possession of Battery "A," will be retained in the armory for the present. The other articles enumerated in the list of Battery "A," with the exception of the uniform coats, pants, and caps, will be sold by Captain Sime, according to law. The five rifles in Company "C," the damaged rifles

in Company "D," the two rifles in Company "G," and the five rifles in Company "H," will be forwarded to these headquarters. The hats and caps, and damaged uniforms, will be sold by the Regimental Quartermaster. The amounts received from the sale of the property of the several companies and battery, will be reported to these headquarters, with a list of property sold of each company, that credit may be duly given to said companies. The uniforms not condemned, will be disposed of by the Colonel commanding, due receipts being given to the companies turning them in.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,        }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, July 19, 1886. }

[*Special Orders, No. 39.*]

The report of the Board of Survey, convened at Oakland, June 15, 1886, under Special Orders, No. 29, General Headquarters, and its recommendation concurred in as regards the helmets, dress coats, and pants. These are directed to be sold by the Regimental Quartermaster, and the amount received from the sale reported to these headquarters. The sabers and belts will be forwarded as ordinary freight to Sacramento.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE B. COSBY,  
Adjutant-General.

## REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. H. DIMOND.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 SAN FRANCISCO, October 27, 1886. }

*Brigadier-General Geo. B. Cosby, Adjutant-General N. G. C., Sacramento, California:*

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to forward the consolidated return of the Second Brigade for 1886, showing a total strength in July, according to the muster rolls of various dates in that month, of two thousand and ninety-four officers and men, being eleven less than in 1885, and fifty-three less than in 1884.

There are now, as there were two years ago, thirty companies in the brigade, but whereas, they were then organized as two regiments of eight companies each, one regiment of six companies, one battalion of four companies, and two unattached companies, making twenty-eight full companies, besides two companies of cadets, they are now organized as three regiments of seven companies each, one regiment of five companies, and one unattached company, making twenty-seven full companies, besides three companies of cadets, of which latter, however, those attached to the Third and Fifth Regiments are cadets in name only, being men of mature age.

During the past two years the following changes have taken place among the companies:

In April, 1885, Company "B," Third Infantry, was mustered out, and a new company mustered in with the same letter, and substantially the same membership.

Company "D," Fifth Infantry Battalion at Vallejo, was mustered out, and a new company was mustered in at San Rafael, with the same letter.

Company "A," Gatling Battery, Second Artillery, was mustered out, and the letter was subsequently restored to the Light Battery of the same regiment which had borne it, except for four years, since 1849. This reduced the Second Artillery to seven regular companies.

In June, 1885, the Cadet Company of the Third Infantry was made a regular company, with the letter "G," and Company "E," First Infantry, was consolidated with Company "F," thus raising the Third Infantry, and reducing the First Infantry to seven companies.

In June, 1885, a cadet company (with the letter "E") was organized in Santa Rosa, by Battalion Orders No. 6, Headquarters Fifth Infantry.

In August, 1885, the Oakland Light Cavalry was attached as infantry to the Fifth Infantry Battalion, which having thus six companies (including one of cadets), was raised to a regiment.

This left the San Francisco Hussars as the only troop of cavalry in the National Guard of the State, and the only unattached company in the Second Brigade.

In June, 1886, by R. O. 7, a cadet company (with the letter "H") was organized in the Third Infantry.

The annual inspection of the companies in this brigade was made this year by the Division Inspector, who acted in some cases as the Mustering Officer also, being assisted, however, in most cases, by officers of my staff.

To his report, so far as it may be embodied in that of the Major-General, I have, therefore, the honor to refer for a detailed statement of the condition of the brigade.

The Division Encampment at Santa Cruz, in August, 1885, and the various regimental and company encampments in 1886, were of great value to the Second Brigade; but their cost was a heavy burden upon the officers and men, the appropriation of \$20,000 made by the last Legislature being far exceeded by the cost of the Division Encampment alone.

The importance of liberal appropriations for camp expenses cannot be too highly estimated. The troops in this brigade are in great need of uniforms, none having been furnished by the State for more than twenty years, and the best of those now in use being several years old.

In my previous reports I have called your attention to the urgent necessity for providing proper armories in this city for the use of the troops and the protection of life and property. The National Guard Association will submit a bill to the next Legislature which it is to be sincerely hoped will meet with due approval.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. DIMOND,  
Brigadier-General, Second Brigade, N. G. C.



## REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN T. CAREY.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA, )  
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, November 26, 1886. )

*Brigadier-General Geo. B. Cosby, Adjutant-General of the State of California:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following as my biennial report: My brigade consists of the six companies organized as the First Artillery Regiment, under command of Colonel T. W. Sheehan. Four of these companies are located in Sacramento, one in Nevada City, and one in Woodland. Companies "A," "B," "F," and "G" are quartered as they were at my last report, in their armory, which they have greatly improved in regard to comfort and convenience. It is now completely adapted to the safety and preservation of arms and uniforms, and is perhaps the *best outside* of San Francisco, if not in the State. The weekly company drills and monthly battalion drills have been well attended, and marked progress has been made by the officers and men. This is partly the outgrowth of a spirit of competition engendered at our late State encampment. I must congratulate the Commander-in-Chief upon the grand success of the Division encampment. Everything did not run as well as it might have done, but considering the want of experience in such an encampment, the entire militia under one command, in my opinion the result, as to discipline and increased knowledge of practical field duties and the entire absence of the usual insubordination attending militia camp life, were most gratifying.

In my last biennial report, I suggested Division encampments once in four years. From my experience at Camp Stoneman, I am now fully convinced that it will prove of very great benefit to the Guard to be assembled together at least once in four years. I further suggest that California should have a regular camping place—grounds and barracks fitted up for the purpose. Once procured and paid for they could be maintained at a nominal expense to the State. Nothing could do more to keep the ranks full than to provide a place and make the necessary appropriations for encampments. I further suggest and urge the importance of the State owning its armories in those places where a number of companies are located. It would be economy for the State to own its armories, rather than be paying, as it does now, enormous monthly rentals. I venture the assertion that the monthly rental, now expended by the State, for armory purposes, in the course of twenty years would provide the entire Guard with neat, comfortable armories "much better than they have now," pay the interest and the principal on the debt necessarily incurred in their purchase or erection, and at the end of that time it would own its armories and have a valuable property in them, fully paid for. They, of course, would be exempt from taxation and the repairs and insurance would be nominal. Bonds for this purpose could be readily marketed at five, and possibly at four, per cent per annum. I trust this matter may receive your earnest consideration, and that the Legislature, now about to convene, may take favorable action thereon.

The National Guard is not an incubus on the State; it ought not to be a begging arm of the State Government; it is a constitutional power or arm

of the State, and is entitled to be maintained, and ought to be, in a liberal way. The service is entirely voluntary, and rendered by those frequently the least able financially to give their time and money to its service. No citizen can fail to appreciate its worth and necessity in the light of recent events. If those who are in the service and know its value as an auxiliary power of the State Government were they themselves members, the militia would receive liberal support from the State, and command a respect that I fear it does not now enjoy. I trust, in the interest of property and life and the perpetuity of our institutions, it may receive what it merits—a liberal support by the State.

Thanking you for your many courtesies, I have the honor to be,  
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. CAREY,  
Brigadier-General Commanding Fourth Brigade, N. G. C.

## REPORT OF CHARLES SONNTAG, INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT OF RIFLE PRACTICE,  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO, November 27, 1886.

*Brigadier-General George B. Cosby, Adjutant-General of California:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to herewith present my report for 1885-86. Rifle practice in the National Guard of this State has made little, if any, progress since my last report. This is owing almost wholly to the failure of the last Legislature to make an appropriation to pay the expenses of target practice. I succeeded, though, in getting a little recognition from that body, of the importance of advancing that branch of military instruction. In the military law an authorization to the Adjutant-General to expend \$3,500 per annum in promoting rifle practice was made, though no appropriation for that purpose was provided. I have strong hopes that an appropriation covering the above named sum will be made by the next Legislature, and shall exert myself to have it done.

It is almost useless to look for much success in rifle practice unless the State provides the means for its accomplishment. The National Guardsman has now about all the expenses incident to the service which he is able to afford, without putting upon him the additional tax of providing his own ammunition, transportation, markers, targets, etc.

It would have given me much pleasure to have been able to report progress in rifle practice, but that no one will be able to do unless the State provides the money necessary. The use of the rifle should be taught by qualified instructors, after a thorough and well tested system has been adopted, and all officers and men should be impressed with the fact that the efficiency of the service is not complete without all are proficient in rifle practice.

I have already, in my last report, recommended the classification of the men in shooting, and the adoption of buttons, badges, or other insignia to indicate the class for which they have qualified; and I now urge it strongly again, for it will awaken an interest in target practice which would result in much benefit to the service. In addition to individual practice and volley firing, the troops should be exercised as skirmishers, at distances at first from two hundred and fifty to fifty yards, and later on as they acquire practice, from six hundred to two hundred yards. The following conditions and rules of a skirmisher's match, which took place at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, the contest being between the officers and men of the U. S. Army, may be interesting:

A skirmish line of twelve riflemen to be formed, one for each target, with an officer in command and a mounted trumpeter; distances six hundred to two hundred yards. Competitors, as their numbers are called, form in line at the five hundred-yard firing points, and at the command or signal, "Skirmishers, Attention," load their rifles. At the command or signal, "Forward, March," the line advances until the signal, "Skirmishers, Halt," when the sights are adjusted to the estimated distances. Firing commences at the command, "Commence Firing," and is continued until the

command, "Cease Firing," which is given fifteen seconds later, after which no competitor fires until "Commence Firing" is again given. Having approached sufficiently near the two-hundred-yard firing points, the signal, "To the rear, March," is given, when the maneuvering to the rear and firing continues as upon the advance. The rifles must be carried on the right shoulder when maneuvering to the rear. Five halts are made in advancing and five in retiring, and a deduction of five points is made for firing before or after the signal.

I trust some of our more energetic National Guard Commandants will get up a skirmishers' match; it would be instructive as well as interesting.

I am, General, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES SONNTAG,  
Colonel, and Inspector-General of Rifle Practice.



# REPORT OF ROYAL T. FRANK, MAJOR FIRST ARTILLERY, U. S. A.

FORT WINFIELD SCOTT, CAL., September 5, 1885.

*The Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. :*

GENERAL: In compliance with Paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 163, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, July 18, 1885, I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of the division of the National Guard of California encamped at Santa Cruz, Cal., from August 15 to 23, 1885:

The division was commanded by Major-General Walter Turnbull, National Guard of California, and consisted of two brigades, the Second and Fourth. The Second Brigade was commanded by Colonel John H. Dickinson, First Infantry, from August fifteenth to twentieth, and by Brigadier-General W. H. Dimond from August twentieth to twenty-third. It consisted of the First, Third, and Fifth Infantry, Second Artillery (one mounted battery), and the San Francisco Hussars. The Fourth Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General John T. Carey, consisted of the First Artillery and the First Provisional Regiment of six unassigned companies.

The camp was delightfully located along the base of a high range of well wooded hills, with a broad field in its front, affording ample grounds for battalion and brigade evolutions. It is conveniently accessible from all parts of the State by rail and steamer, and about a mile distant is a fine beach, offering every facility for bathing. The soil is loam, which gave rise to but little dust, and there was no dew. The climate, tempered by the ocean breeze, is so mild that drills and other exercises could be had at any hour of the day without discomfort or danger to the health of the troops.

The Second Brigade was camped on the right, and the Fourth on the left, the lines of the two forming an obtuse angle. At the apex of the angle Division Headquarters were situated, and to its left, and on somewhat higher ground, were the tents of his Excellency Governor Stoneman and staff. On the opposite side of the field, convenient to water, were the camps of light artillery and cavalry, and temporary stables for their horses. Tents were neatly and systematically pitched by detachments sent a few days in advance of the troops. They were provided with straw, upon which the soldiers' blankets were spread at night. Sinks were established in rear of the camps, and the kitchens on its flanks and rear. Water was introduced at convenient points by pipes connected with the city main. Much credit is due to Colonel W. H. Hall, State Engineer, for the admirable manner in which the camp was laid out, and the completeness of all its arrangements.

The troops arrived during the night of the fifteenth, and the next day was spent in getting settled in camp. It being Sunday, divine service was celebrated in the camp of several regiments. On Monday the regular routine of drills, parades, and other duties of the camp, which was fixed in General Orders from Division Headquarters, commenced, and was carried out with but little deviation to the end of the encampment. An

inspection of every organization in camp was made by Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Sayers, Division Inspector, whom I accompanied, and through whose courtesy I was afforded every facility for examining the condition of the troops, clothing, arms, and accouterments.

The First Infantry was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Orton. It consists of seven companies, and had 34 officers and 299 men; total, 333 present. This is an old and reliable regiment, and having been in camp annually for many years, is familiar with camp duties.

The Second Artillery was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilder, an officer of much experience in the National Guard. It consists of seven companies (one being the light battery), and had 8 officers and 347 men; total, 355 present. It is an efficient regiment and made a good appearance, but at inspection had two guards and other details absent.

The Third Infantry, Colonel Robert Tobin, consists of seven companies, and had 27 officers and 284 men; total, 311 present. This regiment was disbanded some years since on account of indiscipline. It was reorganized about two years ago, and under its present commander has attained a degree of discipline and excellence that places it among the most reliable and efficient of the National Guard. As the inspection of the regiment terminated just as the first call for parade sounded, the command of parade was tendered to me, which I accepted, and can bear testimony which this opportunity offered to the soldierly manner in which all acquitted themselves.

The Fifth Infantry, Colonel Ranlett, consists of five companies and had 34 officers and 183 men; total, 217 present. This regiment is commanded by a thorough disciplinarian, and has a good reputation, which its appearance at inspection fully sustained.

These regiments, with the San Francisco Hussars, Captain Keene, having 3 officers and 22 men, total, 25 present, are from San Francisco, Oakland, and vicinity.

The First Artillery, Colonel T. W. Sheehan, consists of six companies—four from Sacramento, one from Woodland, and one from Nevada City. It had 27 officers and 207 men; total, 234 present. In military appearance and soldierly bearing this regiment was equal to any, and showed careful training.

The First Provisional Regiment consisted of six companies: the Stockton Guard and Emmet Guard, both of Stockton; Forsyth Guard, of Fresno; Eureka Guard, Eureka; San Diego Guard, San Diego; and Chico Guard, of Chico. It was commanded by Captain Lehe, of the Stockton Guard, a thoroughly competent officer, and had 17 officers and 233 men; total, 250 present. The Stockton Guard was the strongest company in camp, having a total of 50; the Emmet Guard had a total of 42, and the Forsyth Guard a total of 43. The appearance of the latter company attracted my particular attention. It had been organized only about two months, and to prepare for this encampment it had drilled daily since its organization, attaining a proficiency which many older companies might emulate.

The men of this regiment were of fine physique, and capable of bearing the hardships of military service. The aggregate present of both brigades, which embrace the entire National Guard of California, with the exception of one company (the Eagle Corps, of Los Angeles), was 1,734, which is probably 85 or 90 per cent of its whole strength. The number of men authorized to be taken to camp, owing to limited appropriation, was limited to thirty-five per company; all in excess of that number went at their own expense or that of their company. The number present was considerably in excess of the number authorized, which is very creditable to their zeal

and military spirit. Their arms are the Springfield rifled musket, caliber .45—the oldest model of this caliber. They were clean, with some exceptions, and free from rust, but are very old, much battered and bruised, and appear at some time, perhaps while in store, to have been injured by rust. Their belts are mostly of white leather; some were of webbing. Cartridge-boxes are of various patterns, and, with the exception of the McKeever box, with which one company was equipped, none are of a pattern known to the Regular Service. These accouterments were procured by company or regimental commanders from private dealers, and, in my opinion, are not adapted to service in the field. Some individual soldiers were provided with knapsacks, but none with haversacks or canteens. These are indispensable, and it is recommended that they be supplied.

The only camp equipment owned or supplied by the State was a few tents, not more than enough for one regiment, old and worn; the rest was all hired for the purpose of this camp.

The uniform is similar in color and trimmings to that of the Regular Service—it is excellent in quality and generally in good condition. Each soldier is provided with a full dress suit and a blouse and forage cap.

The police of the camp was excellent. It was inspected daily, and every attention given by the medical officers to securing the best sanitary conditions. But little sickness prevailed, and there were few casualties.

The whole period of the encampment was fully and profitably employed in battalion, battalion skirmish, and brigade drills, battalion and brigade dress parades, and guard mountings. These services were performed in a most creditable manner. There were minor faults in the execution of many of the details of these movements, but commanding officers were competent and well informed, and officers and soldiers of all grades zealous and diligent. Time and opportunity only are necessary to correct such faults as were observed.

His Excellency Governor Stoneman, arrived on Monday evening and remained during the week. He was met and conducted to the camp by a suitable escort. On the following day an appropriate salute was fired by the light battery, and the troops were reviewed by him in the afternoon. The duties of the camp terminated on Saturday with a sham battle, which, however, I did not witness.

Some target practice was had, but it was not general, and there appeared to have been no regular or systematic instruction in this important branch of a soldier's duty. It is recommended that an Inspector of Target Practice be appointed, who should visit periodically every armory and institute a regular system of armory instruction and practice, which should be required of every soldier in addition to the practice required upon the range. The present powerful arm is of little avail in the hands of troops not skilled in its use.

The battery of light artillery had in camp only two pieces, ten-pound Parrotts, without caissons. These pieces and their carriages were in good condition. The harness, though well cared for, is old and rotten in parts. The horses were hired for the occasion, and were as well adapted to artillery service as such horses generally are. Cannoneers were well instructed in the manual of the piece, and drivers managed their teams fairly well.

Platoon drill occupied most of the time, and officers and men showed great interest in the duties of this special arm. Considering the difficulties under which they labor, the results accomplished are very satisfactory.

The San Francisco Hussars is a small but an efficient troop of cavalry. The men were accustomed to horses, rode well, and were well drilled. The horses were good saddle horses, and many of them owned by their riders.



They were armed with sabers, which, with their equipments, were in good order.

Guard duty was intelligently and conscientiously performed. Brigade and regimental guards were mounted, and, in addition to these, there was a provost guard, whose duty it was to patrol the town and other places exterior to camp and arrest absentees and disorderly soldiers. Sentinels were well instructed, and guards generally performed their duties with diligence and zeal. Honors were uniformly paid in a military manner, not only by guards, but by all soldiers, whenever met; and the conduct of the men, both within and without the camp, was soldier-like and orderly. Guards, I think, were larger than necessary, and this duty consequently excessive. Every man ought to perform one hour of guard duty during the week, as a means of instruction, but if he performs two or three it becomes burdensome, and he is deprived of the benefits of drill and other sources of instruction. Though the discipline of the camp in most respects was eminently satisfactory, in some particulars there was room for improvement. Men were permitted in some cases to leave camp on private business, returning again during the week. Considering the brief period of camp service, and that the State supplies the funds out of which the soldier's transportation to and from camp is paid, it has the right to expect that he will remain throughout the entire period, and devote his whole attention to the acquisition of such military experience and knowledge as the camp will afford.

Social receptions in camp, especially when they extend beyond the hour fixed for tattoo, tend to relax discipline and impress young soldiers with an erroneous instead of a correct notion of the order and quiet which should pervade a military camp at night. The decoration and illumination of any part of camp by Chinese lanterns as a permanent feature detract from its military appearance.

The subsistence of the troops was supplied by a caterer, except in the case of the First Infantry, which owns its mess kit, and through its Commissary provides its own subsistence. During an experience of several years, this method has given entire satisfaction. Some dissatisfaction was expressed with rations provided by the caterer during the first day or two, but this was immediately corrected, and thereafter the rations supplied were ample and of good quality. If the method of subsisting troops by a caterer (and it appears to be the one generally followed) is adopted, in future care should be taken to specify in the contract the kind, quantity, and quality of rations to be furnished, and frequent and early inspections should be made by regimental commissaries to see that these conditions are fulfilled.

No hospital establishment or provision of any kind was made for the sick. In cases of sickness the surgeon prescribes, and the medicine is procured from a neighboring drug store, if there be one, at the expense of the soldier or the company fund. There should be, in each brigade, a hospital tent, with a few beds and such surgical instruments and medicines as are necessary to treat cases arising in camp.

In regard to the system of supply, I would state that it appears to me very antiquated and unsuitable for placing or maintaining a force in condition for active service. It is as follows: The State supplies arms and ammunition and allows \$100 per month for each infantry company, \$150 per month for each cavalry company, and \$200 per month for each light battery. It pays \$1 25 per day, under specified conditions, for each soldier in camp; and there are other incidental allowances. All this constitutes a company fund, out of which the company commander pays armory rent, uniforms, equips, transports, and subsists his men. This may not be a per-



fectly accurate statement of the system followed, but it is sufficiently so to indicate what it is. The Adjutant-General is ex officio Chief of Staff, Inspector-General, Chief of Ordnance, Quartermaster, and Commissary-General; and although the present Adjutant-General, Major-General George B. Cosby, is an officer of large experience and greatly interested in the improvement of the National Guard, under this system his efforts are necessarily much circumscribed. Under an adequate system, the present force could, in my opinion, be maintained at an expense not greater than at present, and with better results, especially in the matter of equipment and supply.

The encampment at Santa Cruz was the first of the entire National Guard ever held in the State, and the very satisfactory measure of success attending it reflects great credit upon those by whose energy and persevering efforts it was accomplished. There was a notable improvement in the drill and bearing of the troops toward the end of the week, and I think every organization in camp felt that it had had a week of profitable experience. The value of the National Guard as an aid to the civil power, or as a military force in an emergency, depends wholly upon its proper armament, equipment, discipline, and instruction. Reliable soldiers cannot be made by armory instruction and street parades. Camp duty is an essential factor of good military instruction, and encampments of considerable bodies offer advantages that a camp of a single regiment does not afford; duty is more attractive, a friendly rivalry is stimulated among the different organizations, and troops become accustomed to operating together. A brigade encampment affords all these advantages, and if one brigade goes into camp after the other, only half the amount of camp equipage will be necessary. The State should own the ground, and a permanent rifle range should be established upon it, also a storehouse or arsenal for storing all necessary camp equipage. This would save the wear and tear as well as the expense of transportation, and avoid delays in getting into camp. Troops would be able to enter upon the routine of camp duty immediately on arrival, and continue it until the moment of leaving camp.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge my obligation to Major-General Turnbull and the officers of his staff, and to others with whom I was associated, for many courtesies.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROYAL T. FRANK,  
Major, First Artillery.



# REPORT

OF THE

# SURVEYOR-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

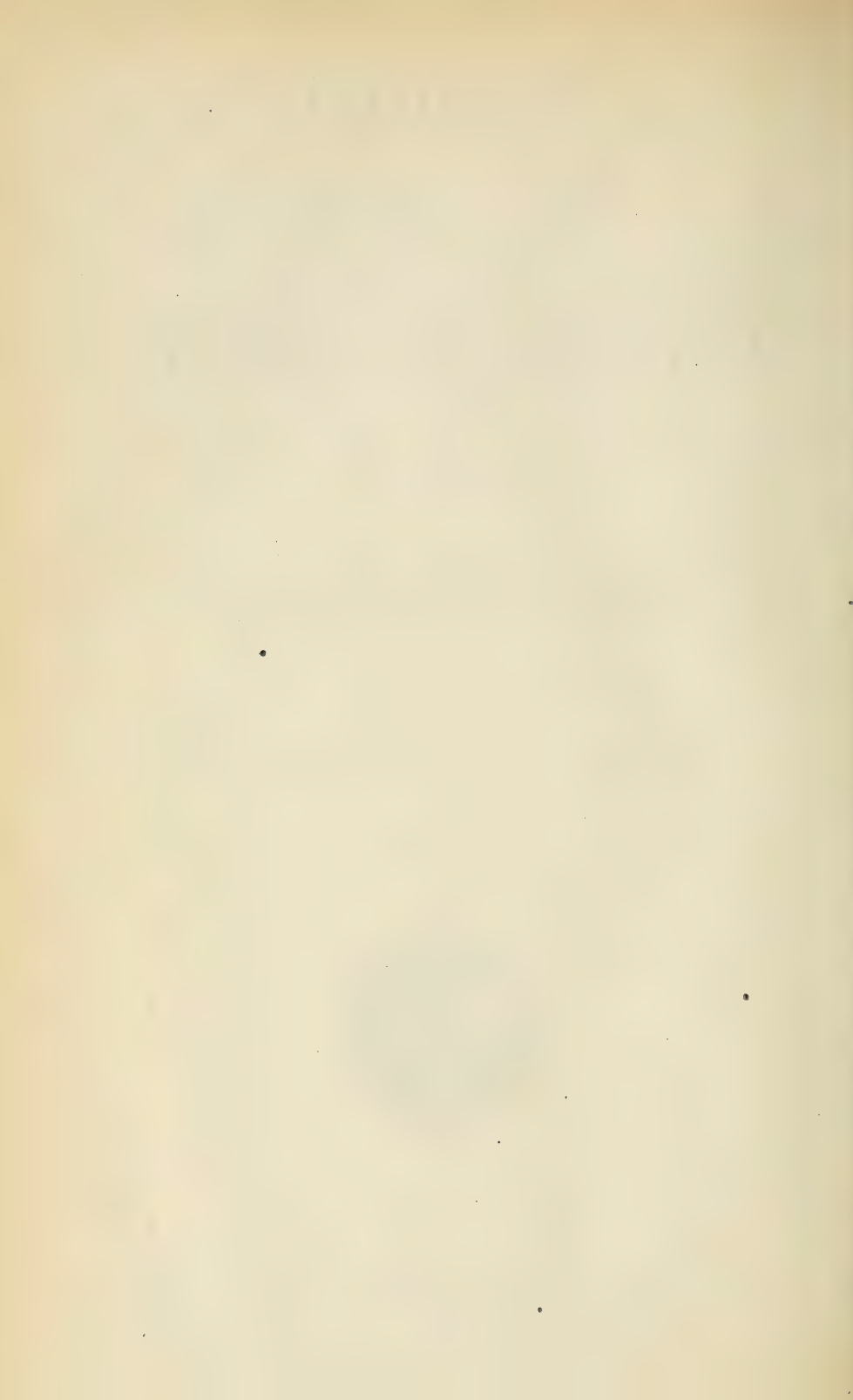
From August 1, 1884, to August 1, 1886.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE.....JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.

1886.





# REPORT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OFFICE OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL, }  
SACRAMENTO, August 1, 1886. }

*To his Excellency GEORGE STONEMAN, Governor of California:*

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the law relating to the duties of the Surveyor-General, I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this office from August 1, 1884, to August 1, 1886.

H. I. WILLEY,  
Surveyor-General and ex officio Register of the State Land Office.

## AREA OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The following statement, the latest procurable, furnished by the United States Surveyor-General for California in 1882, shows that the estimated area of the State of California is 100,500,000 acres, apportioned as follows:

SUBDIVISION.	Area—Acres.
Agricultural and mineral lands surveyed to June 30, 1882.....	61,887,392
Agricultural and mineral lands unsurveyed .....	26,211,501
Private grants patented .....	8,383,375
Private grants not settled .....	341,650
Indian military reservations .....	318,631
Lakes, islands, bays, and navigable rivers .....	1,531,700
Swamp and overflowed lands surveyed .....	1,635,227
Swamp and overflowed lands unsurveyed .....	85,524
Salt marsh and tide lands around San Francisco Bay .....	100,000
Salt marsh and tide lands around Humboldt Bay .....	5,000
Total .....	100,500,000

## GENERAL OFFICE BUSINESS.

From August 1, 1884, to August 1, 1886, applications to purchase school lands have been received and filed as follows:

DISTRICTS.	From August 1, 1880, to August 1, 1882.	From August 1, 1882, to August 1, 1884.	From August 1, 1884, to August 1, 1886.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
In the Los Angeles District .....	18,346.24	64,059.36	118,575.92
In the Visalia District .....	9,900.00	16,200.00	122,992.58
In the Stockton District .....	14,023.17	13,500.37	29,024.04
In the San Francisco District .....	40,137.15	84,906.64	118,575.92
In the Sacramento District .....	4,563.88	17,968.98	29,228.56
In the Bodie District .....	6,398.18	9,119.92	11,569.90
In the Marysville District .....	11,843.54	13,614.29	12,885.42
In the Susanville District .....	15,676.83	9,027.84	36,794.43
In the Shasta District .....	3,763.30	33,303.36	38,354.05
In the Humboldt District .....	4,736.29	30,398.50	36,203.36
For swamp and overflowed lands .....	28,138.80	196,677.58	153,361.79
Totals .....	157,527.38	488,776.84	707,565.97

Approvals of applications have been made as follows:

	From August 1, 1880, to August 1, 1882.	From August 1, 1882, to August 1, 1884.	From August 1, 1884, to August 1, 1886.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
For school lands, covering .....	75,503.36	210,865.53	350,881.11
For swamp and overflowed lands, covering .....	21,046.39	71,423.73	154,375.37
Totals .....	96,549.75	282,289.26	505,256.48

## LANDS LISTED TO THE STATE.

From August 1, 1884, to August 1, 1886, the following amounts of land have been listed to the State of California by the United States:

LANDS LISTED.	Acres.
Swamp land grant .....	4,579.50
Agricultural College grant .....	3,269.77
Lieu grant .....	4,867.68

## CONTESTED CASES.

From the office of Surveyor-General one hundred and ninety-three orders of reference to the Superior Courts have been issued, and from the office of the Register one has been issued.

## CERTIFICATES OF PURCHASE ISSUED.

From August 1, 1880, to August 1, 1882:

GRANT.	Number of Certificates.	Acres.
Sixteenth and Thirty-sixth Sections .....	256	51,645.17
Five Hundred Thousand Acres .....	7	2,800.00
Swamp and Overflowed Lands .....	41	10,812.59
Totals .....	304	65,257.76

From August 1, 1882, to August 1, 1884:

GRANT.	Number of Certificates.	Acres.
Sixteenth and Thirty-sixth Sections .....	881	179,295.36
Five Hundred Thousand Acres .....	22	6,646.42
Swamp and Overflowed Lands .....	131	56,458.05
Totals .....	1,034	242,399.83

From August 1, 1884, to August 1, 1886:

GRANT.	Number of Certificates.	Acres.
Sixteenth and Thirty-sixth Sections .....	1,246	274,530.91
Five Hundred Thousand Acres .....	2	360.00
Swamp and Overflowed Lands .....	328	129,893.69
Tide Lands .....	14	4,217.78
Totals .....	1,590	409,002.38

## PATENTS ISSUED.

From August 1, 1880, to August 1, 1882:

GRANT.	Number of Patents.	Acres.
Sixteenth and Thirty-sixth Sections .....	311	114,447.29
Five Hundred Thousand Acres .....	55	16,804.57
Seventy-two Sections (Seminary) .....	1	160.00
Swamp and Overflowed Lands .....	178	72,689.12
Tide Lands .....	3	546.63
Totals .....	548	204,647.61

From August 1, 1882, to August 1, 1884:

GRANT.	Number of Patents.	Acres.
Sixteenth and Thirty-sixth Sections .....	790	219,852.22
Five Hundred Thousand Acres .....	82	35,790.11
Swamp and Overflowed Lands .....	161	82,124.58
Salt Marsh and Tide Lands .....	11	1,769.58
Totals .....	1,044	339,536.49

From August 1, 1884, to August 1, 1886:

GRANT.	Number of Patents.	Acres.
Sixteenth and Thirty-sixth Sections .....	506	117,567.00
Five Hundred Thousand Acres .....	35	9,544.51
Swamp and Overflowed Lands .....	175	78,028.78
Tide Lands .....	4	968.12
Totals .....	720	206,108.41

#### SWAMP LAND DISTRICTS.

Since August 1, 1884, the date of the last report from this office, Swamp Land Districts have been organized and reported to this office as follows:

Number of District.	County.	Number of District.	County.
464.....	Modoc.	477.....	Lassen.
465.....	Modoc.	478.....	Siskiyou.
466.....	Modoc.	479.....	Colusa.
467.....	Colusa.	480.....	Modoc.
468.....	Merced.	481.....	Lassen.
469.....	Lassen.	482.....	Tulare.
470.....	Modoc.	483.....	Modoc.
471.....	Plumas.	484.....	Tulare.
472.....	Napa.	485.....	Lassen.
473.....	Mendocino.	486.....	Lassen.
474.....	Shasta.	487.....	Humboldt.
475.....	Humboldt.	488.....	Solano.
476.....	Lassen.	489.....	Modoc.



Since August 1, 1884, and up to August 1, 1886, evidence of complete reclamation, or the expenditure of two dollars per acre on works of reclamation, has been received from County Boards of Supervisors for the following described Swamp Land Districts, and the proper statements in relation thereto have been sent to the County Treasurers:

Number of District.	County.	Area—Acres.	Amount of Purchase Money reported to County Treasurers.	Remarks.
462.....	Colusa.....	2,200.00	\$2,480 60	..... Complete.
463.....	Solano.....	2,790.50	3,665 41	..... \$2 per acre expended.
461.....	Humboldt.....	2,081.16	3,614 67	..... \$2 per acre expended.
455.....	Tulare.....	640.00	833 23	..... Complete.
469.....	Lassen.....	1,200.00	160 07	..... Complete.
465.....	Modoc.....	200.00	43 32	..... Complete.
466.....	Modoc.....	400.00	346 86	..... Complete.
401.....	Siskiyou.....	1,080.00	282 00	..... Complete.
474.....	Shasta.....	200.00	50 93	..... Complete.
464.....	Modoc.....	280.00	72 80	..... Complete.
476.....	Lassen.....	1,040.00	262 34	..... Complete.
477.....	Lassen.....	1,200.00	258 15	..... Complete.
475.....	Humboldt.....	299.53	493 52	..... \$2 per acre expended.
472.....	Napa.....	1,949.20	1,000 90	..... \$2 per acre expended.
459.....	Lassen.....	8,939.95	1,770 17	..... Complete.
481.....	Lassen.....	640.00	144 43	..... Complete.
480.....	Modoc.....	120.00	28 50	..... Complete.
430.....	Kern.....	10,000.00	1,246 63	..... Complete.
478.....	Siskiyou.....	433.70	433 70	..... Complete.
482.....	Tulare.....	640.00	700 12	..... Complete.
485.....	Lassen.....	210.77	71 37	..... Complete.
391.....	Modoc.....	1,040.00	1,693 13	..... Complete.
489.....	Modoc.....	80.00	86 25	..... Complete.
		37,664.81	\$11,739 10	

## FEES.

	From August 1, 1880, to August 1, 1882.	From August 1, 1882, to August 1, 1884.	From August 1, 1884, to August 1, 1886.
Amount collected as Surveyor-General, and paid into the State Treasury .....	\$4,554 25	\$9,730 00	\$13,116 25
Amount collected as Register of State Land Office, and paid into the State Treasury .....	4,742 05	6,451 00	7,150 00
Total amount collected.....	\$9,296 30	\$16,181 00	\$20,266 25

## GENERAL OFFICE WORK.

An inspection of the foregoing tabulated statements, showing the number of patents and certificates of purchase issued, and number of applications filed during the past six years, will indicate the largely increased sale of lands, and the consequent increase in the volume of labor devolving upon the Surveyor-General and assistants during the present administration. It also indicates that the office has been more nearly self-sustaining than during any past administration.

## DELINQUENT INTEREST ON STATE LANDS.

Suits in foreclosure, instituted because of the non-payment of the annual interest due on State lands, are extremely expensive legal proceedings; and long experience has demonstrated that such suits invariably result in loss rather than benefit to the interest of the State. If the lands are of value the delinquent interest is always paid, even though it often amounts to as much as the principal. On the other hand, when the lands revert to the State they are found to be of no value whatever, and the State suffers the loss of the expense of the suit in foreclosure. During the last eighteen years the Registers have sent out the delinquent lists only seven times, though required to do so annually.

I concur with the expressed opinion of my predecessor, that the law should be changed so as not to require the issuance of delinquent lists oftener than once in four years, or else fix a limit to the cost of foreclosure so as not to absorb all the money received by the State. The law of 1863 fixed a limit to the amount payable in such suits; but the costs now demanded are generally much greater than the amount collected by the State.

## TIMBER LANDS.

I also have the honor to report that it is my belief that all State lands, known to be timbered lands, should be withheld from sale entirely, and that a concurrent resolution should be adopted at the next session of our Legislature requesting our delegates in Congress to endeavor to secure the passage of a bill withdrawing from sale all unsold United States lands returned and known to be timber lands.

I make this recommendation because of the fact that the denuding of the mountain sides of their forests is reducing the amount of water in the springs and watercourses along their sides, and rendering disastrous floods possible by the too sudden precipitation of the Winter rains into the different watercourses.

## STATE SCHOOL LANDS.

I would also recommend an examination, by such methods as the Legislature may prescribe, of the remaining unsold State School Lands, with a view of discovering their quality and grading their value, in order that the lands may be sold at an approximation to their true value, and the School Fund thereby be increased by a much larger amount than it would be if the land were sold at the present price of \$1 25 an acre.

## FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND-ACRE GRANT.

I would also recommend the adoption of a concurrent resolution requesting our delegates in Congress to use their best endeavors before the Department of the Interior to secure the final settlement between the State and the United States of the five hundred thousand-acre grant, believing that there is still a balance due the State of California of some ten thousand acres.

## STATEMENT

*Of Expenditures, other than Salaries, for the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh fiscal years, commencing July 1, 1884, and ending June 30, 1886.*

FOR WHAT PURPOSE EXPENDED.	Amount of Appropriation.
<i>Purchase of and Copying Maps.</i>	
Appropriation for thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh fiscal years.....	\$800 00
Amount expended, thirty-sixth fiscal year.....	\$286 65
Amount expended, thirty-seventh fiscal year.....	367 00
Balance unexpended of thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh fiscal years.....	146 35
	<u>\$800 00</u>
	<u>\$800 00</u>
<i>Traveling Expenses of Surveyor-General and Attorney-General.</i>	
Appropriation for thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh fiscal years.....	\$1,000 00
Amount expended, thirty-sixth fiscal year.....	
Amount expended, thirty-seventh fiscal year.....	
Balance unexpended of thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh fiscal years.....	\$1,000 00
	<u>\$1,000 00</u>
	<u>\$1,000 00</u>
<i>Postage and Expressage, Surveyor-General's Office.</i>	
Appropriation for thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh fiscal years.....	\$600 00
Amount expended, thirty-sixth fiscal year.....	\$291 95
Amount expended, thirty-seventh fiscal year.....	284 00
Balance unexpended of thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh fiscal years.....	24 05
	<u>\$600 00</u>
	<u>\$600 00</u>
<i>Contingent Expenses.</i>	
Appropriation for thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh fiscal years.....	\$200 00
Amount expended, thirty-sixth fiscal year.....	\$100 00
Amount expended, thirty-seventh fiscal year.....	100 00
	<u>\$200 00</u>
	<u>\$200 00</u>

EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES.	Amount.
Surveyor-General and Register of State Land Office.....	\$6,000 00
Deputy Surveyor-General.....	4,800 00
Checks in office of Surveyor-General and Register of State Land Office.....	9,600 00
Porter.....	600 00
	<u>\$21,000 00</u>





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Corrected Report of Spanish and Mexican Grants in California,

COMPLETE TO FEBRUARY 25, 1886.

PREPARED BY

STATE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Published as Supplement to Official Report of 1883-84.

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## GRANTS OF LAND IN CALIFORNIA MADE BY SPANISH OR MEXICAN AUTHORITIES.

No. on Gen'l L. O. Map.	NAME OF GRANT.	Confirmer.	Area.	Condition of Title.	Where Located.
124	Acalanes.	Elam Brown.	3,328.95	Patented May 18, 1858.	Contra Costa.
67	Agua Caliente, part of	C. P. Stone.	212.25	Patented May 7, 1880.	Sonoma.
67	Agua Caliente, part of	M. G. Vallejo.	1,894.23	Patented June 12, 1880.	Sonoma.
67	Agua Caliente, part of	T. M. Leavenworth.	591.87	Patented May 7, 1880.	Sonoma.
136	Agua Caliente, part of	Joseph Hooker.	550.86	Patented June 9, 1863.	Sonoma.
521	Agua Hedionda.	F. Higuera.	9,563.87	Patented April 17, 1858.	Alameda.
206	Agua Puerca y las Trancas	J. M. Marron.	13,311.01	Patented December 12, 1872.	San Diego.
13	Aguas Frias	Rodriguez & Alviso.	4,421.52	Patented March 1, 1867.	Santa Cruz.
437	Agua de la Centinella	S. Todd.	26,761.40	Patented July 19, 1860.	Butte and Colusa.
282	Aguapito.	B. Abila.	2,219.26	Patented August 23, 1872.	Los Angeles.
282	Aguapito.	G. Tapia.	3,322.56	Patented March 19, 1868.	Monterey.
468	Alamitos, Los.	M. Villagrana.	44.32	Not surveyed.	Santa Cruz.
358	Alamos, Los.	A. Stearns.	28,027.17	Patented August 29, 1874.	Los Angeles.
346	Alamos (Los) y Agua Caliente	J. A. de la Guerra.	48,803.38	Patented September 12, 1872.	Santa Barbara.
265	Alisal, El.	A. Olevara et al.	26,626.23	Patented November 9, 1866.	Kern.
267	Alisal, El.	B. Bernal.	5,941.12	Patented August 9, 1866.	Monterey.
216	Aptos.	M. T. de la G. Hartnell.	2,971.26	Patented February 12, 1882.	Monterey.
242	Aronitas Las y Agua Caliente.	Rafael Castro.	6,685.91	Patented April 23, 1860.	Santa Cruz.
224	Animas, Las.	F. A. McDougall et al.	8,689.69	Patented March 17, 1862.	San Benito and Santa Cruz.
133	Arroyo de la Alameda	Heirs of J. M. Sanchez.	26,518.68	Patented March 15, 1873.	Santa Clara.
540	Arroyo de la Laguna.	J. de J. Vallejo.	17,765.38	Patented January 1, 1858.	Alameda.
115	Arroyo de las Nueces y Bolhones	J. & S. Williams.	4,418.10	Patented February 20, 1882.	Santa Cruz.
169	Arroyo de los Pilarcitos or Miramontes.	Heirs of J. S. de Pacheco.	17,782.48	Patented April 18, 1866.	Contra Costa.
214	Arroyo del Rodeo.	J. C. Miramontes.	4,424.11	Patented February 20, 1882.	San Mateo.
9	Arroyo Chico.	Hames & Daubenbass.	1,473.07	Patented May 3, 1882.	Santa Cruz.
---	Arroyo de San Antonio.	John Bidwell.	22,214.47	Patented April 4, 1860.	Butte.
---	---	T. B. Valentine.	13,316.00	Sold as public land but settled by issuance of Valentine script.	---
339	Arroyo Grande.	F. Branch.	4,437.29	Patented April 10, 1867.	Sonoma.
297	Arroyo Seco.	J. de la Torre.	16,523.35	Patented June 30, 1859.	San Luis Obispo.
99	Arroyo Seco.	Andres Pico.	48,857.52	Patented August 29, 1863.	Monterey.
318	Asuncion.	P. Estrada.	39,224.81	Patented March 22, 1866.	Amador, Sac'to, and San Joaquin.
317	Atascadero.	H. Haight.	4,348.23	Patented June 18, 1860.	San Luis Obispo.

## GRANTS OF LAND IN CALIFORNIA MADE BY SPANISH OR MEXICAN AUTHORITIES—Continued.

No. on Gen'l L. O. Map..	NAME OF GRANT.	Grantee.	Area.	Condition of Title.	Where Located.
233	Ausaymas y San Felipe	F. P. Pacheco.	35,504.34	Patented April 18, 1859.	San Benito and Santa Clara.
435	Azusa	A. Duarte	6,395.62	Patented June 6, 1878.	Los Angeles.
436	Azusa	Henry Dalton	4,431.47	Patented May 29, 1876.	Los Angeles.
434	Ballona, La	A. Machado et al.	13,919.90	Patented December 8, 1873.	Los Angeles.
3	Barranca (La) Colorada	W. B. Ide	17,707.49	Patented July 3, 1840.	Tehama.
35	Baulinas, Las	G. Briones	8,911.34	Patented January 9, 1866.	Marin.
29	Blucher	Heirs of S. Smith	26,759.42	Patented June 19, 1858.	Marin and Sonoma.
539	Boca de Santa Monica	Ysidro Reyes et al.	6,656.33	Patented July 21, 1882.	Los Angeles.
125	Boca de la Cañada del Pinole	M. M. Valencia.	13,316.26	Patented November 30, 1878.	Contra Costa.
502	Boco de la Playa.	E. Vejar	6,007.37	Patented March 1, 1879.	Los Angeles.
27	Bodega	M. T. Curtis et al.	35,487.53	Patented April 18, 1859.	Sonoma.
18	Boga	T. O. Larkin	22,184.66	Patented October 5, 1865.	Butte and Sutter.
469	Bolsa Chica, La	J. Ruiz	8,107.46	Patented May 7, 1874.	Los Angeles.
215	Bolsa Nueva y Moro Cojo	M. A. P. de Castro et al.	30,901.34	Patented November 20, 1873.	Monterey.
352	Bolsa del Chamisal	L. T. Burton	14,335.22	Patented August 27, 1867.	San Luis Obispo.
252	Bolsa de Escarpinas	S. Espinosa	6,415.96	Patented September 26, 1876.	Monterey.
221	Bolsa de San Cayetano	J. de J. Vallejo	8,896.43	Patented February 14, 1865.	Monterey.
231	Bolsa de San Felipe.	F. P. Pacheco	6,794.76	Patented January 14, 1871.	San Benito.
220	Bolsa del Pajaro	S. Rodriguez.	5,495.50	Patented January 4, 1860.	Santa Cruz.
254	Bolsa del Potrero y Moro Cojo, or La Sagrada Familia.	J. B. R. Cooper	6,915.77	Patented December 19, 1859.	Monterey.
471	Bolsas, Las, one undivided one half	R. Yorba et al.	33,400.04	Patented June 19, 1874.	Los Angeles.
471	Bolsas, Las, one undivided one half	Maria C. Nieto	22,296.27	Patented August 27, 1877.	Los Angeles.
7	Rosquejo	P. Lassen	2,288.00	Patented January 10, 1862.	Butte and Tehama.
518	Buena Vista	J. Machado	7,725.56	Before Com. Gen'l Land Office.	San Diego.
274	Buena Vista	Malarin, att'y for Estrada	14,639.19	Patented September 15, 1869.	Monterey.
150	Buri Buri	J. de la Cruz Sanchez et al.	4,438.67	Patented October 17, 1872.	San Mateo.
191	Butano	M. Rodriguez	4,439.07	Patented April 30, 1866.	San Mateo.
429	Brea, La	A. J. Rocha et al.	4,500.42	Patented April 15, 1873.	Los Angeles.
63	Cabeza de Santa Rosa, part of	Julo Carrillo	336.19	Patented July 16, 1866.	Sonoma.
63	Cabeza de Santa Rosa, part of	F. Carrillo de Castro	1,697.88	Patented August 25, 1881.	Sonoma.
63	Cabeza de Santa Rosa, part of	Jas. Eldridge	640.14	Patented January 5, 1880.	Sonoma.
63	Cabeza de Santa Rosa, part of	John Hendley	256.16	Patented December 9, 1879.	Sonoma.
63	Cabeza de Santa Rosa, part of	J. de J. Mallagh	256.16	Patented December 11, 1879.	Sonoma.



63	Cabeza de Santa Rosa, part of.....	J. R. Meyer et al.....	1,484.82	Patented April 9, 1879.....	Sonoma.
425	Cahuenga.....	D. W. Alexander et al.....	388.34	Patented August 2, 1872.....	Los Angeles.
534	Cajon, El.....	Thos. W. Sutherland, guardian, etc.....			
407	Calleguas.....	Gabriel Ruiz.....	48,799.85	Patented April 6, 1876.....	San Diego.
543	Camartias, Las.....	Ferdinand Vassault.....	9,998.29	Patented March 22, 1866.....	Ventura.
100	Campo de los Franceses.....	C. M. Weber.....	18.57	Sent up for patent Oct. 20, 1882.....	San Francisco.
414	Cañada, La.....	J. R. Scott et al.....	48,747.03	Patented March 18, 1861.....	San Joaquin.
84	Cañada de Capay.....	Jasper O'Farrell et al.....	5,832.10	Patented August 1, 1866.....	Los Angeles.
193	Cañada de los Capitancillos.....	Guadalupe Mining Comp y.....	40,078.58	Patented February 16, 1865.....	Yolo.
151	Cañada de Guadalupe la Visita- cion y Rodeo Viejo.....	H. R. Payson.....	1,109.67	Patented September 20, 1871.....	Santa Clara.
152	Cañada de Guadalupe y Rodeo Viejo.....	Wm. Pierce.....	5,473.47	Patented December 15, 1865.....	San Francisco and San Mateo.
40	Cañada de Herrera.....	Heirs of D. Sals.....	942.93	Patented September 22, 1865.....	San Francisco and San Mateo.
52	Cañada de Jonive.....	J. O. Farrell.....	6,658.45	Patented June 26, 1876.....	Marin.
181	Cañada de Pala.....	J. J. de Bernal et al.....	10,786.51	Patented February 18, 1858.....	Sonoma.
51	Cañada de Pogolimi.....	M. A. Cazares.....	15,714.10	Patented March 9, 1863.....	Santa Clara.
168	Cañada de Raymundo.....	Greer & Coppinger.....	8,780.81	Patented November 3, 1858.....	Sonoma.
377	Cañada de Salsiquedes.....	John Keyes.....	12,545.10	Patented July 19, 1859.....	San Mateo.
197	Cañada de San Felipe y Las Ani- mas.....	C. M. Weber.....	6,656.21	Patented February 18, 1874.....	Santa Barbara.
391	Cañada de San Miguelito.....	J. F. de Rodriguez et al.....	8,787.80	Patented August 9, 1866.....	Santa Clara.
513	Cañada de San Vicente y Mesa del Padre Barrona.....	Domingo Yorba.....	8,877.04	Patented June 15, 1871.....	Ventura.
170	Cañada de Verde y Arroyo de la Purisima.....	J. A. Alvizo.....	13,316.13	Patented November 17, 1873.....	San Diego.
380	Cañada del Corral.....	J. D. Ortega.....	8,905.58	Patented December 15, 1865.....	San Mateo.
114	Cañada del Cobre de Madera.....	Thurn & Carpentier.....	8,875.76	Patented May 30, 1866.....	Santa Barbara.
208	Cañada del Hambre y las Bolsas de la Ricon en el Rio de San Lorenzo de Santa Cruz.....	Theodora Soto.....	3,565.91	Patented June 13, 1882.....	San Mateo.
243	Cañada de la Carpinteria.....	Pedro Sansevain.....	13,353.95	Patented December 31, 1866.....	Contra Costa.
283	Cañada de la Segunda.....	Heirs of J. Soto.....	5,826.86	Patented June 4, 1858.....	Santa Cruz.
498	Cañada de los Alisos.....	F. M. Haight.....	2,236.13	Patented October 10, 1873.....	Monterey.
109	Cañada de los Baqueros.....	J. Serrano.....	4,366.80	Patented February 4, 1859.....	Monterey.
535	Cañada de los Coches.....	Livermore & Noriega.....	10,698.81	Patented June 27, 1871.....	Los Angeles.
331	Cañada de los Nogales.....	A. Lestrada.....	17,760.00	Before Surveyor-General.....	Alameda and Contra Costa.
363	Cañada de los Osos and Pecho y Islay.....	J. M. Aguilar.....	28.39	Patented April 2, 1873.....	San Diego.
390	Cañada de los Pinos, or College Rancho.....	John Wilson.....	1,190.56	Patented May 4, 1882.....	Los Angeles.
475	Cañada Larga ó Verde.....	Bishop J. S. Alemany.....	32,430.76	Patented September 23, 1869.....	San Luis Obispo.
	Cañada de Santa Ana.....	J. Alvarado.....	35,499.37	Patented February 28, 1861.....	Santa Barbara.
		B. Yorba.....	6,659.04	Patented March 26, 1873.....	Ventura.
			13,328.53	Patented July 21, 1866.....	Los Angeles and San Bernardino.

## GRANTS OF LAND IN CALIFORNIA MADE BY SPANISH OR MEXICAN AUTHORITY—Continued.

No. on Gen'l L. O. Map.	NAME OF GRANT.	Confinnee.	Area.	Condition of Title.	Where Located.
8	Capay	J. Soto	44,388.17	Patented August 18, 1859.	Colusa and Tehama.
194	Captancillos, Los	Charles Fossatt.	3,310.48	Patented February 3, 1865.	Santa Clara.
269	Carbonera, La	William Boole	2,224.79	Patented July 7, 1873.	Santa Cruz.
79	Carne Humana	Heirs of Edward A. Bale	17,962.22	Patented September 4, 1879.	Napa.
224	Carneros, Los	Daniel Littlejohn	4,482.38	Patented August 9, 1866.	Monterey.
246	Carneros, Los	F. A. McDougall et al.	1,628.70	Patented March 17, 1862.	Monterey and San Benito.
57	Caslamayomi	Wm. Forbes	26,788.36	Patented December 18, 1874.	Sonoma.
355	Casmalia	A. Olivera	8,841.21	Patented July 30, 1863.	Santa Barbara.
345	Castee	J. M. Covarrubias	22,178.28	Patented November 27, 1866.	Kern.
82	Catacula	J. B. Chiles	8,545.72	Patented April 22, 1865.	Napa.
78	Caymus	Geo. C. Yonnt	11,886.63	Patented April 3, 1863.	Napa.
467	Cerritos, Los	Juan Temple	27,054.36	Patented December 7, 1867.	Los Angeles.
531	Chamisal, El	Heirs of Felipe Vasquez	2,737.44	Patented March 20, 1877.	Monterey.
80	Chimiles	Gordon & Coombs	17,762.44	Patented December 19, 1860.	Napa.
314	Cholame	E. E. White	26,621.82	Patented April 1, 1865.	Monterey and San Luis Obispo.
328	Chorro, El	Juan Wilson	3,166.99	Patented March 29, 1861.	San Luis Obispo.
270	Chualar	M. Malarin, executor, etc.	8,889.68	Patented October 31, 1872.	Monterey.
250	Cienega de Gabilan	J. D. Carr	48,780.72	Patented October 15, 1867.	San Benito and Monterey.
268	Cienega de los Patinos	A. Castro et al.	8,917.52	Patented September 23, 1869.	San Benito.
436	Cienega ó Paso de la Tijera	T. Sanchez et al.	4,219.34	Patented May 22, 1873.	Los Angeles.
428	Cienegas, Las	J. Abila et al.	4,439.05	Patented June 15, 1871.	Los Angeles.
383	Cieneguitas, Las	A. Carrillo	28.15	In Court on title.	Santa Barbara.
293	Coches, Los	M. J. Soberanes	8,794.02	Before Surveyor-General.	Monterey.
186	Coches, Los	A. Suñol et al.	2,219.34	Patented December 31, 1857.	Santa Clara.
59	Collayomi	Ritchie & Forbes	8,241.74	Patented January 5, 1863.	Lake.
17	Colus	C. D. Semple	8,876.02	Patented July 23, 1869.	Colusa.
408	Conejo, El	J. de la G. y Noriega	48,571.56	Patented January 8, 1873.	Los Angeles and Ventura.
337	Corral de Piedra	J. M. Villavicencio	30,911.20	Patented October 23, 1867.	San Luis Obispo.
362	Corral de Quati	M. A. de la G. y Latallade	13,322.29	Patented August 7, 1876.	Santa Barbara.
290	Corral de Tierra	H. D. Mc Cobb	4,434.77	Patented January 21, 1876.	Monterey.
165	Corral de Tierra	Heirs of F. G. Palomares	7,766.35	Patented July 7, 1866.	San Mateo.
163	Corral de Tierra	Tiburcio Vasquez	4,436.18	Patented January 6, 1873.	San Mateo.
219	Corralitos Rancho de los	Heirs of José Amesti	15,440.02	Patented February 28, 1861.	Santa Cruz.
173	Corte de Madera, El	M. Martinez	13,316.05	Patented June 19, 1858.	San Mateo and Santa Clara.
47	Corte Madera de Novato	Juan Martin	8,878.82	Patented May 23, 1863.	Marin.
42	Corte Madera del Presidio.	Heirs of John Read	7,845.12	Patented February 25, 1885.	Marin.

94	Costumnes	Heirs of W. E. P. Hartnell	26,605.37	Patented April 29, 1869.	Sacramento.
65	Cotate	T. S. Page	17,238.60	Patented February 18, 1858	..... Sonoma.
472	Coyotes, Los	Andres Pico et al.	48,806.17	Patented March 9, 1875	..... Los Angeles.
	Cruces, Las	Miguel Cordero et al.	8,888.00	Patented July 7, 1883	..... Santa Barbara.
538	Cuca, or El Potrero	M. J. de los Angeles	2,174.25	Patented July 22, 1878	..... San Diego.
479	Cucununga	L. V. Prudhomme	13,045.20	Patented December 9, 1872	..... San Bernardino.
341	Cuyama	M. A. de la G. y Lataillade	22,193.21	Patented July 20, 1877	..... San Luis Obispo.
342	Cuyana	Heirs of C. Lataillade	48,827.50	Patented January 10, 1879	..... San Luis Obispo.
512	Cuyana	Augustin Olivera	35,501.32	Patented December 19, 1874	..... San Diego.
381	Dos Pueblos, Los	N. A. Den	15,534.76	Patented February 23, 1877	..... Santa Barbara.
411	Encino, El	V. de la Osa et al.	4,400.73	Patented January 8, 1873	..... Los Angeles.
409	Escorpion, El	Urbano et al.	1,109.65	Patented December 11, 1876	..... Los Angeles.
142	Embarcadero de Santa Clara	B. Bernal	179.60	Final decree not entered	..... Santa Clara.
522	Encenitos, Los	Andres Ybarra	4,431.03	Patented April 18, 1871	..... San Diego.
269	Enchual y Buena Esperanza	D. Spence	13,391.64	Patented May 23, 1862	..... Monterey.
74	Entre Napa, part of	P. D. Bailey	400.57	Before Surveyor-General	..... Napa.
74	Entre Napa, part of	N. Coombs	80.48	Patented June 9, 1866	..... Napa.
74	Entre Napa, part of	J. Green	2,651.04	Patented April 1, 1881	..... Napa.
74	Entre Napa, part of	M. F. de Higuera	877.53	Patented November 4, 1879	..... Napa.
74	Entre Napa, part of	Ralph L. Kilburn	403.96	Before Surveyor-General	..... Napa.
74	Entre Napa, part of	Jos. Mount et al.	40.00	Before Surveyor-General	..... Napa.
74	Entre Napa, part of	Mount & Cotrell	1,103.68	Before Surveyor-General	..... Napa.
74	Entre Napa, part of	John Patchett	69.88	Before Surveyor-General	..... Napa.
74	Entre Napa, part of	J. P. Thompson	307.05	Before Surveyor-General	..... Napa.
74	Entre Napa, part of	J. P. Walker	62.07	Before Surveyor-General	..... Napa.
74	Entre Napa, part of	Edward Wilson	335.28	Before Surveyor-General	..... Napa.
74	Entre Napa, part of, or Los Carneros	Charles E. Hart	330.00	No decree filed	..... Napa.
74	Entre Napa, part of, or Rincon de los Carneros	Julius Martin	2,557.68	Patented April 3, 1858	..... Napa.
14	Esquon	Samuel Neal	22,193.78	Patented April 4, 1860	..... Butte.
28	Estero Americano	Jasper O'Farrell	8,849.13	Patented February 3, 1858	..... Sonoma.
10	Farwell Rancho	James Williams et al.	22,193.93	Patented July 1, 1863	..... Butte.
426	Feliz, Los	M. Y. Berdugo	6,647.46	Patented April 18, 1871	..... Los Angeles.
167	Feliz	D. Feliz	4,448.27	Patented June 21, 1873	..... San Mateo.
15	Fernandez	D. Z. Fernandez et al.	17,805.84	Patented October 14, 1867	..... Butte.
4	Flores, Las	Wm. G. Chard	13,315.58	Patented September 19, 1859	..... Tehama.
253	Gatos, Los, or Santa Rita	D. Perez et al.	4,424.46	Patented April 4, 1870	..... Monterey.
25	German	Chas. Meyer et al.	17,580.01	Patented July 30, 1872	..... Sonoma.
382	Goleta, La	Daniel Hill	4,426.10	Patented March 10, 1865	..... Santa Barbara.
406	Guadaluca	Ysabel Yorba	30,533.85	Patented September 1, 1873	..... Ventura.
353	Guadalupe	D. Olivera et al.	43,681.85	Patented March 1, 1870	..... Santa Barbara and S. Luis Obispo.
273	Guadalupe y Llanitos de los Correos	M. Malarin, executor, etc.	8,858.44	Patented June 29, 1865	..... Monterey.
515	Guejito	G. W. Hamley	13,298.59	Patented May 24, 1866	..... San Diego.



## GRANTS OF LAND IN CALIFORNIA MADE BY SPANISH OR MEXICAN AUTHORITIES—Continued.

No. on Gen'l L. O. Map.	NAME OF GRANT.	Confirinee.	Area.	Condition of Title.	Where Located.
58	Guenoc	Ritchie & Forbes	21,220.03	Patented May 22, 1835.	Lake.
66	Guilicos, Los	Jun. Wilson	18,832.86	Patented June 16, 1866	Sonoma.
519	Guajome	A. Solma et al.	2,219.41	Patented September 7, 1871	San Diego.
462	Habra, La	Andres Pico et al.	6,698.57	Patented December 4, 1872	Los Angeles.
19	Honcut	Chas. Covillaud et al.	31,079.96	Patented January 9, 1863	Yuba.
340	Huana	I. J. Sparks	22,152.99	Patented January 23, 1879	San Luis Obispo.
182	Hucros, Los	Roland & Hornsly	39,950.92	Patented May 13, 1876	Santa Clara.
315	Huer-h-uero	F. Branch	15,684.95	Patented August 9, 1866	San Luis Obispo.
421	Huerta de Cuati	V. Reid	128.25	Patented June 30, 1839	Los Angeles.
330	Huerta de Romualdo or El Chorro	J. P. Wilson	117.13	Patented April 13, 1871	San Luis Obispo.
72	Huichica	J. P. Leese	18,704.04	Patented August 3, 1859	Sonoma and Napa.
404	Island of Santa Cruz	Andres Castillero	52,760.33	Patented March 21, 1867	Santa Barbara.
527	Island of San Diego	Peachy & Aspinwall	4,185.46	Patented June 11, 1869	San Diego.
470	Island of Santa Catalina	J. M. Covarrubias	45,820.43	Patented April 10, 1867	Los Angeles.
405	Island of Santa Rosa	M. C. de Jones et al.	62,696.49	Patented October 3, 1871	Santa Barbara.
11	Jacinto	Wm. M. McKee	35,487.52	Patented September 19, 1859	Colusa.
531	Jamaicha	A. Lorenzana	8,881.16	Patented April 11, 1871	San Diego.
541	Janul	Heirs of H. S. Burton	8,926.22	Patented October 26, 1876	San Diego.
356	Jesus Maria	L. P. Burton et al.	42,184.93	Patented September 7, 1871	Santa Barbara.
22	Jimeno	Larkin & Misroon	48,854.26	Patented July 18, 1862	Colusa and Yolo.
21	Johnson Rancho.	Wm. Johnson	22,197.31	Patented August 3, 1857	Yuba.
80	Jota, La	Geo. C. Yount	4,453.84	Patented December 18, 1857	Napa.
113	Juntas, Las	Heirs of Wm. Welch	13,292.82	Patented July 22, 1870	Contra Costa.
241	Juristac	J. L. Sargent et al.	4,540.44	Patented November 13, 1871	Santa Clara.
483	Jurupa, part of	A. Stearns	33,819.11	Patented May 23, 1879	San Bernardino.
482	Jurupa, part of	L. Rubideau	6,749.90	Patented December 8, 1876	San Bernardino.
69	Lac	J. P. Leese	176.58	Patented August 6, 1872	Sonoma.
360	Laguna, La	O. Gutierrez	48,703.91	Patented May 17, 1867	Santa Barbara.
495	Laguna, La	A. Stearns	13,338.84	Patented September 3, 1872	San Diego.
332	Laguna	Bishop J. S. Alemany	4,157.02	Patented February 4, 1859	San Luis Obispo.
217	Laguna de las Calabazas	F. Hernandez et al.	2,304.75	Patented December 8, 1868	Santa Cruz.
163	Laguna de la Merced	J. de Haro et al.	2,219.33	Patented September 10, 1872	San Francisco and San Mateo.
123	Laguna de los Palos Colorados	J. Moraga et al.	13,316.25	Patented August 10, 1878	Contra Costa.
30	Laguna de San Antonio	B. Bojorquez	24,903.42	Patented November 21, 1871	Marin and Sonoma.
301	Laguna de Tache	M. Castro	48,800.62	Patented March 6, 1866	Fresno.



273	Laguna Seca.....	C. M. de Munras.....	2,179.50	Patented November 24, 1865.....	Monterey.....
193	Laguna Seca.....	L. C. Bull et al.....	19,972.92	Patented November 24, 1865.....	Santa Clara.....
16	Larkin's Children's Ranch.....	L. Larkin et al.....	44,364.22	Patented December 18, 1857.....	Colusa.....
289	Laureles, Los.....	J. M. & J. de M. Boronda.....	6,624.99	Patented August 9, 1866.....	Monterey.....
285	Laureles, Los.....	L. Ransom.....	718.23	Patented April 18, 1871.....	Monterey.....
347	Liebre, La.....	J. M. Flores.....	48,799.59	Patented June 21, 1875.....	Kern and Los Angeles.....
263	Llano de Buena Vista.....	D. Spence.....	8,446.23	Patented January 4, 1860.....	Monterey.....
12	Llano Seco.....	C. J. Brenham et al.....	17,767.17	Patented June 18, 1860.....	Butte.....
64	Llano de Santa Rosa.....	J. Carrillo.....	13,316.03	Patented November 27, 1865.....	Sonoma.....
230	Llano del Tequesquite.....	V. Sanchez et al.....	16,016.30	Patented December 29, 1871.....	San Benito.....
81	Locoallomi.....	Heirs of Julian Pope, dec'd.....	8,872.79	Patented March 17, 1862.....	Napa.....
333	Lomas de la Purificacion.....	Augustin Janseus.....	13,341.38	Patented April 18, 1871.....	Santa Barbara.....
469	Lomas de Santiago.....	Theodoro Yorba.....	47,226.61	Patented February 1, 1868.....	Los Angeles.....
239	Lomias Muertas.....	V. Sanchez et al.....	6,959.91	Patented August 9, 1866.....	San Benito.....
374	Lompoc.....	J. & J. A. Carrillo.....	42,085.44	Patented November 3, 1873.....	Santa Barbara.....
427	Los Angeles City Lands.....	City of Los Angeles.....	17,172.37	Pat'd Aug. 4, '75, and Aug. 9, '66.....	Los Angeles.....
---	Los Angeles County, lot near San Pedro, in.....	Temple & Alexander.....	1,771.77	Before Surveyor-General.....	Los Angeles.....
60	Malacomes or Moristal.....	Cook & Ingalls.....	2,559.94	Patented February 18, 1859.....	Sonoma.....
61	Malacomes or Moristal y Plan de Agua Caliente, part of.....	J. S. Berreyesa.....	17,742.72	Patented July 10, 1873.....	Sonoma and Napa.....
---	Mare Island.....	G. W. P. Bissell et al.....	5,527.22	Final decree not entered.....	Solano.....
104	Mariposas, Las.....	J. C. Fremont.....	44,386.83	Patented February 19, 1856.....	Mariposa.....
111	Medanos, Los.....	J. D. Stevenson.....	8,858.83	Patented October 8, 1872.....	Contra Costa.....
110	Meganos, Los.....	Alice Marsh.....	13,316.00	Patented August 19, 1867.....	Contra Costa.....
443	Merced, La.....	F. P. F. Temple et al.....	2,363.75	Patented February 13, 1872.....	Los Angeles.....
212	Mesa de Ojo de Agua.....	T. W. Russell.....	54.36	Not approved by Com. G. L. O.....	Santa Cruz.....
133	Milpitas.....	Heirs of J. M. Alviso.....	4,457.66	Patented June 30, 1871.....	Santa Clara.....
307	Milpitas.....	Ygnacio Pastor.....	43,280.90	Patented February 18, 1875.....	Monterey.....
281	Mission Carmelo.....	Bishop J. S. Alemany.....	9.00	Patented October 19, 1859.....	Monterey.....
---	Mission Dolores, lot in.....	Candelario Valencia.....	1.78	Patented December 16, 1882.....	San Francisco.....
161	Mission Dolores, lot in.....	Elizabeth de Zalido.....	.45	Sent up for Patent Aug. 26, 1882.....	San Francisco.....
153	Mission Dolores, two tracts at.....	Bishop J. S. Alemany.....	8.54	Patented March 3, 1858.....	San Francisco.....
157	Mission Dolores, lot in.....	F. DeHaro.....	2.04	Before Surveyor-General.....	San Francisco.....
---	Mission Dolores, lot in.....	F. DeHaro.....	.44	Sent up for Patent Aug. 21, 1885.....	San Francisco.....
160	Mission Dolores, lot in.....	E. & J. R. Valencia.....	.50	Rejected.....	San Francisco.....
158	Mission Dolores, suerte in.....	Heirs of F. G. Palomares.....	28.41	Patented April 1, 1870.....	San Francisco.....
372	Mission la Purisima.....	C. S. de Bernal et al.....	5.86	Patented June 13, 1882.....	San Francisco.....
373	Mission Purisima de la.....	J. R. Malo.....	14,735.76	Patented October 12, 1882.....	Santa Barbara.....
308	Mission San Antonio.....	Bishop J. S. Alemany.....	14.04	Patented January 24, 1874.....	Santa Barbara.....
392	Mission San Buenaventura.....	Bishop J. S. Alemany.....	33.19	Patented May 31, 1862.....	Monterey.....
393	Mission San Buenaventura, lot in.....	Fernando Tico.....	36.27	Patented May 23, 1862.....	Ventura.....
395	Mission (Ex) San Buenaventura.....	M. A. R. de Poli.....	28.90	Patented June 9, 1866.....	Ventura.....
533	Mission San Diego.....	Bishop J. S. Alemany.....	48,822.91	Patented August 24, 1874.....	Ventura.....
---	---	---	22.21	Patented May 23, 1862.....	San Diego.....

## GRANTS OF LAND IN CALIFORNIA MADE BY SPANISH OR MEXICAN AUTHORITIES—Continued.

No. on Gen'l L. O. Map.	NAME OF GRANT.	Confirinee.	Area.	Condition of Title.	Where Located.
532	Mission (Ex) San Diego.	S. Arguello.	58,875.38	Patented September 1, 1876.	San Diego.
412	Mission San Fernando.	Bishop J. S. Alemany.	76.94	Patented May 31, 1864.	Los Angeles.
410	Mission (Ex) San Fernando.	E. de Celis.	116,858.46	Patented January 8, 1873.	Los Angeles.
448	Mission San Gabriel.	Bishop J. S. Alemany.	190.69	Patented November 19, 1859.	Los Angeles.
---	Mission San Gabriel, lot near	R. Valenzuela et al.	23.63	Patented December 4, 1875.	Los Angeles.
135	Mission San José.	Bishop J. S. Alemany.	28.33	Patented March 3, 1858.	Alameda.
240	Mission San Juan Bautista.	Bishop J. S. Alemany.	55.23	Patented November 19, 1859.	San Benito.
503	Mission San Juan Capistrano.	Bishop J. S. Alemany.	44.40	Patented March 18, 1865.	Los Angeles.
504	Mission San Juan Capistrano, tract near.	S. Rios.	7.09	Patented March 1, 1879.	Los Angeles.
---	Mission San Luis Obispo.	Bishop J. S. Alemany.	52.72	Patented September 2, 1859.	San Luis Obispo.
333	Mission San Luis Obispo, lot in.	Juan Wilson.	1.00	In Court on title.	San Luis Obispo.
521	Mission (Ex) San Luis Rey.	Bishop J. S. Alemany.	53.39	Patented March 18, 1865.	San Diego.
313	Mission San Miguel.	Bishop J. S. Alemany.	33.97	Patented September 2, 1859.	Monterey.
43	Mission San Rafael.	Bishop J. S. Alemany.	6.48	Patented October 19, 1859.	Marin.
384	Mission Santa Barbara.	Bishop J. S. Alemany.	283.13	Patented March 18, 1865.	Santa Barbara.
188	Mission Santa Clara.	Bishop J. S. Alemany.	19.95	Patented March 3, 1865.	Santa Clara.
---	Mission Santa Clara, lot near.	F. Arce.	10.00	No decree on file.	Santa Clara.
210	Mission Santa Cruz.	Bishop J. S. Alemany.	16.94	Patented September 2, 1859.	Santa Clara.
368	Mission Santa Ynez.	Bishop J. S. Alemany.	17.35	Patented May 23, 1862.	Santa Cruz.
295	Mission Soledad.	Bishop J. S. Alemany.	34.47	Patented November 19, 1859.	Santa Barbara.
294	Mission (Ex) Soledad.	F. Soberanes.	8,899.82	Patented November 19, 1859.	Monterey.
70	Mission Sonoma.	Bishop J. S. Alemany.	14.20	Patented May 18, 1874.	Monterey.
276	Mission Vieja de la Purisima.	J. & J. Carillo.	4,413.60	Patented May 31, 1862.	Sonoma.
496	Mission Vieja, or La Paz.	Juan Forster.	46,432.65	Patented November 7, 1873.	Santa Barbara.
53	Molinos, Los.	J. B. R. Cooper.	17,892.42	Patented August 6, 1866.	Los Angeles.
506	Monserate.	Y. M. Alvarado.	13,322.90	Patented April 3, 1858.	Sonoma.
112	Monte del Diablo.	S. Pacheco.	17,921.54	Patented July 17, 1872.	Sonoma.
---	Monterey County, tract in.	Heirs of T. Blanco.	44.99	Patented March 19, 1859.	Contra Costa.
---	Monterey County, tract in.	Rufina Castro.	33.47	Patented November 28, 1881.	Monterey.
262	Monterey County, tract in.	Henry Cocks.	1,106.03	Patented March 18, 1885.	Monterey County.
284	Monterey County, tract in.	Simeon Castro.	112.83	Patented August 8, 1870.	Monterey County.
258	Monterey County, tract in.	James Meadows.	4,591.71	Patented July 30, 1867.	Monterey County.
256	Monterey County, city lands.	City of Monterey.	30,865.55	Patented August 9, 1866.	Monterey County.
325	Moro y Cayucos.	J. McKinley.	8,045.49	Before Com. Gen'l Land Office.	Monterey County.
---	Muniz.	M. Torres.	17,760.75	Patented January 19, 1878.	San Luis Obispo.
26				Patented February 4, 1860.	Sonoma.

480	Muscupabe.....	M. White.....	30,144.88	Patented June 22, 1872.....	San Bernardino.
528	Nacion, De la.....	Juan Forster.....	26,631.91	Patented February 27, 1866.....	San Diego.
263	Nacional.....	Vicente Cantua.....	6,633.29	Patented April 7, 1866.....	Monterey.
76	Napa, part of.....	S. Valles.....	3,178.93	Patented June 9, 1886.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	Lyman Bartlett.....	679.52	Patented June 9, 1886.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	A. L. Boggs.....	320.55	Patented May 11, 1877.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	L. W. Boggs.....	679.66	Sent up December 7, 1880.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	J. E. Brown.....	647.47	Before Com. Gen'l Land Office.	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	L. D. Brown.....	640.00	No decree filed.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	Nathan Coombs.....	325.42	Patented March 25, 1873.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	G. N. Cornwall.....	600.00	No decree filed.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	A. Farley.....	89.42	Before Surveyor-General.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	O. H. Frank.....	8,365.37	Before Surveyor-General.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	J. M. Harbin.....	664.88	Sent up for patent.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	Hart & McGarry.....	470.14	Before Surveyor-General.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	Johnson Horrell.....	459.99	Before Surveyor-General.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	H. Ingraham.....	74.00	No decree filed.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	Wm. Keely.....	45.84	Before Surveyor-General.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	Eben Knight.....	160.00	Before Surveyor-General.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	H. G. Langley.....	680.10	Before Surveyor-General.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	John Love.....	100.80	Before Surveyor-General.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	B. McCombs.....	140.37	Before Surveyor-General.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	Hannah McCombs.....	160.79	Before Surveyor-General.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	J. R. McCombs.....	485.00	Before Surveyor-General.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	Ann McDonald et al.....	283.19	Before Surveyor-General.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	Jas. McNeil.....	450.00	No decree filed.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	W. H. Osborne.....	259.51	Patented June 9, 1886.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	A. A. Ritchie.....	150.35	Before Surveyor-General.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	J. K. Rose.....	594.83	Patented June 9, 1886.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	J. P. Thompson.....	604.68	Patented June 3, 1880.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	John Truebody.....	763.58	Before Surveyor-General.....	Napa.
76	Napa, part of.....	Ogden & Wise.....	637.11	Before Surveyor-General.....	Napa.
251	Vativilidad, La.....	Ramona Butron et al.....	8,642.21	Patented October 1, 1874.....	Monterey.
20	New Helvetia.....	John A. Sutter.....	48,839.30	Patented June 20, 1866.....	Yuba, Sutter, and Sacramento.
32	Nicasio, part of.....	James Black.....	9,178.82	Patented November 1, 1861.....	Marin.
32	Nicasio, part of.....	B. H. Bucklelew.....	8,635.27	Patented November 1, 1861.....	Marin.
32	Nicasio, part of.....	Frank & Reynolds.....	7,598.10	Patented November 1, 1861.....	Marin.
32	Nicasio, part of.....	H. W. Halleck.....	30,848.85	Patented November 1, 1861.....	Marin.
501	Niguel, El.....	Juan Abila et al.....	13,316.01	Patented April 5, 1873.....	Los Angeles.
351	Nipomo.....	Wm. G. Dana.....	37,887.91	Patented December 14, 1868.....	San Luis Obispo.
278	Noche Buena.....	J. & J. de Monomany.....	4,411.56	Patented October 7, 1862.....	Monterey.
439	Nogales, Los.....	Maria de J. Garcia et al.....	1,063.67	Patented June 29, 1882.....	Los Angeles.
367	Nojoqui.....	Ray Mundo Carillo.....	13,284.50	Patented September 11, 1869.....	Santa Barbara.
46	Novato.....	Assignees of Simmons.....	8,870.62	Patented April 10, 1866.....	Marin.
379	Nuestra Señora del Refugio.....	A. M. Ortega et al.....	26,529.30	Patented July 28, 1866.....	Santa Barbara.



## GRANTS OF LAND IN CALIFORNIA MADE BY SPANISH OR MEXICAN AUTHORITIES—Continued.

No. on Gen'l L. O. Map.	NAME OF GRANT.	Confinement.	Area.	Condition of Title.	Where Located.
389	Ojail	Fernando Tico.	17,716.83	Patented December 22, 1870.	Ventura.
311	Ojitos, Los	M. Soberanes	8,900.17	Patented April 18, 1871.	Monterey.
199	Ojo de Agua de la Coche.	M. J. C. Murphy	8,927.10	Patented January 4, 1860.	Santa Clara.
159	Ojo de Agua de Figueroa	Miranda et al.	1.77	Patented April 28, 1877.	San Francisco.
48	Olmepali	Camilo Yuita	8,877.48	Patented December 18, 1862.	Marin.
95	Omochuñnes	Catharine Sheldon et al.	18,651.86	Patented July 1, 1870.	Sacramento.
105	Orestimba	Sebastian Nunez	26,666.39	Patented July 30, 1863.	Stanislaus and Merced.
529	Otay	M. Estudillo	6,657.98	Patented January 20, 1872.	San Diego.
530	Otay or Janal.	P. Dominguez et al.	4,437.16	Patented June 13, 1872.	San Diego.
180	Pala	E. White et al.	4,454.08	Patented October 8, 1866.	Santa Clara.
439	Palos Verdes, Los	J. L. Sepulveda et al.	31,629.43	Patented June 22, 1880.	Los Angeles.
235	Panocha de San Juan y Los Car- risulitos.	Ursua & Romo	22,175.34	Patented July 30, 1867.	Merced.
282	Paraje de Sanchez	C. Lugo et al.	6,584.32	Patented August 9, 1866.	Monterey.
96	Paso, Rancho del	Samuel Norris	44,371.42	Patented May 4, 1858.	Sacramento.
465	Paso de Bartolo, part of	B. Guirado	875.99	Patented September 27, 1867.	Los Angeles.
465	Passo de Bartolo, part of	Joaquin Supulveda	207.79	Patented March 17, 1881.	Los Angeles.
464	Paso de Bartolo.	Pio Pico et al.	8,991.22	Patented August 5, 1881.	Los Angeles.
320	Paso de Robles	P. Rios	25,963.18	Patented July 12, 1886.	San Luis Obispo.
144	Pastoria de las Borregas	Martin Murphy, Jr.	4,894.35	Patented December 15, 1865.	Santa Clara.
144	Pastoria de las Borregas	Mariano Castro	4,172.13	Patented September 17, 1881.	Santa Clara.
490	Pauba	Luis Vignes	26,597.96	Patented January 19, 1860.	San Diego.
507	Pauna	J. A. Serrano et al.	13,309.00	Patented August 29, 1871.	San Diego.
525	Penasquitos, Los	F. M. Ruiz	8,486.01	Patented April 13, 1876.	San Diego.
107	Pescadero, El	Hiram Grimes et al.	35,446.06	Patented January 18, 1858.	Stanislaus and San Joaquin.
280	Pescadero, El	D. Jacks	4,426.46	Patented February 19, 1868.	Monterey.
108	Pescadero, El	Pico & Nagle	35,546.39	Patented March 10, 1865.	San Joaquin and Alameda.
49	Petaluma	M. G. Vallejo	66,622.17	Patented November 19, 1874.	Sonoma.
321	Piedra Blanca	J. J. Pico	48,805.59	Patented October 9, 1876.	San Luis Obispo.
126	Pinole, El	M. A. M. de Richardson	17,700.64	Patented August 22, 1868.	Contra Costa.
310	Piojo, El	Heirs of Joaquin Soto.	13,329.28	Patented April 30, 1860.	Monterey.
336	Pismo	I. J. Sparks	8,838.89	Patented November 16, 1866.	San Luis Obispo.
312	Pleymo	W. S. Johnson et al.	13,299.27	Patented March 7, 1872.	Monterey.
227	Polka, La	M. J. C. Murphy	4,163.78	Patented March 3, 1860.	Santa Clara.
401	Posas, Las	J. de la G. y Noriega	26,623.36	Patented January 18, 1881.	Ventura.
120	Postias, Las.	Livermore & Noriega.	8,880.00	Patented May 25, 1872.	Alameda.



385	Positas (Las) y La Calera	M. C. de Jones	3,281.70	Patented June 10, 1870	Santa Barbara.
145	Posolmi	Lopez Ynigo et al.	1,635.90	Patented January 18, 1881	Santa Clara.
298	Posa de los Ositos	Carlos Espinosa	16,938.98	Patented June 29, 1865	Monterey.
---	Potrero de la Misson Vieja de San Gabriel	Valenzuela et al.	90.00	Before Surveyor-General	Los Angeles.
131	Potrero de los Cerritos	Pacheco & Alviso	10,610.26	Patented February 21, 1866	Alameda.
446	Potrero de Felipe Lugo	Morillo & Romero	2,042.81	Patented June 15, 1871	Los Angeles.
286	Potrero de San Carlos	J. Gutierrez et al.	4,306.98	Patented June 9, 1862	Monterey.
329	Potrero de San Luis Obispo	M. C. Boronda	3,506.33	Patented July 1, 1870	San Luis Obispo.
178	Potrero de Santa Clara	R. F. Stockton	1,939.03	Patented December 30, 1861	Santa Clara.
494	Potreros of San Juan Capistrana	Juan Forster	1,167.74	Patented June 30, 1865	Los Angeles.
213	Potrero y Rincon de San Pedro de Reglado	T. W. Russell	91.53	Before Surveyor-General	Santa Cruz.
445	Potrero Grande	J. M. Sanchez	4,431.95	Patented July 19, 1859	Los Angeles.
537	Prietos (Los) y Nabajayagua	José Dominguez	48,728.67	Patented February 19, 1875	Santa Barbara.
2	Primer Cañon ó Rio de los Berrendos	J. F. Dye	26,637.11	Patented February 28, 1871	Tehama.
419	Prospero Tract	R. Valenzuela et al.	23.63	Patented December 4, 1875	Los Angeles.
424	Providencia	D. W. Alexander et al.	4,054.33	Patented August 6, 1872	Los Angeles.
542	Pueblo, Lot No. 6	Pedro Chaboya	396.29	Patented June 21, 1876	Santa Clara.
400	Punte, La	Workman & Roland	48,790.55	Patented April 19, 1867	Los Angeles.
106	Puerto, Rancho del	Reed & Wade	13,340.39	Patented August 15, 1864	Stanislaus.
148	Pulgaz, Las	M. de la S. O. de Arguello et al.	35,240.47	Patented October 2, 1857	San Mateo.
279	Punta de Pinos	H. De Graw et al.	2,666.51	Patented November 19, 1880	Monterey.
41	Punta de Quentín	B. R. Buckelew	8,877.44	Patented April 10, 1866	Marin.
375	Punta de la Concepcion	A. Carrillo	24,992.04	Patented June 10, 1880	Santa Barbara.
354	Punta de la Laguna	L. Arellanes et al.	26,648.42	Patented October 2, 1873	Santa Barbara and S. Luis Obispo.
34	Punta de Los Reyes (Sobramte)	Andrew Randall	48,189.34	Patented June 4, 1860	Marin.
33	Punta de Los Reyes	Heirs of Rincón	8,877.68	Patented June 4, 1860	Marin.
205	Punta del Año Nuevo	Heirs of Simón Castro	17,753.15	Patented December 3, 1857	San Mateo.
175	Purisima (La) Concepcion	Juana Briones	4,438.94	Patented August 15, 1871	Santa Clara.
83	Putas, Las	M. A. Higuera de Berreyessa et al.	35,515.82	Patented January 5, 1863	Solano.
88	Pulos, Los	J. M. Vaca & J. F. Peña	44,383.78	Patented June 4, 1858	Solano.
187	Quito	M. Alvisu et al.	13,369.85	Patented May 14, 1866	Santa Clara.
85	Quiesosi	Wm. Gordon	8,894.49	Patented February 4, 1869	Yolo.
102	Rancheria del Rio Estanislao	Rico & Castro	48,886.64	Patented January 31, 1863	Stanislaus and Calaveras.
236	Real de los Aguilas	F. A. McDougal et al.	31,052.18	Patented September 23, 1849	San Benito.
207	Refugio	F. & J. Poloff	12,147.12	Patented February 4, 1860	Santa Cruz.
476	Rincon, El	Bernardo Yorba	4,431.47	Patented November 14, 1879	San Bernardino.
387	Rincon, El	Teodoro Arellanes	4,459.63	Patented November 22, 1872	Santa Barbara.
56	Rincon de Musulacon	Johnson Horrell et al.	8,866.89	Patented June 9, 1866	Sonoma.
146	Rincon de San Francisco	T. E. & S. Robles	8,418.21	Patented February 19, 1868	Santa Clara.
261	Rincon de Sanjon	J. E. Boronda	2,229.70	Patented July 13, 1860	Monterey.
546	Rincon del Diablo	Heirs of Juan B. Alvarado	12,653.77	Patented May 3, 1872	San Diego.

## GRANTS OF LAND IN CALIFORNIA MADE BY SPANISH OR MEXICAN AUTHORITIES—Continued.

No. on Gen'l L. O. Map.	NAME OF GRANT.	Confirmee.	Area.	Condition of Title.	Where Located.
401	Rincon de la Brea.....	G. Ybarra.....	4,452.59	Patented November 14, 1864	Los Angeles.
272	Rincon de la Punta del Monte	Teodoro Gonzales.....	15,218.62	Patented November 28, 1866	Monterey.
255	Rincon de las Salinas.....	Rafael Estrada.....	2,220.02	Patented March 1, 1881	Monterey.
153	Rincon de las Salinas y Potrero Viejo.....	Heirs of J. C. Bernal.....	4,446.40	Patented December 31, 1857	San Francisco and San Mateo.
435	Rincon de los Bueyes.....	F. Ilguera et al.....	3,127.89	Patented August 27, 1872	Los Angeles.
241	Rincon de los Esteros.....	Rafael Alviso et al.....	2,200.19	Patented July 29, 1872	Santa Clara.
140	Rincon de los Esteros.....	F. Berreyesa et al.....	1,844.54	Patented July 28, 1873	Santa Clara.
139	Rincon de los Esteros.....	E. E. White.....	2,308.17	Patented May 23, 1892	Santa Clara.
192	Rinconada de los Gatos.....	Hernandez & Peralta.....	6,631.41	Patented March 19, 1860	Santa Clara.
147	Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito.....	Heirs of M. A. Mesa.....	2,259.84	Patented July 26, 1872	Santa Clara.
86	Rio Jesus Maria.....	J. M. Harbin et al.....	26,637.42	Patented July 3, 1858	Yolo.
403	Rio de Santa Clara.....	Valentin Cota et al.....	44,883.30	Patented September 5, 1872	Ventura.
98	Rio de los Americanos.....	J. L. Folsom.....	35,521.36	Patented November 4, 1864	Sacramento.
6	Rio de los Molinos.....	A. G. Toomes.....	22,172.46	Patented December 3, 1858	Tehama.
87	Rio de los Putes.....	Wm. Wolfskill.....	17,754.73	Patented December 18, 1858	Yolo and Solano.
50	Roblar de la Miseria.....	Daniel Wright et al.....	16,887.45	Patented January 18, 1858	Sonoma.
257	Russell Tract.....	T. W. Russell.....	145.89	Before Surveyor-General	Santa Cruz.
257	Salinas, Las.....	Heirs of G. Espinoza.....	4,413.81	Patented March 24, 1867	Monterey.
223	Salsipuedes.....	James Blair et al.....	31,201.37	Patented March 2, 1861	Santa Cruz and Santa Clara.
219	San Andres.....	Guadalupe Castro et al.....	8,911.53	Patented January 31, 1876	Santa Cruz.
130	San Antonio, part of.....	Ygnacio Peralta.....	9,416.66	Patented February 3, 1858	Alameda.
129	San Antonio, part of.....	A. M. Peralta.....	15,206.59	Patented June 25, 1874	Alameda.
128	San Antonio, part of.....	V. & D. Peralta.....	18,848.98	Patented February 10, 1877	Alameda.
442	San Antonio.....	A. M. Lugo.....	29,513.35	Patented July 20, 1866	Los Angeles.
176	San Antonio.....	E. Mesa et al.....	4,440.31	Patented August 6, 1866	Santa Clara.
190	San Antonio, part of.....	Wm. A. Dana et al.....	3,541.80	Patented December 18, 1857	Santa Clara.
413	San Antonio, or Rodeo de las Aguas.....	J. J. Gonzales.....	3,282.32	Patented June 7, 1866	San Mateo.
202	San Augustin.....	M. R. Valdez.....	4,449.31	Patented June 27, 1871	Los Angeles.
304	San Benito.....	J. L. Majors.....	4,436.78	Patented July 25, 1866	Santa Cruz.
303	San Bernabe.....	James Watson.....	6,671.08	Patented September 6, 1869	Monterey.
326	San Bernardo.....	Henry Cocks.....	13,296.98	Patented March 27, 1873	Monterey.
325	San Bernardo.....	Vincente Cane.....	4,379.42	Patented April 1, 1865	San Luis Obispo.
524	San Bernardo.....	M. A. Shook.....	17,763.07	Patented November 17, 1874	San Diego.

306	San Bernardo	M. Soberanes	13,345.65	Patented March 9, 1874.	Monterey.
481	San Bernardino	J. de C. Lugo et al.	35,509.41	Patented November 24, 1865.	San Bernardino.
1	San Buenaventura	P. B. Reading	26,632.09	Patented January 17, 1857	Shasta.
349	San Carlos de Jonata	J. Carrillo et al.	26,634.31	Patented December 2, 1872	Santa Barbara.
526	San Diego, pueblo land.	City of San Diego	47,323.08	Patented April 10, 1874.	San Diego.
523	San Diegoito	J. L. Osuna et al.	8,824.71	Patented April 18, 1871.	San Diego.
343	San Enidito	Francisco Dominguez	17,709.79	Patented April 10, 1866.	Kern.
399	San Francisco	Jacoba Feliz et al.	48,611.88	Patented February 12, 1875.	Ventura and Los Angeles.
135	San Francisco, pueblo land.	City of San Francisco	12,643.44	Patented June 20, 1884.	San Francisco.
162	San Francisco, tract in.	Sherbeck	120.00	Before Surveyor-General	San Francisco.
226	San Francisco, two lots in.	J. P. Leese et al.	3.38	Patented March 3, 1858.	San Francisco.
174	San Francisco de las Llagas	J. & M. Murphy	22,283.24	Patented March 19, 1868.	Santa Clara.
287	San Francisquito	M. C. V. de Rodriguez	1,471.00	Patented June 8, 1868.	Santa Clara.
447	San Francisquito	José Abrego et al.	8,813.50	Patented June 8, 1862.	Monterey.
449	San Gabriel, tract near	Henry Dalton	8,893.62	Patented May 30, 1867.	Los Angeles.
449	San Gabriel, tract near	Juan Silva	50.00	Before Surveyor-General	Los Angeles.
420	San Gabriel, tract near	H. P. Dorsey	50.41	Patented August 26, 1871.	Los Angeles.
417	San Gabriel, tract near	Michael White	78.23	Patented June 20, 1871.	Los Angeles.
416	San Gabriel, tract near	José Ledesma	22.21	Patented June 20, 1871.	Los Angeles.
450	San Gabriel, tract near	J. P. de J. Courtney	49.29	Patented June 20, 1871.	Los Angeles.
451	San Gabriel, tract near	Francisco Sales	19.43	Patented December 27, 1876.	Los Angeles.
418	San Gabriel, two tracts near	Simeon (Indian)	30.45	Patented May 16, 1871.	Los Angeles.
453	San Gabriel, tract near	Daniel Sexton	22.78	Patented August 23, 1871.	Los Angeles.
39	San Geronimo	José Domingo	22.34	Patented April 4, 1860.	Los Angeles.
324	San Geronimo	J. W. Revere	8,701.00	Patented July 10, 1876.	Marin.
171	San Gregorio	R. Villavicencio	8,893.35	Patented February 19, 1861.	San Luis Obispo.
172	San Gregorio	M. C. V. de Rodriguez	13,344.15	Patented February 19, 1861.	San Mateo.
489	San Jacinto	Salvador Castro	4,439.31	Patented February 19, 1861.	San Mateo.
488	San Jacinto y San Gorgonio, tract between	Heirs of J. A. Estudillo	35,503.03	Patented January 17, 1880.	San Diego.
487	San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero	L. Rubideau	4,439.57	Patented-August 13, 1872	San Bernardino.
500	San Joaquin	T. W. Sutherland, guardian	48,861.10	Patented January 9, 1883.	San Bernardino and San Diego.
232	San Joaquin	José Sepulveda	48,803.16	Patented September 19, 1867.	Los Angeles.
458	San José	C. Cervantes	7,424.69	Patented January 6, 1874.	San Benito.
457	San José, addition to	Dalton, Palomares & Vejar	22,340.41	Patented January 20, 1875.	Los Angeles.
45	San José	Dalton, Palomares & Vejar	4,430.64	Patented December 4, 1875.	Los Angeles.
179	San José, pueblo lands	Ygnacio Pacheco	6,639.25	Patented January 14, 1861.	Marin.
431	San José de Buenos Ayres	City of San José	55,891.77	Patented June 4, 1884.	Santa Clara.
509	San José del Valle	B. D. Wilson	4,438.69	Patented July 5, 1866.	Los Angeles.
97	San Juan	José Castro	8,876.00	In Court on title	Monterey.
185	San Juan Bautista	J. J. Warner	26,688.93	Patented January 16, 1880.	San Diego.
		Hiram Grimes	19,982.70	Patented July 9, 1860.	Sacramento.
		J. A. Narvaez	8,879.54	Patented December 1, 1865.	Santa Clara.



## GRANTS OF LAND IN CALIFORNIA MADE BY SPANISH OR MEXICAN AUTHORITIES—Continued.

No. on Gen'l L. O. Map.	NAME OF GRANT.	Confinnee.	Area.	Condition of Title.	Where Located.
217	San Juan Bautista, tract near Mission of	M. Larios	4,493.00	Patented August 8, 1870	San Benito.
248	San Juan Bautista, tract near Mission of	P. Breen	401.25	Patented January 22, 1877	San Benito.
473	San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana	J. P. Ontiveros	35,970.92	Patented May 21, 1877	San Benito.
378	San Julian	J. de la G. y Noriega	48,221.08	Patented September 29, 1873	Los Angeles.
298	San Justo	F. P. Pacheco	31,619.95	Patented December 6, 1865	Santa Barbara.
131	San Leandro	J. J. Estudillo	6,829.58	Patented July 15, 1863	San Benito.
300	San Lorenzo	Rafael Sanchez	48,285.95	Patented December 22, 1870	Alameda.
299	San Lorenzo	P. Soberanes	21,884.38	Patented July 28, 1866	Monterey and San Benito.
302	San Lorenzo	Heirs of A. Randall	22,261.47	Patented June 4, 1870	Monterey.
132	San Lorenzo	Barbara Sofo et al.	6,685.85	Patented April 14, 1877	Monterey.
122	San Lorenzo	Guillermo Castro	26,722.52	Patented February 14, 1865	Alameda.
305	San Lucas	James McKinley	8,874.72	Patented February 23, 1882	Alameda.
234	San Luis Gonzaga	J. P. Pacheco	48,821.43	Patented May 16, 1871	Monterey.
---	San Luis Obispo, lot near	J. M. Bonilla	3.85	Sent up for patent Aug. 26, 1882	Santa Clara and Merced.
327	San Luisito	Guadalupe Cantua	4,289.56	Patented May 18, 1860	San Luis Obispo.
364	San Marcos	N. A. Den et al.	35,573.10	Patented September 6, 1869	Santa Barbara.
149	San Mateo	Exrs of W. D. M. Howard	6,438.80	Patented November 18, 1857	San Mateo.
154	San Miguel	J. de J. Noc	4,443.38	Patented March 30, 1857	San Mateo.
394	San Miguel	Olivas & Lorenzana	4,693.91	Patented March 21, 1873	San Francisco and San Mateo.
62	San Miguel	Heirs of M. West	6,663.23	Patented June 29, 1865	Ventura.
335	San Miguelito	Mariana Gonzales	22,435.80	Patented June 29, 1865	Sonoma.
309	San Miguelito	Miguel Avila	14,198.20	Patented August 8, 1867	Monterey.
127	San Pablo	J. Y. Castro	17,938.59	Patented February 23, 1877	San Luis Obispo.
422	San Pascual	B. D. Wilson	708.57	Patented January 31, 1873	Contra Costa.
415	San Pascual	Manuel Garfias	13,693.63	Patented February 12, 1881	Los Angeles.
---	San Pascual, 2,000 varas near	Juan Gallardo	700.00	Not surveyed	Los Angeles.
410	San Pedro	M. Dominguez et al.	43,119.13	Patented December 18, 1858	Los Angeles.
164	San Pedro	F. Sanchez	8,926.46	Patented November 8, 1870	San Mateo.
---	San Pedro	G. O. de Chapman et al.	4,438.00	In Court on title	Santa Barbara.
44	San Pedro, Santa Margarita, y Las Gallinas	Timothy Murphy	21,678.69	Patented February 21, 1866	Marin.
423	San Rafael	Julio Berdugo et al.	36,463.32	Patented January 28, 1882	Los Angeles.
118	San Ramon	J. M. Amador	16,516.95	Patented March 18, 1865	Contra Costa and Alameda.
117	San Ramon	Leo Norris	4,450.94	Patented July 3, 1882	Contra Costa.



116	San Ramon	H. W. Carpentier	8,917.36	Patented April 7, 1865.	Contra Costa.
322	San Simeon	J. M. Gomez	4,438.81	Patented April 7, 1865.	San Luis Obispo.
293	San Vicente	C. Munrass et al.	19,979.01	Patented June 23, 1865.	Monterey.
195	San Vicente	M. Z. B. Berreyesa et al.	4,438.36	Patented June 24, 1868.	Santa Clara.
204	San Vicente	B. A. Escamilla	10,802.00	Patented May 6, 1870.	Santa Cruz.
432	San Vicente y Santa Monica	R. Sepulveda	30,259.65	Patented July 23, 1881.	Los Angeles.
228	San Ysidro	John Gilroy et al.	4,430.67	Patented September 27, 1867.	Santa Clara.
229	San Ysidro	Quintin Ortega	4,438.65	Patented October 22, 1868.	Santa Clara.
24	Sanel	Fernando Feliz	17,754.38	Patented December 15, 1860.	Mendocino.
93	Sanjon de los Moquelunnes.	Heirs of A. Chabolla	35,508.14	Patented May 30, 1865.	San Joaquin and Sacramento.
198	Sanjon de Santa Rita	F. Soberanes	48,823.84	Patented November 20, 1862.	Fresno and Merced.
388	Santa Ana	C. Ayala et al.	21,522.04	Patented December 22, 1870.	Ventura.
477	Santa Ana del Chino.	M. M. Williams et al.	22,224.20	Patented February 15, 1869.	San Bernardino.
478	Santa Ana del Chino, addition	M. M. Williams et al.	13,336.16	Patented April 29, 1869.	San Bernardino.
237	Santa Ana y Quien Sabe	Manuel Larios et al.	48,822.60	Patented May 1, 1860.	San Benito.
454	Santa Anita	Henry Dalton	13,319.06	Patented August 9, 1865.	Los Angeles.
386	Santa Barbara, pueblo.	City of Santa Barbara	17,826.17	Patented May 31, 1872.	Santa Barbara.
177	Santa Clara, tract near	J. Enright	710.14	Patented May 1, 1866.	Santa Clara.
189	Santa Clara, two tracts near	M. S. Bennett	358.51	Patented July 19, 1871.	Santa Clara.
402	Santa Clara del Norte	Juan Sanchez	13,988.91	Patented November 5, 1869.	Santa Clara.
334	Santa Fe, Rancho de	V. Linares	165.76	Patented August 19, 1866.	Ventura.
463	Santa Gertrudes, pueblo.	T. S. Colina	3,696.23	Patented July 17, 1877.	San Luis Obispo.
436	Santa Gertrudes, part of	McFarland & Downey	17,602.01	Patented August 19, 1870.	Los Angeles.
338	Santa Manuela	F. Z. Branch	16,954.83	Patented August 22, 1868.	Los Angeles.
316	Santa Margarita	Joaquin Estrada	17,734.94	Patented April 9, 1861.	San Luis Obispo.
505	Santa Margarita y Las Flores	Pto Pico et al.	133,440.78	Patented March 28, 1879.	San Luis Obispo.
395	Santa Paula y Satcoy	J. P. Davidson	17,773.33	Patented July 15, 1872.	San Diego.
119	Santa Rita	Yountz, administrator	8,894.01	Patented March 18, 1865.	Ventura.
371	Santa Rita	J. R. Malo	13,316.05	Patented March 18, 1865.	Alameda.
323	Santa Rosa	Julian Estrada	13,183.62	Patented June 25, 1875.	Santa Barbara.
370	Santa Rosa	M. J. O. de Cota et al.	15,625.55	Patented March 18, 1865.	San Luis Obispo.
493	Santa Rosa	Juan Moreno	47,815.10	Patented April 30, 1872.	Santa Barbara.
184	Santa Teresa	Augustin Bernal	9,647.13	Patented October 10, 1872.	Santa Barbara.
319	Santa Ysabel	Francisco Arce	17,774.12	Patented March 8, 1867.	San Diego.
510	Santa Ysabel	J. J. Ortega et al.	17,719.40	Patented May 21, 1866.	Santa Clara.
474	Santiago de Santa Ana	B. Yorba et al.	78,941.49	Patented May 14, 1872.	San Luis Obispo.
36	Saucelito	W. A. Richardson	19,571.92	Patented December 21, 1883.	San Diego.
277	Saucito	Wilson et al.	2,211.65	Patented August 7, 1879.	Los Angeles.
5	Saucos	R. H. Thomas	22,212.21	Patented October 7, 1862.	Monterey.
264	Sausal	J. P. Leese	10,241.88	Patented October 14, 1857.	Tehama.
438	Sausal Redondo.	A. I. Abila	22,458.94	Patented September 2, 1859.	Monterey.
397	Sespe	T. W. Moore et al.	8,880.81	Patented March 22, 1875.	Los Angeles.
215	Shoquel	Martina Castro	1,668.03	Patented March 14, 1872.	Ventura.
201	Shoquel Augmentation	Martina Castro	32,702.41	Patented March 19, 1860.	Santa Cruz.
485	Sierra, La	Bernardo Yorba	17,786.89	Patented March 19, 1860.	Santa Cruz.
				Patented February 4, 1875.	San Bernardino.

## GRANTS OF LAND IN CALIFORNIA MADE BY SPANISH OR MEXICAN AUTHORITIES—Continued.

No. on Gen'l L. O. Map.	NAME OF GRANT.	Confirinee.	Area.	Condition of Title.	Where Located.
484	Sierra, La	Vicenta Sepulveda	17,774.19	Patented April 28, 1877.	San Bernardino.
400	Simi	J. de la G. y Noriega	113,009.21	Patented June 29, 1865.	Los Angeles and Ventura.
348	Sisquoc	J. B. Huie et al.	35,485.90	Patented August 24, 1866.	S. Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara.
---	Sobranite, El	J. J. & V. Castro	20,565.42	Patented August 11, 1883.	Contra Costa.
486	Sobranite de San Jacinto	M. de R. de Aguirre	48,847.28	Patented October 25, 1867.	San Bernardino.
225	Solis	R. Castro et al.	8,875.46	Patented January 18, 1869.	Santa Clara.
63	Sonoma, Pueblo.	City of Sonoma	6,013.95	Patented March 31, 1880.	Sonoma.
71	Sonoma City, lot in	M. G. Vallejo	3.81	Patented April 30, 1866.	Sonoma.
54	Soloyome	Heirs of H. D. Fitch	48,836.51	Patented April 3, 1868.	Sonoma.
31	Soulajule, part of	G. N. Cornwall	919.18	Patented January 18, 1879.	Marin.
31	Soulajule, part of	L. D. Watkins	1,446.79	Patented January 18, 1879.	Marin.
31	Soulajule, part of	M. F. Gormley	2,936.25	Patented January 18, 1879.	Marin.
31	Soulajule, part of	P. J. Vasquez	3,774.20	Patented January 18, 1879.	Marin.
31	Soulajule, part of	J. S. Brackett	2,492.19	Patented January 18, 1879.	Marin.
350	Suey, Rancho de	R. C. de Wilson	48,834.27	Patented August 10, 1865.	Santa Barbara and S. Luis Obispo.
91	Suisun	A. A. Ritchie	17,754.73	Patented January 17, 1857.	Solano.
---	Suisun, part of	J. H. Fine	482.19	Patented December 16, 1882.	Solano.
288	Sur, El	J. B. R. Cooper	8,949.06	Patented May 18, 1869.	Monterey.
441	Tajauta	E. Abila	3,559.86	Patented January 8, 1873.	Los Angeles.
344	Tejon, El	Aguirre & Del Valle	97,616.78	Patented May 9, 1863.	Kern.
398	Temascal	R. de la Cuesta	13,339.07	Patented September 13, 1871.	Ventura and Los Angeles.
491	Temecula	Luis Vignes	26,008.94	Patented January 18, 1860.	San Diego.
402	Temecula, lands in Valley of	P. Apis	2,233.42	Patented January 8, 1873.	San Diego.
349	Tepusquet	A. M. Cota et al.	8,900.75	Patented February 23, 1871.	S. Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara.
365	Tequapis	A. M. Villa	8,919.00	Patented July 24, 1869.	Santa Barbara.
101	Thompson's Rancho	A. B. Tompson	35,532.80	Patented May 18, 1858.	San Joaquin and Stanislaus.
359	Tinaquic	Wm. D. Foxen	8,874.60	Patented June 28, 1872.	Santa Barbara.
357	Todos Santos y San Antonio	Heirs of W. E. P. Hartnell	20,772.17	Patented December 20, 1876.	Santa Barbara.
90	Tolanas	J. F. Armijo	13,315.93	Patented October 12, 1868.	Solano.
38	Tomales y Baulenes.	Rafael Garcia	9,467.77	Patented October 15, 1883.	Marin.
37	Tomales y Baulenes.	Bethuel Phelps	13,644.66	Patented February 27, 1866.	Marin.
423	Topanga Malibu Sequit	M. Keller	13,315.70	Patented August 29, 1872.	Los Angeles.
275	Toro, El	Charles Walters	5,668.41	Patented October 7, 1862.	Monterey.
497	Trabuco	Juan Forster	22,184.47	Patented August 6, 1866.	Los Angeles.
211	Tres Ojos de Agua	Nicolas Dodero	176.03	Patented June 7, 1866.	Santa Cruz.
259	Tucho, El	David Jacks	399.57	Patented July 30, 1867.	Monterey.

413	Tojunga .....	D. W. Alexander et al. ....	6,660.71	Patented October 19, 1874 .....	Los Angeles.
291	Tularcitos .....	Heirs of R. Gomez .....	26,581.34	Patented March 12, 1866 .....	Monterey.
137	Tularcitos, Los .....	José Higuera .....	4,394.35	Patented July 8, 1870 .....	Santa Clara.
75	Tulucay .....	C. Juarez .....	8,865.58	Patented January 31, 1861 .....	Napa.
260	Two Suertes .....	Gregory & Williams .....	37.69	Patented June 20, 1872 .....	Monterey.
55	Tzabaco .....	Heirs of J. G. Piña .....	15,439.32	Patented November 19, 1859 .....	Sonoma.
143	Ulistac .....	Heirs of J. D. Hoppe .....	2,217.09	Patented October 12, 1868 .....	Santa Clara.
92	Ulpinos, Los .....	John Bidwell .....	17,726.43	Patented August 9, 1866 .....	Solano.
200	Uvas, Las .....	M. J. C. Murphy .....	11,679.93	Patented February 18, 1860 .....	Santa Clara.
517	Vallecitos de San Marcos .....	Lorenzo Soto .....	8,975.17	Patented March 1, 1883 .....	San Diego.
514	Valle de Pamo or Santa Maria .....	J. T. Ortega et al. ....	17,708.85	Patented July 30, 1872 .....	San Diego.
511	Valle de San Felipe .....	Juan Forster .....	9,972.08	Patented August 6, 1866 .....	San Diego.
121	Valle de San José .....	Suñol & Bernal .....	48,435.92	Patented March 15, 1865 .....	Alameda.
508	Valle de San José .....	S. de la Portilla .....	17,634.06	Patented January 10, 1880 .....	San Diego.
222	Vega del Río del Pajaro .....	F. A. McDougal et al. ....	4,310.29	Patented January 18, 1864 .....	Monterey.
249	Vergeles, Los .....	James Stokes .....	8,759.82	Patented April 3, 1875 .....	Monterey and San Benito.
545	Virgenes, Las .....	M. A. Machado .....	8,885.04	Patented September 5, 1883 .....	Los Angeles.
77	Yajome .....	Salvador Vallejo .....	6,652.58	Patented September 16, 1864 .....	Napa.
183	Yerba Buena or Socayre .....	Antonio Chabolla .....	24,331.69	Patented January 3, 1859 .....	Santa Clara.
23	Yokaya .....	C. Juarez .....	35,541.33	Patented March 8, 1867 .....	Mendocino.
361	Zaca, La .....	M. A. de la G. y Lataillade .....	4,458.10	Patented August 23, 1876 .....	Santa Barbara.
271	Zanjones .....	M. Malarin, executor .....	6,714.49	Patented August 9, 1866 .....	Monterey.
203	Zayanta .....	Isaac Graham et al. ....	2,658.21	Patented August 19, 1870 .....	Santa Cruz.









# REPORTS

OF THE

## SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING

FOR THE

Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Fiscal Years,

FROM

JULY 1, 1884, TO JUNE 30, 1886.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE.....JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.

1886.





# REPORT.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING, }  
SACRAMENTO, September 1, 1885. }

Hon. GEORGE STONEMAN, Governor of California :

SIR: I beg leave to submit to you my report for the thirty-sixth fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1884, and ending June 30, 1885.

The General Appropriation Act, approved March 9, 1883, appropriated \$145,000 for the support of the State Printing Office for the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth fiscal years. The amount expended for the thirty-fifth fiscal year, as set forth in my report, dated August 30, 1884, was \$63,635 77. The Controller's books show that \$131 55 in excess of these figures was expended. This is accounted for by small bills coming in after the close of the fiscal year that were properly chargeable to that year, and which did not reach this office in time for that report. Therefore, the total expenditure of the thirty-fifth fiscal year was \$63,767 32.

The total expenditure for the thirty-sixth fiscal year was \$81,230 76, as will be seen by the subjoined table (A).

## RECAPITULATION.

Appropriation for thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth fiscal years.....		\$145,000 00
Expenditures for thirty-fifth fiscal year.....	\$63,767 32	
Expenditures for thirty-sixth fiscal year.....	81,230 76	
To balance unexpended.....	1 92	
		\$145,000 00

## TABLE A.

*Showing Detailed Expenditures for the Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year.*

Salaries of employes.....	\$50,533 90
Paper, envelopes, etc.....	5,646 60
Lithographing and engraving.....	1,747 13
Binding, ruling, stitching, etc.....	11,699 00
Wood and coal.....	863 92
Gas.....	358 50
Ink.....	363 50
Lumber, carpentry, packing boxes, etc.....	270 71
Horse feed, shoeing, repairs to wagons and harness.....	377 12
Telephones, rent of.....	199 30
Oils, roller stock, rags, etc.....	246 77
Hardware, machinery, etc.....	716 43
Repairs to machinery, painting, etc.....	413 80
Printing materials, types, etc.....	2,452 17
Presses.....	1,930 00
Plumbing.....	855 32
Ice.....	39 47
Expressage.....	151 90
Freight, postage, telegrams, hauling, etc.....	216 45
Insurance.....	633 35
Water.....	180 00
Brick work.....	1,057 00
Miscellaneous.....	278 42
	\$81,230 76
Expenditures thirty-fifth fiscal year.....	63,767 32
To balance unexpended.....	1 92
	\$145,000 00

Included in the expenditures for the thirty-sixth fiscal year are several extraordinary outlays. Up to this year the entire wastage of the State Printing Office, from the water closets and the steam pipes, was conveyed into a cesspool in the yard. The liquid drainage, it was found, was not carried away by percolation, and consequently it would overflow and poison the air with sickening and offensive odors. The neighbors were loud in their complaints of this nuisance, and the health of the employes of the State, especially in hot weather, was seriously imperiled. After consultation with yourself and the State Engineer, it was determined to convey the overflow water into the nearest city sewer, where it crosses the Capitol Park on the line of Thirteenth Street. Three-inch iron pipe was, therefore, laid from the cesspool to the sewer, about seven hundred feet, and a Hooker steam pump was attached to the boiler for the purpose of forcing the water through the pipe into the sewer. At the same time a fire hydrant was placed on the outside of the building and connected with the force pump; and now, in case of fire, a stream can be thrown from the hydrant to the roof of the main building. The effect of this indispensable improvement is three-fold. It has abated a crying nuisance, given increased security to the building from fire, and has subserved the interests of economy in obviating the necessity of emptying the cesspool at very short intervals (and even then without alleviating the evil), at a cost of from five to eight dollars per foot every time a pneumatic machine had to be employed. The item of brick work represents the erection of the building in which the new boiler is placed, and should have been paid out of the Text Book Fund. The error was not discovered in time to make the correction in the Controller's office; but the amount was offset in subsequent distribution of bills paid out of the Text-Book Fund, that would have properly been chargeable to the State Printing Fund.

In the foregoing list of expenditures for the thirty-sixth fiscal year, the following permanent machinery and materials were added to the plant of the printing office:

Presses, cash outlay.....	\$1,930 00
Printing materials, types, etc.....	2,452 17
Steam pump, pipes, plumbing, etc.....	1,080 48
Brickwork for new boiler house.....	1,057 00
Exhaust tank and connections.....	199 70
Changing furnace to coal.....	144 44
Carpenter work for stands and sort cases.....	165 00
Machinists' materials and supplies.....	252 52
Total.....	\$7,281 31

The item for presses, in the above, represents the money actually paid out for one Campbell two-revolution press, cost price \$2,100, and two of the latest improved Gordons, cost price \$730. The difference was made up by exchanging a small Hoe drum cylinder, that had been condemned, for \$750, and two small old-style Gordons, that had been also condemned, for \$150.

The subjoined table (B) shows the amount and value of work done during the thirty-sixth fiscal year for each State department and Board of Commissioners:

TABLE B.

*Showing amount of Printing done for the several State Departments and Commissions for the Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year, 1884-5, ending June 30, 1885.*

Senate (twenty-sixth session) .....	\$13,811 35
Assembly (twenty-sixth session) .....	18,371 42
Statutes (twenty-sixth session) .....	2,237 80
Senate Journal (twenty-sixth session) .....	988 00
Assembly Journal (twenty-sixth session) .....	1,177 00
Adjutant-General .....	1,420 11
Attorney-General .....	823 88
Bank Commissioners .....	3,117 52
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	2,426 57
Clerk of Supreme Court .....	2,031 95
Controller .....	3,534 87
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum .....	193 95
Fish Commissioners .....	292 44
Forestry Commissioners .....	103 93
Executive office .....	677 54
Harbor Commissioners .....	330 51
Home for Adult Blind .....	7 00
Immigration Commissioner .....	12 00
Insurance Commissioner .....	1,071 20
Insane Asylum, Stockton .....	889 00
Insane Asylum, Napa .....	544 61
Pilot Commissioners .....	46 00
Railroad Commissioners .....	4,600 16
Secretary of State .....	1,412 86
State Agricultural Society .....	7,042 68
State Analyst .....	20 40
State Board of Equalization .....	1,952 61
State Board of Examiners .....	8 00
State Board of Health .....	1,432 15
State Board of Horticulture .....	1,650 06
State Board Prison Directors .....	621 75
State Board of Silk Culture .....	536 85
State Engineer .....	1,405 74
State Library .....	500 63
State Mineralogist .....	2,729 87
State Normal School, San José .....	783 38
State Normal School, Los Angeles .....	452 66
State Prison, San Quentin .....	1,738 00
State Prison, Folsom .....	1,789 35
State Treasurer .....	324 52
State University .....	5,260 41
State Superintendent Public Instruction .....	9,231 55
Superintendent State Printing .....	308 78
Surveyor-General .....	677 98
Viticultural Commissioners .....	3,561 16
Yosemite Valley and Big Tree Commissioners .....	225 25
Total .....	\$102,375 45

Table C is a statement of the amount of paper stock purchased during the thirty-sixth fiscal year, and consumed, and on hand at the close of that year.

TABLE C.

Showing amount and value of Stock on hand July 1, 1884, amount purchased and consumed, and amount on hand June 30, 1885.

KIND AND QUALITY OF PAPER.	Weight—lbs.		ON HAND JULY 1, 1884.			AMOUNT PURCHASED.			AMOUNT CONSUMED.			ON HAND JUNE 30, 1885.		
			Reams.	Sheets.	Value.	Reams.	Sheets.	Value.	Reams.	Sheets.	Value.	Reams.	Sheets.	Value.
Book.....	75		22	240	\$225 00							22	240	\$225 00
Book.....	70		46	240	401 43									
Book.....	65					31	120	\$233 60			\$401 43			
Book.....	60		20	240	129 15									
Book.....	56		279		1,793 75	128	240	829 53			2,625 28	12		75 60
Book.....	48		384	280	1,846 00						1,831 60	3		14 40
Book.....	44					390		1,716 00			1,716 00			
Book.....	40		347	158	1,381 20	100		400 00			1,781 20			
Book.....	35		275	130	1,032 00						807 00	60		225 00
Brief.....	70		2	288	33 35						27 99			
Imperial.....	72		7	263	184 84							7	200	5 36
Superroyal.....	54		25	237	386 25						98 84	19		287 41
Royal.....	44		21	375	287 53	10		83 60			329 33	5		41 20
Medium.....	40		14		92 70						19 86	11		72 84
Medium.....	36		17	134	97 97						47 57	9		50 40
Medium.....	32		36		180 00									
Medium.....	28		13	250	59 51						65 00	23		115 00
Folio Post.....	24		28	271	108 23	10		48 00			33 11	4	120	26 40
Folio Post.....	22		118	335	417 82	20		88 00			139 23	4		17 00
Folio Post.....	20		18	169	73 42						413 42	21		92 40
Demy—Whatman's.....						1		18 00			17 98	14		55 44
Demy.....	28		23	240	138 65	50		252 00			18 00			
Demy.....	24		11	100	33 62						270 56	25		120 09
Double Cap.....	36		41		232 47						27 62	2		6 00
Double Cap.....	32		50		250 00						68 04	29		164 43
Double Cap.....	28		54		237 60						205 00	9		45 00
Flat Cap.....	20		54	193	176 24						92 40	33		145 20
Flat Cap.....	18										51 50	38	240	124 74
Flat Cap.....	16		123	138	369 88									
Flat Cap.....	14		16	151	48 84						107 38	67	240	202 50
Double Foolscap.....	28					4		20 16			15 84	11		33 00
Double Foolscap.....	24					106		481 44			20 16			
Flat Letter.....	16		20		80 00						463 20	4		18 24
											80 00			



Flat Letter	14	1	2 80							1	2 80
Flat Letter	12	87	197 46	50	120 00	76	199	177 16	61	140 30	
Flat Letter	10	145	259 48	50	100 00	151	97	278 58	44	80 90	
Flat Letter	18	25	149 32	10	75 00	35		224 32			
Linen Folio	31										
Bond Folio	25		123 00				4,100	123 00			
Bond Paper, 24x38			312 00				200	16 00		296 00	
Bond Paper, 14x22			120 00				1,000	30 00		90 00	
Bond Paper, 16x21			75 00				1,250	37 50		37 50	
Bond Paper, 14x17			300 00				14,500	290 00		10 00	
Cover Paper	80	1	10 61				409	8 53		2 08	
Cover Paper	50	39	370 86				29	276 46	10	94 40	
Cover Paper	35	18	101 30	40	203 00	39	200	204 12	19	100 18	
Bristol Board			169 87				1,715	128 62		550	
China Board			47 94		102 00		1,849	110 94		650	
Blank Board			42 07				601	42 07			
White Tissue	3		5 25	15	16 50	18		21 75			
Manila	2		6 00	1	6 60	3		12 60			
Golden Envelope	35	1	7 71	5	26 25	6	224	33 96			
Double Medium	20		2 00				240	2 00			
M Board	120		95 00				2,300	110 00			
News	60			5	15 00	5		24 00			
News	56	6	26 88		24 00	6		26 88			
Drawing Paper					7 20		192	7 20			
Foolscap							100	48			
White China	12		48		40 00					40 00	
Colored Bristol					19 00					19 00	
Merchant's Blanks					50 00					50 00	
S. S. Blanks					33 00					33 00	
Blanks, 3d quality					58 00		2,000	58 00			
China, colored					45 44		1,623	45 44			

TABLE C—Continued.

ENVELOPES.	ON HAND JULY 1, 1884.		AMOUNT PURCHASED.		AMOUNT CONSUMED.		ON HAND JUNE 30, 1885.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Envelopes, Baronial			2,000	\$8 00			2,000	\$8 00
Envelopes, No. 5	14,750	\$33 25	14,000	30 25	19,250	\$43 55	9,500	19 95
Envelopes, Bank, No. 6.	8,000	26 40			7,400	24 42	600	1 98
Envelopes, No. 6	16,000	38 62	165,000	343 25	181,000	381 87		
Envelopes, No. 6½	9,500	24 61	10,000	32 50	15,500	47 11	4,000	10 00
Envelopes, No. 7			4,500	11 25			4,500	11 25
Envelopes, No. 9	22,050	103 09	15,000	75 00	29,050	138 09	8,000	40 00
Envelopes, No. 10			25,000	140 00	24,250	135 74	750	4 26
Envelopes, No. 11	5,000	20 50			3,000	12 30	2,000	8 20
Envelopes, No. 12	5,000	38 50					5,000	38 50
Envelopes, No. 14	6,750	53 28			1,250	9 75	5,500	43 53
Envelopes, No. 16	2,000	19 00			2,000	19 00		
Envelopes, No. 20	1,000	13 50			1,000	13 50		
Envelopes, special			5,000	26 00	5,000	26 00		

NOTE.—Value of stock on hand July 1, 1884, \$13,096 23; value of stock subsequently purchased, \$5,757 72; value of stock consumed to June 30, 1885, \$15,264 30; value of stock on hand June 30, 1885, \$3,589 65.

Herewith is appended a table showing the amount and cost of State property in the State Printing Office at the close of the thirty-sixth fiscal year:

TABLE D.

One Hoe stop-cylinder press, 29x42	\$3,973 00
One Hoe patent stop-cylinder press, 29x42	4,185 00
One Campbell two-revolution press	2,100 00
Two latest improved ¼-med. Gordon presses	730 00
One Hoe proof press	75 00
One Sanborn paper cutter, 32-inch	520 00
One dry press and belongings	719 00
One boiler and engine	2,500 00
Type, cases, stands, galleys, stones, furniture, etc.	25,065 42
Force pump, pipes, plumbing attachments, etc.	1,030 32
Brickwork for new boiler room	1,057 00
Two horses, two buggies, harness, etc.	600 00
Paper stock, envelopes, etc.	3,589 65
Total	\$46,144 39

# REPORT.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING, }  
SACRAMENTO, September 1, 1886. }

*Hon. GEORGE STONEMAN, Governor State of California:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you my report for the thirty-seventh fiscal year.

This year marks a new era in the State Printing Office. On the twenty-sixth of February, 1885, an Act was approved for "compiling, illustrating, electrotyping, printing, binding, copyrighting, and distributing a State series of text-books." (See page 19.) An appropriation of \$170,000 was made therefor—\$150,000 to provide the needed plant and supplies for the printing, etc., thereof, and \$20,000 for the State Board of Education to meet the cost of compilation, etc. The Act also provided that the binding for the State (theretofore let out by contract) should be done in the State Printing Office building, by the Superintendent of State Printing. This involved an almost entire reorganization of the establishment. A new boiler and a new engine, of greater capacity than was before needed, were made to replace the old ones. An extension of the engine building was made, in which to house the new boiler. The floors of the lower story were let down the entire length of the building, placing the engine and boiler rooms and the press room on an even plane; and artificial stone flooring was substituted for the wood. The foundation for each of the large presses was set deep, and carefully built up in the most solid and durable manner. The third story of the building, which had been left in an unfinished state, was fitted up at great expense for the bindery; and the west half of the lower floor, which had been used by the Adjutant-General of the State for the storage of cannons, guns, etc., was turned into an electrotyping room. All these extensive and radical changes involved a large expenditure out of the fund appropriated for the new work devolved upon this department by the Act of February 26, 1885, and incidentally, and of necessity, a considerable intrenchment upon the fund appropriated for the support of the State Printing Office proper.

The Appropriation Act approved March 10, 1885, appropriated \$145,000 for the support of the State Printing Office during the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth fiscal years—the first running from July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886; and the second running from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887. The expenditures for the thirty-seventh fiscal year were \$72,428 79.

## RECAPITULATION.

Appropriation, March 10, 1885.....	\$145,000 00
Expenditures, thirty-seventh fiscal year.....	72,428 79
Amount available for thirty-eighth fiscal year.....	\$72,571 21

I give herewith a detailed statement of the expenditures during the thirty-seventh fiscal year:

TABLE A.

*Showing Expenditures for the Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year, from July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.*

Salaries of employes .....	\$45,388 82
Paper, envelopes, etc. ....	7,742 56
Lithographing and engraving .....	1,428 80
Binding, ruling, stitching, etc. ....	3,822 10
Wood and coal .....	1,044 26
Gas .....	146 10
Ink .....	213 20
Lumber, carpentry, packing boxes, etc. ....	401 89
Horse feed, horseshoeing, repairs to wagons, harness, etc. ....	515 43
Telephones, rent of .....	140 00
Oils, roller stock, rags, etc. ....	1,216 11
Hardware, machinery, etc. ....	321 11
Repairs to machinery, painting, etc. ....	457 30
Printing materials, types, etc. ....	5,666 21
Plumbing .....	52 89
Ice .....	52 90
Expressage .....	65 15
Freight, postage, telegrams, hauling, etc. ....	152 89
Insurance .....	1,845 35
Bindery supplies .....	1,126 02
Water .....	180 00
Miscellaneous .....	449 70
	<hr/>
	\$72,428 79

The item for binding, ruling, and stitching was paid to Foster & Co. for work done up to the time of the expiration of their contract. Actual operations in State work commenced in the bindery about the first of November. Schedules at the close of this report will show in detail the amount of work done during the eight months of the thirty-seventh fiscal year. Against this work is to be set off the salary account and the cost of bindery supplies actually used.

If we deduct from the above table of expenditures the items not strictly chargeable to running printing account we shall find:

Total expenditures .....	\$72,428 79
Less lumber, carpentering, etc. ....	\$515 43
Less hardware, machinery, etc. ....	321 11
Less repairs to ditto, painting, etc. ....	457 30
Less printing materials, types, etc. ....	5,666 21
Less insurance .....	1,845 35
	<hr/>
	8,805 40
Actual running expenses .....	<hr/>
	\$63,623 39

The above expenses accrued mainly on account of the new departure in printing the school books. The body type of long primer and other fonts had been worn out. To enable the office not only to do the State work proper, but the school book work, it was necessary to renew the body types of the office. I therefore charged the cost of the regular body types to the State Printing Fund, whilst all the extra sorts required for the school books, such as diacritical marks and special fonts, were charged to the Text-Book Fund. This was the most equitable division that could be made.

The value of the property in the State Printing Office building having been so greatly increased by the addition of machinery and stock, the question of adequate insurance became an important one. The Board of Underwriters had rated the insurance of the building at  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. This rate, I considered exorbitant, especially in view of the fact that every possible precaution against fire had been taken, and that the safety of the building had been provided for by an efficient night-watch, by water plugs, and fire



hose on every floor, and by the addition of a hydrant in the yard with attachments to a force pump, with power to throw a stream to the roof of the building. I therefore communicated with the Underwriters, who sent an inspector here to report a lower rate if he thought it proper to do so. From his report the rate was lowered to \$1 90 on the \$100. After consultation with you it was deemed best to place insurance on the building, machinery, types, finished and unfinished stock of all kinds, to the amount of \$100,000. The policies then in existence and paid for were rebated and canceled, and new policies issued, including the portion of the year yet unexpired and the whole of the subsequent year, carrying the insurance from January 27, 1886, to June 30, 1887.

The subjoined table (B) represents the value of the finished work done for the several departments of the State government during the thirty-seventh fiscal year:

TABLE B.

*Showing the amount of Printing done for the several State Departments, for the Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year, 1885-6, ending June 30, 1886.*

Appendices to Journals (twenty-sixth session) .....	\$3,032 00
Adjutant-General .....	2,204 37
Attorney-General .....	1,929 10
Bank Commissioners .....	3,389 62
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	1,192 35
Clerk of Supreme Court .....	4,056 40
Controller .....	2,352 00
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum .....	405 00
Fish Commissioners .....	426 63
Forestry Commissioners .....	186 75
Governor .....	917 00
Home of Adult Blind .....	938 25
Immigration Commissioner .....	76 00
Insurance Commissioner .....	1,079 20
Insane Asylum, Stockton .....	800 00
Insane Asylum, Napa .....	724 25
Pilot Commissioners .....	96 00
Railroad Commissioners .....	2,920 00
Secretary of State .....	1,490 00
State Agricultural Society .....	10,635 85
State Board of Equalization .....	645 25
State Board of Health .....	1,000 00
State Board of Horticulture .....	199 00
State Board of Prison Directors .....	778 00
State Board of Silk Culture .....	400 00
State Engineer .....	8,947 14
State Library .....	2,219 30
State Mineralogist .....	2,574 75
State Normal School, San José .....	994 75
State Normal School, Los Angeles .....	385 00
State Prison, San Quentin .....	1,653 12
State Prison, Folsom .....	2,669 15
State Treasurer .....	636 60
State University .....	5,936 45
Superintendent of Public Instruction .....	2,738 45
Yosemite Valley and Big Tree Commissioners .....	653 60
Trustees Home for Feeble-Minded Children .....	116 00
California Hospital for the Chronic Insane .....	457 75
	<hr/>
	\$71,855 08

There is a large amount of unfinished work in the bindery which has not been included in the above, but which has been paid for by this Department, and which would bring the value of the work done during this fiscal year to a figure considerably above the whole expenditure.

The annexed table (C) gives a statement of the paper stock purchased and consumed during the year, and the amount on hand at the close of the thirty-seventh fiscal year:





TABLE D—Continued.

ENVELOPES.	ON HAND JULY 1, 1885.		AMOUNT PURCHASED.		AMOUNT CONSUMED.		ON HAND JUNE 30, 1886.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Envelopes, No. 5.....	9,500	\$19 95	32,000	\$56 60	5,750	\$16 31	26,250	\$49 44
Envelopes, No. 6.....			85,600	149 23	41,100	69 43	44,500	79 80
Envelopes, No. 6½.....	4,000	10 00			3,375	8 43	625	1 57
Envelopes, No. 7.....	4,500	11 25	10,000	25 00	12,000	30 00	2,500	6 25
Envelopes, No. 9.....	8,000	40 00	22,000	61 82	14,750	58 77	15,250	42 85
Envelopes, No. 10.....	750	4 26	22,000	67 10	5,500	18 75	17,250	52 61
Envelopes, No. 11.....	2,000	8 20	5,000	18 25	500	1 88	6,500	24 57
Envelopes, No. 12.....	5,000	38 50	5,000	19 75	1,000	5 82	9,000	52 43
Envelopes, No. 14.....	5,500	43 53					5,500	43 53

NOTE.—Value of stock on hand July 1, 1885, \$3,589 65; value of stock subsequently purchased, \$7,592 52; value of stock consumed to June 30, 1886, \$4,741 53; value of stock on hand June 30, 1886, \$6,440 64.

The appended table (D) will show the amount and cost of State printing property in the State Printing Office at the close of the thirty-seventh fiscal year:

TABLE D.

One Hoe stop-cylinder press, 29x42.....	\$3,973 00
One Hoe patent stop-cylinder press, 29x42.....	4,185 00
One Campbell 2-revolution press.....	2,100 00
Two latest improved ½-med. Gordon presses.....	730 00
* One No. 2½ Cottrell stop-cylinder press.....	3,540 00
* One No. 8 ram for elevator.....	375 00
One Hoe proof press.....	75 00
One Sanborn paper cutter, 32-inch.....	520 00
One dry press and belongings.....	719 00
One boiler and engine.....	4,508 87
Types, cases, stands, galleys, stones, furniture, etc.....	30,731 63
Force pump, pipes, plumbing, attachments, etc.....	1,030 30
Brickwork of new boiler building.....	1,057 00
Two horses, two buggies, harness, etc.....	600 00
Paper stock, envelopes, etc.....	6,440 64
Total.....	\$60,585 44

\* The items marked with an asterisk were paid for out of the Text-Book Fund, but are placed in this table because they are mostly used for the State printing department proper.

## BINDERY—STATE WORK DEPARTMENT.

The accession of a complete bindery to the State Printing Office supplies a want that had been greatly felt. Besides contributing to the expedition of work, by having it in the same building with the printing office, it compacts the departments of the establishment so that the business can be systematized under heads in direct and responsible relations with the Superintendent. The celerity with which work can now be executed will be of great advantage to the State during the sessions of the Legislature, when it is frequently of the utmost importance that amended bills should be returned to the Houses in the shortest space of time possible. The tables herewith appended will give you, at a glance, the amount of stock purchased, used, and on hand for the thirty-seventh fiscal year, as well as the amount of work done, and the wages paid.



TABLE E.

*Bindery Stock for State Department Work, from November 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.*

	Received.	Value.	Used.	Value.	On Hand.	Value.
Tar board, at \$80 per ton .....	5 tons.	\$400 00	2 tons.	\$160 00	3 tons.	\$240 00
Straw board, at \$60 per ton .....	24 tons.	135 00	1½ tons.	75 00	1 ton.	60 00
Cloth, extra colors, at \$5 per roll ..	15 rolls.	75 00	3 rolls.	15 00	12 rolls.	60 00
Cloth, common, at \$4 25 per roll ..	60 rolls.	255 00	13 rolls.	55 25	47 rolls.	199 75
Colored skivers, blue and ma- roon, at \$11 25 per dozen .....	4 doz	45 00	All.	45 00	-----	-----
Glazed title leather, at \$11 per dozen .....	2 doz.	22 00	2 doz.	22 00	-----	-----
Am. Russia (cowhide), at 19 cents per foot .....	494 feet.	93 86	247 feet.	46 93	247 feet.	46 93
Canvas (duck), at 32½ cents per yard .....	36 yds.	11 80	6 yds.	2 00	30 yds.	9 80
Morocco leather .....	1 doz.	36 00	None.	-----	1 doz.	36 00
Calf skins .....	$\frac{5}{8}$ doz.	27 00	None.	-----	$\frac{5}{8}$ doz.	27 00
Bark fleshers, at \$6 28½ per doz.	7 doz.	44 00	4 doz.	25 00	3 doz.	19 00
Bark skivers, X, XX, and XXX	10 doz.	84 75	10 doz.	84 75	-----	-----
Beeswax .....	10 lbs.	3 60	5 lbs.	1 80	5 lbs.	1 80
Glue .....	1 bbl.	22 00	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.	11 00	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.	11 00
Albumen .....	10 lbs.	13 80	5 lbs.	6 90	5 lbs.	6 90
Rubber gum .....	6 lbs.	9 00	3 lbs.	4 50	3 lbs.	4 50
Parchment .....	10 lbs.	5 00	5 lbs.	2 50	5 lbs.	2 50
Thread, twine, etc. ....	-----	30 00	All.	30 00	-----	-----
Gold leaf .....	9 pcks.	77 50	9 pcks.	77 50	-----	-----
Totals .....	-----	\$1,390 31	-----	\$665 13	-----	\$725 18

TABLE F.

*State Work done in Bindery up to June 30, 1886.*

Adjutant-General .....	\$125 50
Attorney-General .....	9 75
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	140 50
Bank Commissioners .....	57 00
Chronic Insane Asylum .....	197 00
Controller of State .....	125 00
Governor .....	90 50
Home for Adult Blind .....	22 50
Insane Asylum, Napa .....	90 00
Insurance Commissioner .....	1 75
Board of State Prison Directors .....	60 00
Railroad Commissioners .....	75
State Normal School, San José .....	275 50
State Normal School, Los Angeles .....	9 00
Secretary of State .....	9 75
Surveyor-General .....	73 50
Superintendent of Public Instruction .....	275 00
State Treasurer .....	167 00
State Librarian .....	57 00
State Mineralogist .....	276 00
State Engineer .....	42 00
State Prison, Folsom .....	748 50
State Prison, San Quentin .....	340 00
State Board of Equalization .....	54 75
State Board of Health .....	456 75
State Commissioner of Immigration .....	1 25
State Board of Horticulture .....	3 00
State Board of Silk Culture .....	12 00
State Board of Agriculture .....	1,150 00
Supreme Court .....	580 00
Superintendent State Printing .....	250 00
University of California .....	368 00
Yosemite Valley Commissioners .....	29 50
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute .....	12 00
Value of work finished and delivered .....	\$6,110 75
Value of work incomplete .....	3,180 00
	<hr/> \$9,290 75
Wages paid .....	\$8,042 97
Value of material used .....	665 13
	<hr/> \$8,708 10

Included in the total of wages paid during the eight months of which the above table treats, are the salaries of some of the men-of-all-work, a portion of whose time would have been justly chargeable to text-book account. The same may be said of the composing room. But I have tried, in the auditing of bills as between the two funds, to make as equitable a division as to me seemed possible. There will, nevertheless, always be an element of uncertainty in the distribution, however circumstantial and minute the accounts may be kept. For instance, it can only be by striking a general average that one can arrive at any just conclusion as between the cost of steam to the two departments, which are run by one boiler, one engine, and one engineer, with the same coal and other supplies needed, and the same hands to do the work.

In closing this report it is proper that I should call your attention to the great and rapid increase of State printing work. Since this administration went into office the Legislature has added to the departments that require printing a large number of Commissions and Boards, and has attached to the State for printing purposes at least one outside institution. Of the newly created departments I will cite: Hospital for the Chronic Insane, Home for Feeble-Minded Children, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mechanical Institute and Home for the Adult Blind, Forestry Commission, Board of Silk Culture, Board of Dental Surgery, Commissioners of the Supreme Court—eight important branches of the Government, and some of them requiring a very large amount of printing. The Home for the Adult Blind, the Labor Bureau, and the Board of Silk Culture, are especially noticeable in this respect. In addition to the new work required by the Boards above mentioned, the officers of the Lick Observatory have been authorized to have their meteorological reports printed by the State. Their first report has been received, and it will be a very costly work, as it is modeled on the plan of the reports of the Washington Observatory, requiring the addition to the material of the printing office of Greek fonts and meteorological characters of all descriptions. The State University has also increased its printing requirements by authorizing special departments to have their printing done here; as, for instance, Professor Hilgard issues periodical bulletins on viticulture, etc., and the State Analyst calls upon this department for special printing. The Immigration Commissioner has also had his blanks and printing done here for the first time since that office was created. A very extensive catalogue for the Law Library has also been got out by the State Librarian. This has been a very nice and costly work, nearly all of which was done during the thirty-seventh fiscal year.

It will, therefore, be seen that the work required from this department is increasing greatly in volume and in cost.

#### DUPLICATE PLATES.

In electrotyping the text-books duplicate plates have been taken of all the pages and cuts, and carefully placed away in strong boxes made especially to receive them. The boxes are marked, and whenever it is necessary to reproduce another set from this, or an indefinite number of other sets of electrotypes, these plates will subserve the purpose. I have been compelled to run the force of this department on full time, notwithstanding there was a great deal of waiting caused by the necessary slowness of the preparatory work. Competent electrotypers are scarce, and to secure such they must be kept under continuous salary, whether there is a press of work or the contrary.

I would recommend the building of a fire-proof vault adjoining the electro room in which to store the duplicate plates of the text-books. The loss of these plates by an accident from fire or other cause would be a very serious one to the State, and cannot be too carefully guarded against.

#### STORAGE ROOM.

The State Printing Office building is now overcrowded. Indeed, the time will soon come when, in order to meet the growing necessities of the text-book work, the State will be compelled to make an extensive addition to the building. In the meantime relief to some extent could be had by changing the Superintendent's office in the Capitol to the two rooms to be vacated by the State Controller. The present small office of the Superintendent is altogether inadequate to his needs. It is not large enough to even accommodate his ordinary business with the Departments alone, without taking into consideration the fact that all the finished books from the bindery should be stored convenient to his office. Indeed, the text-books should all be shipped from his office, and he should have room sufficient to store them in. With the two rooms referred to the books could be properly shelved, and kept in good order ready for instant delivery. This would relieve the Printing Office building to some extent. The only place now available in that building for the finished books is the garret, which I have partly floored and rendered temporarily suitable for the purpose. But it involves a great deal of avoidable labor in carrying the books up to the loft and then down again when they are to be sent off. When the shipments become large and constant, this labor will be very onerous. The books would also be safer in the Capitol from fire or other accident than in the frame building where they are manufactured. The Controller's rooms are peculiarly suited for the present needs of the Superintendent of State Printing. They contain a large vault in which the plates and original engravings could be kept with perfect safety, and this would obviate the necessity of building a fire-proof vault in the State Printing Office. I emphatically say that it will be impossible in the future to do the business of this office satisfactorily in the contracted room now assigned to the Superintendent in the Capitol; and now that a new administration is about to enter upon its duties, is the time in which this suggestion should be put into practical effect.

JAMES J. AYERS,  
Superintendent State Printing.



## APPENDIX.

February 26, 1885, the Legislature passed the following Act:

### CHAPTER VIII.

*An Act to provide for compiling, illustrating, electrotyping, printing, binding, copyrighting, and distributing a State series of school text-books, and appropriating money therefor.*

[Approved February 26, 1885.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :*

SECTION 1. The State Board of Education shall compile, or cause to be compiled, for use in the common schools of the State, a series of school text-books of the following description, viz.: Three (3) Readers, one (1) Speller, one (1) Arithmetic, one (1) Grammar, one (1) History of the United States, and one (1) Geography. The matter contained in the Readers shall consist of lessons commencing with the simplest expressions of the language, and, by a regular gradation, advancing to and including the highest styles of composition, both in prose and poetry.

Sec. 2. The State Board of Education shall employ well qualified persons to compile the books mentioned in section one of this Act, and shall fix the remuneration for the services thus rendered; *provided*, that if competent authors shall compile any one or more works of the first order of excellence, and shall offer the same as a free gift to the people of the State, together with the copyright of the same, and the exclusive right to manufacture and sell such works within the State of California, it shall be the duty of the State Board of Education to accept such gift, and to expend no money for the purpose of compiling works relating to the subjects treated of in the books thus donated. The State Board of Education shall furnish to the Superintendent of State Printing designs for all cuts and engravings to be used in the said series of text-books.

Sec. 3. The printing of all the text-books provided for in section one of this Act, and all the mechanical work connected therewith, shall be done by and under the supervision of the Superintendent of State Printing at the State Printing Office; *provided*, that the purchase of paper for the school books, and the cardboards, cloth, and leather for covers, shall be procured by advertising for proposals to furnish the same, in the manner now provided for by section five hundred and thirty-two of the Political Code, relating to paper supplies for the State Printing Office; and, *provided further*, that when the State has its bindery in operation, all folding, stitching, binding, and ruling of the State shall be done in the State bindery; but the accounts of the school book binding shall be kept separate from those of all other binding.

Sec. 4. The State Board of Education shall secure copyrights to all the books that shall be compiled under the provisions of this Act, and shall protect said copyrights from all infringement.

Sec. 5. Whenever any one or more of the State series of school text-books shall have been compiled and adopted, the State Board of Education shall issue an order requiring the uniform use of said book or books in the common schools of the State; but said order for the uniform use of said book or books shall not take effect till the expiration of at least one year from the time of the completion of the electrotypes of said book or books. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent any county or school district from adopting any one or more of the State series of school text-books whenever said book or books shall have been published.

Sec. 6. The process of distribution of the text-books shall follow this course: The County Superintendents of Schools shall make such requisitions for books as the schools under their jurisdiction may require, upon the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; the State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall then make requisition for the same on the Superintendent of State Printing, who shall ship the books to their destination. All requisitions from County School Superintendents for books shall be accompanied by the cash price fixed for the same by the State Board of Education, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall make no requisition for books upon the Superintendent of State Printing unless he shall have received the lawful price for the same. And it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to report to the State Controller, on or before the fifth day of every month, the number of books sold by him during the preceding month, and to pay the moneys received for the same into the

State Treasury. It shall also be the duty of the Superintendent of State Printing to make a monthly report to the State Controller of the number and value of the books shipped by him on the order of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the number and value of the finished books on hand.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Supervisors of the counties, or cities and counties, in this State, to provide a revolving fund, for the purpose of enabling the County School Superintendents to purchase the State text-books; all moneys to be taken therefrom to be replaced by the moneys received from the teachers of the common schools in the several counties for the books furnished by them to the scholars.

SEC. 8. The sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of compiling, or causing to be compiled, the series of text-books for the common schools as set forth in section one of this Act. The appropriation provided for in this section shall be subject to the order of the State Board of Education; *provided*, that all demands against said appropriation shall first be approved by said State Board of Education and presented to the State Board of Examiners in itemized form for their approval, and upon the approval of the State Board of Examiners the Controller is hereby authorized to draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the payment of said demands, and the State Treasurer is authorized to pay the same.

SEC. 9. The sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to purchase the necessary machinery, presses, types, bindery, electrotyping apparatus, and such other material as may be required in the manufacture of the text-books provided for in section one of this Act, as well as to pay the salaries or wages of the compositors, binders, and other persons to be employed in such manufacture; *provided*, that the State Board of Education shall first approve the style of printing, engraving, and illustrations, kind of paper, size and binding of volumes; said sum to be drawn by the Superintendent of State Printing in the same manner as provided in subdivision four of section five hundred and twenty-six of the Political Code.

SEC. 10. The school books published under the provisions of this Act shall be furnished to the common school children of the State at cost, the same to be ascertained and fixed by the State Board of Education at the beginning of each school year.

SEC. 11. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. This Act shall take effect immediately.

## TEXT-BOOK DEPARTMENT.

I deemed it necessary, in order to carry out the provisions of this Act satisfactorily and intelligently, to proceed East and make a careful examination of the most improved machinery in use in the large Eastern establishments. I did so, and as a result I have procured for the State a plant which on trial has given the utmost satisfaction. The State Printing Office is now supplied with a bindery which is capable of turning out as good work as is possible in the United States. The presses added to the press-room are perfect in their working, and the machinery in the electrotyping-room is unsurpassed in this line. The boiler and engine are rated at fifty-horse power, and have proven entirely satisfactory. I herewith present the detail of the cost of the entire plant, as well as the cost of supplies, etc., for the thirty-seventh fiscal year, ending June 30, 1886:

*Cost of Text-Book Plant, and expenses incidental to the reorganization of the establishment for the manufacture of the State Series of School Books, for the Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year; together with the proportions properly belonging to the State printing for Departments and the Text-Book Fund.*

### Bindery.

Total cost of machinery, tools, etc. : ..... \$12,741 95

### Electro Room.

Cost of machinery, etc. ....	\$4,660 75	
Cost of electro steel block .....	87 75	
Cost of sundries .....	235 40	
		4,983 90

### Press Room.

Two front delivery Cottrell presses, No. 7, 36x54, including freight ....	\$12,320 00	
One Cottrell, No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , stop-cylinder press, 24x34, including freight .....	3,540 00	
One Gill hot press calendering machine—Wilson's .....	2,400 00	
		18,260 00

### Composing Room.

Cutting dies for diacritical marks, special fonts, high spaces, leads, etc. .... 3,084 69

### Engineer's Department.

One engine and gear .....	\$2,100 00	
One boiler .....	1,395 92	
Castings for pulleys, etc. ....	1,278 93	
Machine fixtures, etc. (Rose) .....	273 98	
Leather belting for all floors .....	1,043 93	
Material for engine and work on same .....	185 11	
		6,277 87

### Miscellaneous.

Reconstruction of press room, engine room, etc., and cement foundations .....	\$2,582 96	
Tools, etc. ....	428 96	
Iron work, cylinder packing, etc. ....	193 60	
One No. 1 ram for press room elevator .....	375 00	
Watchman's clock, attachments, fitting up, etc. ....	64 00	
Bindery clock .....	17 50	
Furniture .....	391 07	
Hardware, etc. ....	792 88	
Painting and materials .....	1,164 11	
Lumber .....	512 51	
Oils, paints, etc. ....	274 56	
Carpenter work in altering building .....	3,104 65	
Plumbing .....	2,667 18	
		12,568 98
Total .....		\$57,917 39

## PROPORTIONS.

*Machinery in the State Book Bindery used for State work exclusively.*

1 two-inch job backer.....	\$93 00
1 No. "O" top-wheel standing press .....	33 00
1 pair thirty-four-inch table shears .....	165 00
1 power stabbing machine.....	220 00
1 thirty-two-inch "Gem" cutter .....	275 00
1 rotary "Peerless" perforator.....	687 00
1 power numbering machine .....	660 00
1 wire stitcher.....	330 00
1 No. 4 embossing machine.....	357 00
2 No. 4 standing presses .....	132 00
1 fifty-inch metal ruling machine and striker.....	730 00
1 case of planish tins.....	61 00
194 cherry pressing boards, various sizes.....	144 60
30 seasoned ash press boards .....	264 00
1 paging machine for blank books.....	238 00
6 dozen joint rods .....	4 50
4 finishing presses .....	10 00
2 finishing stands .....	12 00
1 turntable .....	5 00
3 gold cushions .....	13 00
3 laying presses .....	38 00
1 forming iron.....	2 00
3 beating hammers.....	8 00
2 pairs backing boards.....	2 30
1 patent index stamp.....	5 00
Ruling pens, ink, clamps, and cabinets.....	66 00
2 twelve-case type cabinets.....	33 00
3 gold knives, 3 burnishers, 1 bloodstone burnisher.....	19 70
1 flat and 2 round steel polishers .....	13 70
Marbling outfit, vats, etc.....	70 00
2 hard wood cutting boards.....	44 00
24 cutting and paring knives .....	20 60
12 cast-iron weights .....	26 50
24 awls with handles .....	7 70
50 sheets planish tins.....	11 00
1 blank book folding machine .....	192 50
1 round corner cutter.....	55 00
2 iron screw gilding presses.....	110 00
4 lettering pellets.....	39 50
2 iron beating blocks .....	19 00
2 wooden beating blocks.....	13 00
4 cutting knives.....	80 00
41 wire spools.....	4 10
Embossing dies.....	85 00
Hand dies and rolls.....	175 00
Hand pallets.....	3 00
Gilding and blank rolls, hand dies, etc.....	85 70
Total .....	\$5,663 40

*Machinery in State Bindery used exclusively for Text-Book Work.*

1 rotary board cutter.....	\$600 00
1 case inking machine.....	440 00
1 Boehmer's wire sewing machine.....	825 00
1 case bending machine .....	82 00
Total.....	\$1,947 00



*Machinery used for both Text-Books and State Work, and the Percentage of Cost belonging properly to each Department.*

Percentage for Text-Books.	MACHINERY AND TOOLS.	Total Cost.	Proportion for Text-Books.
50 per cent.	1 self acting fifty-inch knife grinder.....	\$385 00	\$192 50
75 per cent.	2 power case smoothers.....	132 00	99 00
75 per cent.	1 roller backing machine.....	495 00	371 25
75 per cent.	1 book trimmer with four knives.....	412 00	309 00
10 per cent.	1 embossing press, No. 5.....	412 00	41 20
50 per cent.	1 power sawing machine.....	275 00	137 50
75 per cent.	4 No. 6 standing presses.....	500 00	420 00
50 per cent.	1 thirty-four-inch "Chicago" paper cutter.....	675 00	337 50
50 per cent.	1 power smashing machine.....	890 00	445 00
75 per cent.	4 cases brass bound boards.....	220 00	165 00
75 per cent.	18 sewing benches.....	40 00	30 00
50 per cent.	12 hammers.....	26 00	13 00
75 per cent.	2 steel case gauges.....	14 50	10 87½
75 per cent.	1 twelve-hole glue kettle.....	165 00	123 75
50 per cent.	21 copper kettles for hot water.....	105 90	52 95
50 per cent.	Rubber tubing, paste brushes, and buckets.....	59 70	29 85
50 per cent.	18 hand shears.....	42 50	21 25
50 per cent.	1 dozen three-inch glue brushes.....	27 00	13 50
50 per cent.	½ dozen three and one half-inch glue brushes.....	10 00	5 00
50 per cent.	2 finishers gas stoves.....	20 00	10 00
50 per cent.	12 Donner's gas stoves.....	79 30	39 65
50 per cent.	12 sand stones; 6 oil stones; 6 paring stones.....	16 40	8 20
50 per cent.	3 dozen bone folders; 1 dozen ivory folders.....	14 25	7 12½
50 per cent.	1 power grindstone.....	55 00	27 50
		\$5,131 55	\$2,910 60
	Percentage of cost for State work.....	\$2,220 95	
	Add cost of machinery used exclusively for same.....	5,663 40	
	State work proportion.....	\$7,884 35	
	Add machinery used exclusively for text-books.....		1,947 00
	Text-book proportion.....		\$4,857 60
	<i>Electro Room.</i>		
80 per cent.	Machinery (\$4,748 50).....	\$3,798 80	
80 per cent.	Sundries.....	188 32	
			\$3,987 12
	<i>Press Room.</i>		
100 per cent.	2 front delivery presses.....	\$12,320 00	
10 per cent.	1 small Cottrell press, No. 2½.....	354 00	
100 per cent.	1 Gill hot-press calendering machine.....	2,400 00	
			15,074 00
	<i>Composing Room.</i>		
100 per cent.	Types, dies, special sorts, high leads, etc. ....	\$3,084 69	
			3,084 69
	<i>Engineer's Department.</i>		
50 per cent.	1 engine and gear.....	\$1,050 00	
50 per cent.	1 boiler.....	697 96	
50 per cent.	Castings for pulleys.....	639 46	
50 per cent.	Machine fixtures, etc.....	136 99	
50 per cent.	Belting.....	521 96	
50 per cent.	Work and material for engine.....	97 55	
			3,143 92
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
50 per cent.	Of total under this head (\$12,568 98).....		6,284 49
			\$31,574 22
			4,857 60
	Text-book proportion of plant.....		\$36,431 82
	State printing proportion of plant.....		21,485 57
	Total.....		\$57,917 39

## SUPPLIES.

The following table shows the cost of supplies for the Text-Book Department, including the cost of plant, and the grand total of expenditures for this department during the thirty-seventh fiscal year:

BINDERY.		
22½ tons cloth boards, at \$64 90 .....	\$1,460 25	
383 rolls silk-finish cloth, at \$5 .....	1,915 00	
25 packs gold leaf .....	147 50	
60 bolts gray super .....	82 50	
3 barrels glue .....	66 00	
130 reams end book paper .....	832 60	
Sundries .....	204 00	
		\$4,707 25
PRESS-ROOM.		
1,156 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>20</sub> reams, 80-pound book paper, at \$8 73 .....	\$8,076 64	
5 reams manilla paper, at \$5 60 .....	28 00	
Ink, gloss and pictorial .....	1,103 65	
		9,208 29
ROLLER DEPARTMENT.		
Sundries .....		364 42
ELECTRO DEPARTMENT.		
Lead, zinc, copper, etc. ....	\$246 56	
Wax, acids, brushes, etc. ....	169 06	
Coal .....	42 00	
Cherry wood .....	72 28	
		529 90
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Insurance .....	\$1,445 45	
Gas .....	21 60	
Expressage, freight, petty accounts, etc. ....	133 89	
J. J. Ayers, personal expenses, trip East to buy machinery ..	511 00	
Advertising for bids .....	296 00	
Coal .....	250 50	
Engraver's supplies and sundries .....	177 87	
		\$2,836 31
		\$17,646 17
PAY-ROLL.		
Bindery department * .....	\$5,472 17	
Composing-room .....	3,022 45	
Engineer's department .....	1,037 15	
Electro department .....	2,096 45	
Machinists and carpenters .....	2,369 70	
Press-room .....	1,866 55	
Engravers' department .....	1,217 50	
Painters .....	138 00	
		\$17,219 97
RECAPITULATION.		
Cost of machinery, text-book proportion .....	\$36,431 82	
Cost of machinery, State's proportion .....	21,485 57	
		\$57,917 39
Supplies, bindery department .....	\$4,707 25	
Supplies, press-room .....	9,208 29	
Supplies, roller-room .....	364 42	
Supplies, electro-room .....	529 90	
Miscellaneous .....	2,836 31	
		\$17,646 17
Pay-rolls .....		17,219 97
Grand total .....		\$92,783 53

\* Includes \$1,182 wages to foreman and helpers from July 18 to October 24, 1885, in setting up machinery, fitting up rooms, etc., preparatory to text-book work.

## \* TEXT-BOOK STOCK RECEIVED TO JUNE 30, 1886.

22½ tons of cloth board at \$44 90.....	\$1,460 25	
593 rolls of silk finished cloth, at \$5.....	2,945 00	
15,162 feet of skiver, at 6½ cents.....	985 53	
25 packs of gold leaf, at \$5 90.....	147 50	
60 bolts of gray super.....	82 50	
100 pounds of Barbour's thread.....	100 00	
60 pounds of three-ply twine.....	30 00	
2 reams of common paper.....	10 00	
6 pounds of gloss ink, at \$5.....	30 00	
130 reams of end papers.....	832 00	
24 pieces of head band.....	24 00	
3 barrels of glue.....	66 00	
2 barrels of flour.....	10 00	
		\$6,742 78

NOTE.—The following bills were not presented and paid until the thirty-eighth fiscal year, and hence should be reduced from the above total :

210 rolls silk finished cloth.....	\$1,050 00	
15,162 feet skivers.....	985 53	
		2,035 53
Actual outlay.....		\$4,707 25

## TEXT-BOOK STOCK USED TO JUNE 30, 1886.

18½ tons of cloth board.....	\$1,200 65	
474 rolls of cloth.....	2,370 00	
10,248 feet of skiver, at 6½ cents.....	666 12	
18 packs of gold leaf, at \$5 90.....	106 20	
40 bolts of gray super.....	55 00	
60 pounds of Barbour's thread, at \$1.....	60 00	
35 pounds of three-ply twine, at 50 cents.....	17 50	
1 ream of common paper.....	5 00	
6 pounds of gloss ink, at \$5.....	30 00	
80 reams of end papers.....	512 00	
10 pieces of head board.....	10 00	
3 barrels of glue.....	66 00	
1 barrel of flour.....	5 00	
		\$5,103 47

## TEXT-BOOK STOCK ON HAND JUNE 30, 1886.

4 tons of cloth board.....	\$259 60	
119 rolls of cloth, at \$5.....	595 00	
4,914 feet of skiver, at 6½ cents.....	319 41	
7 packs of gold leaf, at \$5 90.....	41 30	
20 bolts of gray super.....	27 50	
40 pounds of Barbour's thread, at \$1.....	40 00	
25 pounds of three-ply twine, at 50 cents.....	12 50	
1 ream of common paper.....	5 00	
50 reams of end papers.....	320 00	
14 pieces of head board.....	14 00	
1 barrel of flour.....	5 00	
		\$1,639 31

## CONDITION OF TEXT-BOOK WORK JUNE 30, 1886.

## Editions in hand:

Spellers.....	40,000
First Reader.....	45,000
Second Reader.....	40,000
Third Reader.....	25,000
Total copies.....	150,000

There were 25,000 backs cut for Third Reader, including leather for same.

Also, cloth sides for 27,400 Third Readers, made out of remnants from First and Second Readers and Speller.

The following text-book covers were made and ready for the books on June 30, 1886:

Twenty-five thousand Third Readers, stamped on back and one side.

Forty thousand Second Readers, not stamped.

Forty thousand Spellers, stamped on one side.

Fifteen thousand First Readers, not stamped.

At the same time there were twenty-eight sixteen-page signatures, or 700,000 sheets of the 25,000 edition of the Third Reader folded, gathered, collated, and pressed, ready for sewing.

Also, ten sixteen-page signatures, 400,000 sheets, of 40,000 edition of Speller all folded, gathered, collated, and pressed, ready for sewing.







# SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

OF

## Superintendent of State Printing

TO

GOVERNOR WASHINGTON BARTLETT.

---

JANUARY 12, 1887.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE.....J. J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.

1887.





# SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

## OF

### SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING.

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SACRAMENTO, January 12, 1887.

*Hon. WASHINGTON BARTLETT, Governor of California :*

DEAR SIR: I submit the following supplementary report on the eve of my retiring from office, bringing its affairs down to the first of January, 1887, so that you may more clearly take in the condition of this department, more fully appreciate its growing importance, and more satisfactorily understand the financial problem in connection with the publishing of the school text-books by the State, than you could if I were to content myself with only leaving you my biennial report.

If no other reason existed for this extraordinary departure of a retiring officer than the fact that this department has commenced a new and hitherto untried public enterprise, that alone would make me feel it my duty to give to you, and through you to the Legislature and the people of the State, all the information my position has enabled me to gather on so interesting a subject.

Before entering, however, upon this branch of the official service under my management, I shall call your attention again to the fact that the public printing (exclusive of the school book work) is increasing rapidly in volume, and consequently in cost. In my regular report (page 17) I show that the Legislature has, during the past administration, increased the number of institutions having the right to call upon this department for printing, by adding eight important Boards and Commissions to the State Government. Not only is it increased by the augmentation of public institutions and new Boards and Commissions, but the volume of work required by the established departments is constantly becoming greater. Without wishing to become invidious, I will take the State Agricultural Society, the first important department that comes to hand, and cite its printing account during the past four fiscal years, as follows :

For the thirty-fourth fiscal year .....	\$5,284 94
For the thirty-fifth fiscal year .....	8,419 03
For the thirty-sixth fiscal year .....	7,042 68
For the thirty-seventh fiscal year.....	10,635 85

It will be seen that the progression is steadily upward, excepting for the thirty-sixth fiscal year, when for some reason it fell off a little, but largely made up for it the next, or thirty-seventh fiscal year. Some other departments will show a corresponding increase, and I would have to go farther back than my term of office to reach at least one solution for this rapid swelling of the cost of public printing for the State Departments.

A few years ago all the stationery used by the officers of the State Government was either furnished by the Secretary of State, who had a fund for that purpose, or by the officials themselves out of their own special funds. Now, however, this department not only furnishes all the other departments with every pound of stationery they use—such as letter sheets, envelopes, etc.—but also all the blank books, ledgers, journals, etc., used by them. This not only applies to all the regular departments, but also to all the Boards, Commissions, Asylums, Prisons, Normal Schools, the University and their Colleges, etc. Nearly everything in the shape of stationery that is required—even although it might be a common blank book to be had in stock—is got from this office by requisition because an excuse of printing is added to it.

I do not say that this is not proper, nor that this is not the best way in which the State stationery should be furnished; for it is. Coming, as it does, from this department, the quality of the material furnished is likely to be better than it would be if bought promiscuously; and certainly it costs the State much less than if purchased indiscriminately and in small lots. What I wish, however, to make known and emphasize, is the fact that the large and increasing expenditure of this department is due to legitimate causes, and that it is in the interest of public economy as far as the stationery used by the State is concerned.

Again, as to the increase in public printing, and the consequent increase of cost in the conduct of this department, I shall call your attention to a compilation of comparative figures taken from the reports of the Superintendent of State Printing for the last four fiscal years. I will premise by saying that all work done by this department is charged against the department ordering the same at about commercial figures. This is the only proper way to get at the value of the work; for if it were merely rated at its cost to the State, it would prove nothing. The legislative years are, of course, more prolific in printing than the non-legislative years, and I will therefore group them together, as follows:

Value of work during thirty-fourth fiscal year .....	\$82,168 77
Value of work during thirty-sixth fiscal year .....	102,375 45
Increase for legislative years .....	\$20,206 68
Value of work during thirty-fifth fiscal year (less extra session) .....	\$51,295 02
Value of work during thirty-seventh fiscal year .....	71,855 08
Increase for non-legislative years .....	\$20,560 06

These figures will show you, at a glance, how steadily and rapidly the work is increasing in value. In actual expenditure the thirty-seventh fiscal year exceeded its companion, the thirty-fifth fiscal year, by \$20,560 06, that is, by omitting from the thirty-fifth year \$10,961 94, the cost of the extra session—none having been called during the thirty-seventh fiscal year. But all of this increased expenditure is not justly chargeable to the increased volume of work from the State departments. A considerable portion of it is due to the enlargement of the establishment, consequent upon the reorganization of the printing office to publish the school textbooks.

Not only has the new departure and the increased volume of work forced increased expenditure, but in this, the thirty-eighth fiscal year, I had to provide for a special session of the Legislature, which intrenched very materially upon the fund intended only for the ordinary running expenses of the department.

In order, therefore, to close out the present fiscal year, the Legislature at its present session will be called upon to pass a bill to provide for the deficiency thus incurred. I estimate that my successor will require, at least, an appropriation of ten thousand five hundred dollars to carry him through to the thirtieth of June, 1887.

The following table will show the condition of the fund for the support of the State Printing Office, December 31, 1886, taken from the Controller's books:

Balance on hand June 30, 1886.....	\$72,510 61
Expended .....	43,067 40
Balance December 31, 1886.....	\$29,443 21
Amount required for six months (estimated).....	40,000 00
Appropriation required .....	\$10,556 79

#### TEXT-BOOK DEPARTMENT.

I now come to the consideration of the school text-books. The publication of these books by the State has so far been an entire success. The following books have been printed, bound, and published:

Speller, first edition .....	40,000 copies.
First Reader, first edition .....	45,000 copies.
Second Reader, first edition .....	30,000 copies.
Third Reader, first edition .....	25,000 copies.
Total .....	140,000 copies.

All of these books are finished and ready for shipment, excepting the Second Reader, which will be ready for delivery in a few days.

With great care I have prepared the following analysis of the cost of the text-books already published. The table is valuable, as giving in a compact and perspicuous form a very interesting fact in connection with this great work. The difficulties of positive exactitude in this matter are increased by the fact that some portions of the work and some portions of the material used are common to both departments of printing now carried on in the State establishment. This compels the use of judicious judgment in striking averages dating from infinitesimal bases. Indeed, in arriving at the cost of any particular book, I have found it necessary to figure down to the hundredth part of a cent upon all items entering into its manufacture. The estimates thus made up turn out, in the general summing up—after the lapse of time for practical experience has enabled me to take a wider and more exact view of the whole field—to come very close to that requirement of the law which says they shall be sold at cost.

I herewith give the comparative table referred to:

## ANALYSIS

*Of the Actual Cost to the State of the finished Text-Books, viz.: Speller, First, Second, and Third Readers.*

Binders—payroll 37th fiscal year .....	\$5,427 17	
Off for organizing work .....		\$4,106 67
Binders—payroll for 38th fiscal year, 6 months .....	15,099 70	
Off for work on extra editions .....		4,899 70
Presswork—payroll for 37th fiscal year .....	1,734 55	
Off for initial work .....		1,572 55
Presswork—payroll for 38th fiscal year, 6 months .....	2,230 50	
Engineer—salary from April 1, to January 1, 1887 .....	1,125 00	
50 per cent off for other departments .....		562 50
Coal .....	375 00	
Material for binding .....	6,742 78	
Material for binding on hand .....		4,045 67
Paper, including fly leaves for binding .....	12,359 04	
Off for paper on hand .....		7,906 40
Ink, including gloss ink for covers .....	2,092 90	
Miscellaneous items from ledger .....	1,458 91	
<i>Permanent Work—Composition, Engraving, Electrotyping.</i> .....		\$29,250 80
400,000 edition of Speller, total cost .....	\$1,035 00	
Speller, proportion of 40,000 edition .....		103 50
450,000 edition of First Reader, total cost .....	2,380 00	
First Reader, proportion of 45,000 edition .....		238 00
300,000 edition Second Reader, total cost .....	3,300 00	
Second Reader, proportion of 30,000 edition .....		330 00
250,000 edition Third Reader, total cost .....	3,652 00	
Third Reader, proportion of 25,000 edition .....		365 20
	\$59,012 55	\$30,287 50
Cost of work yet to be done on Second Reader .....		1,700 00
Total .....		\$31,987 50
Total returns for first edition of Speller and Readers .....		33,750 00
Excess of returns to State over outlay of this department .....		\$1,762 50
Deduct cost of compilation:		
Total, as furnished by Clerk State Board of Education .....	\$5,247 00	
Proportion to first edition .....		524 70
Residue to credit of State .....		\$1,237 80



I find, by reference to my blotter, that the expenditures on text-book account for the first six months of the present thirty-eighth fiscal year, including December 31, 1886, amount to \$28,622 51. The expenditures of the thirty-seventh fiscal year, chargeable to this account (exclusive of cost of plant, setting up, initial work, etc.), were as follows:

Supplies, bindery department .....	\$5,472 17	
Supplies, press room .....	9,208 29	
Supplies, roller room .....	364 42	
Supplies, electro room .....	529 90	
Miscellaneous .....	2,836 31	
Payrolls for all departments .....	17,219 97	
Thirty-eighth fiscal year:		
Total on blotter for six months .....	28,622 51	
		\$64,253 57
Deduct from above, items belonging properly to plant account:		
Miscellaneous .....	\$2,090 34	
Payroll, bindery department .....	1,182 00	
Engineer's department .....	961 05	
Machinists and carpenters .....	1,286 00	
Half machinist's salary from April first .....	210 00	
Painters .....	138 00	
J. J. Ayers, trip East to select machinery .....	511 00	
Freight, etc. ....	133 00	
Insurance .....	1,445 45	
		\$7,956 84
		\$56,296 73
As against this expenditure we have credit, labor, and material, as appears in first column of analysis .....		59,012 55
Values over expenditures .....	\$2,715 82	
Add surplus value of books, first edition .....	1,237 80	
		\$3,953 62
Excess in favor of State .....		

This is a very gratifying showing, and I have the honor to say, sir, that this great work is now fully inaugurated, and in smooth working order. Duplicate plates of all the finished books are carefully reserved, and my successors, in providing future editions of these works, will merely have to place the plates on the presses and strike them off. New editions can be called for at any time, and they can be had by the schools at very short notice.

In making estimates for the State Controller for the next two fiscal years (thirty-ninth and fortieth), I placed the expenses of carrying on the text-book department at \$140,000. The fourth of \$140,000 would be \$35,000, or \$6,042 20 in excess of the amount now available. As the State Board of Education has an arithmetic and a history nearly ready for the press, and has been given by me estimates on the cost of getting out a large and small geography, with maps in colors, at the State Printing Office, it would be very unwise to leave this department without sufficient funds to meet the expenses of the next six months. I therefore suggest that an appropriation of at least \$6,500 be made for the text-book printing department fund, available during the present or last half of the thirty-eighth fiscal year.

You will remember that when the Legislature of 1885 appropriated \$150,000 for the inauguration of the school book work, and to carry it on, that amount was deemed as probably sufficient to meet the exigencies of the new enterprise until the present Legislature should meet. I have handled it with the greatest care, and have supplied the State with one of the most complete book-making establishments in this country—including the best machinery and the finest presses ever set up anywhere. Under the cir-

cumstances, I think I have done remarkably well to have made the appropriation of March, 1885, hold out for over two years, and to only require so small an additional sum as \$6,500 to bring this department to the beginning of the thirty-ninth fiscal year.

[Since the above was placed in type, I have received from the Controller's books the following balances in text-book account on December 31, 1886:

Balance on hand June 30, 1886 .....	\$57,580 31
Expenditures for first half thirty-eighth fiscal year.....	28,131 03
Amount on hand January 1, 1887 .....	\$29,449 28
Additional appropriation required .....	6,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$35,949 28

Leaving a small margin over estimate for six months in order to meet purchases of material required for the arithmetic, history, and probably the geographies.]

Respectfully,

JAMES J. AYERS,  
Superintendent State Printing.

## APPENDIX.

## COST OF WORK DONE AND PAID FOR ON EXTRA EDITIONS OF THE TEXT-BOOKS.

DECEMBER 29, 1886.

SUPERINTENDENT JAMES J. AYERS:

DEAR SIR: In explanation of where the \$10,030 06 are, I send you the figures appended, which can be verified by examination of the work done.

There are ready for the books, 174,000 covers, the labor on which cost over....	\$7,000 00
There are partly made 65,000 covers for the forthcoming books, the labor on which cost about .....	1,200 00
There are folded and ready for insertion in the books, about 1,580,000 sheets of paper culled end papers, labor on which cost about .....	2,000 00
	<hr/> \$10,200 00

All this is for the second edition of the books.

M. F. CUMMINGS,  
Foreman State Bindery.

## STOCK IN BINDERY DECEMBER 30, 1886.

- 154 rolls of black cloth.
- 25 rolls of purple cloth.
- 22 rolls of maroon cloth.
- 1 roll of green cloth.
- 1 roll of red cloth.
- 1 roll of lavender cloth.
- 23 dozen of law skiver.
- 11 skins of American Russia (cowhide).
- 11 skins of dressed roan.
- 9 skins of dressed skiver.
- 2 dozen russet skiver—title leather.
- 53 dozen morocco, various colors.
- 9 skins of calf, various colors.
- 1 skin of genuine Russia leather.
- 13 dozen blue title leather.
- 10 pounds of bookbinders' black gloss ink.
- 80 pounds of Barbour's thread.
- 11 packages of twine.
- 5 reams of Spanish wave marbled paper.
- 23 reams of comb marbled paper.
- 3 boxes of head band (muslin).
- 7 sticks of head band (silk).
- 190 sheets of stencil board.
- 3 tons of tar board.
- 3 ton of straw board.





# REPORT

OF THE

## TRUSTEES OF THE STATE LIBRARY

FOR THE

THIRTY-SIXTH AND THIRTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEARS,

Beginning July 1, 1884, and Ending June 30, 1886.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE.....JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.

1886.



## OFFICERS OF THE STATE LIBRARY.

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### BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

WILLIAM H. BEATTY-----PRESIDENT.

ISAAC S. BELCHER,

HENRY EDGERTON,

ANDREW G. BOOTH,

ABRAHAM C. FREEMAN.

### LIBRARIAN:

TALBOT H. WALLIS.

### DEPUTIES:

FRANK F. FREEMAN,

CHARLES E. GUNN,

FRANK C. JORDAN.

### JANITOR:

BURT MERKINDOLLAR.





# REPORT.

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SACRAMENTO, December 18, 1886.

*To his Excellency* GEORGE STONEMAN, *Governor of California:*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the report of the Trustees of the State Library for the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh fiscal years, ending June 30, 1886.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TALBOT H. WALLIS,  
State Librarian and Secretary of the Board of Trustees.



# REPORT OF TRUSTEES OF THE STATE LIBRARY.

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STATE LIBRARY, December 18, 1886.

*To his Excellency* GEORGE STONEMAN, *Governor of California:*

The Trustees of the California State Library respectfully submit the following as their report for the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh fiscal years, ending June 30, 1886. The total number of books in the library at the close of the thirty-fifth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1884, was 57,510 volumes. The total accessions during the past two fiscal years have been 4,343 volumes, making a total of 61,853 volumes in the library at present.

The addition of so many volumes in the past few years has shown us the need of more shelf-room in this department. The need is a present and pressing one. Already all the available space in the large room is utilized for shelving, and nearly every shelf is full. To provide for the proper care of books constantly received by exchange and as donations, and such current works as must be purchased, we suggest the removal of the mineral cabinet from one of the upper rooms of the library department, and the fitting up of the same for library purposes. The expense will be but slight, and the room will afford space for books and papers for a number of years. At present the cabinet is of little pleasure or profit to any one. It is inconvenient of access, its existence is practically unknown, additions are not being made to it, and we have not help sufficient to enable us to make it interesting to visitors. We believe there are many places where it would be of greater value to the public.

In making additions to the library, we have generally restricted our purchases to works of a practical nature, and such as we deemed would be of permanent value. In the law department we have succeeded in very nearly completing our sets of statutes of the various States, and in the purchase of such law reports as we found were necessary to complete our series.

For a number of years the need of a catalogue of the library has been deeply felt. The last one was published in 1871. Since that time the number of volumes has more than doubled, and the old catalogue has become practically useless. In view of this, we directed two new ones to be made—one of the Law and one of the Miscellaneous Department. The former, containing 655 printed pages, is now completed, and the manuscript of the latter is well under way.

We call attention to the fact that the number of Journals and Appendices now printed is inadequate to meet the demands. The number required, to be distributed by the Secretary of State and by exchange in this department, is about equal to the number printed, and practically exhausts the supply, making the extension of our exchange list impossible, and leaving none for distribution to the people. As these are in frequent

demand, a larger number should be printed and kept for exchange and public distribution.

We take pleasure in adding that the library is in good condition, and is still improving.

W. H. BEATTY, President,  
HENRY EDGERTON,  
A. G. BOOTH,  
I. S. BELCHER,  
A. C. FREEMAN,  
Trustees.

### STATEMENT

*Showing in detail the Receipts and Expenditures of money from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1886.*

#### 1884. DEBITS FOR THIRTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.

To balance on hand at the close of the thirty-fifth fiscal year.....	\$91 16
October 22—To warrant.....	318 50
November 28—To warrant.....	2,562 84
1885.	
February 11—To warrant.....	716 58
March 24—To warrant.....	1,643 10
April 24—To warrant.....	76 00
May 5—To warrant.....	953 45
May 15—To warrant.....	50 00
May 15—To warrant.....	50 00
June 9—To warrant.....	526 10
June 10—To warrant.....	75 00
	<hr/> \$7,062 73

#### CREDITS FOR THIRTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	No. of Voucher.	Amount.	For What Paid.
1884.				
July 1.	C. Green, P. M.....	356	\$4 00	Box rent, July 1, 1884.
Sept. 1.	S. Jackson.....	357	24 25	Platforms for heaters.
Oct. 1.	C. Green.....	358	3 00	Box rent, October 1, 1884.
Oct. 22.	D. O. Mills.....	359	2 00	Exchange on checks.
Oct. 22.	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	360	13 75	Expressage.
Oct. 22.	J. A. Hoffman.....	361	161 19	Books.
Oct. 22.	F. Foster & Co.....	362	160 75	Binding.
Oct. 22.	Record-Union (Spencer).....	363	7 80	2 copies R.-U. July '84, Jan. '85.
Oct. 22.	R. O. Cravens.....	364	22 50	Beacon Lights of Hist., 5 v.
Nov. 28.	J. A. Hoffman.....	365	80 00	Books.
Nov. 28.	M. R. Beard.....	366	31 00	Books.
Nov. 28.	F. B. Perkins.....	367	1 00	Catalogue.
Nov. 28.	Argonaut.....	368	4 70	Subscript'n, July '84-July '85.
Nov. 28.	Tom. Scott.....	369	3 50	Gas stove and tubing.
Nov. 28.	Dewey & Co.....	370	10 00	Sci. Press, v. 48, Rural, v. 17.
Nov. 28.	J. J. Aiken.....	371	8 50	Museum Antiquity, 1 vol.
Nov. 28.	Mrs. J. York.....	372	75 00	Books.
Nov. 28.	S. F. Journal of Commerce.....	373	8 00	Sub. to Jour. Com. to Sept. '85.
Nov. 28.	N. A. Review.....	374	84	Extra numbers.
Nov. 28.	D. Van Nostrand.....	375	70 06	Books.
Nov. 28.	J. Dewing & Co.....	376	316 04	Books.
Nov. 28.	Edward Thompson.....	377	22 50	Books.
Nov. 15.	C. Green.....	378	68	Duty on books.
Nov. 28.	F. Foster & Co.....	379	295 00	Binding.
	Amount carried forward.....		<hr/> \$1,326 06	



## CREDITS FOR THIRTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	No. of Voucher.	Amount.	For What Paid.
1884.	Amount brought forward .....		\$1,326 06	
Nov. 28.	Stockton Mail .....	380	5 00	Sub., ending Feb. 12, '85.
Nov. 28.	Herald Company .....	381	6 00	Sub., ending Oct. 4, '84.
Nov. 28.	Sacramento News Co. ....	382	22 80	Bulletin and Call.
Nov. 28.	J. B. Golly .....	383	10 00	Hinke Atlas.
Nov. 28.	F. L. White .....	384	6 50	Sac. Bee. to Dec. 31, '84.
Nov. 28.	A. L. Bancroft & Co. ....	385	576 85	Books.
Nov. 28.	Sunset Telephone Co. ....	386	32 50	Rental and messages.
Nov. 28.	Jas. T. White & Co. ....	387	138 66	Books.
Nov. 28.	Doxey & Co. ....	388	148 00	Books.
Nov. 28.	Michael Flood .....	389	6 00	Catholic World.
Nov. 28.	Capital Ice Co. ....	390	25 35	Ice.
Nov. 28.	L. M. McKinney .....	391	19 00	Directories.
Nov. 28.	A. H. Andrews .....	392	22 50	Books.
Nov. 28.	A. Waldteufel .....	393	4 00	Catholic World.
Nov. 28.	Jos. Hahn & Co. ....	394	3 00	One doz. Carbolie Powders.
Nov. 28.	A. Roman .....	395	11 20	Cyclo. Commerce.
Nov. 28.	C. S. Houghton .....	396	360 85	Books.
Nov. 28.	Central Pacific Railroad Co. ....	397	1 80	Freight.
Dec. 19.	D. O. Mills .....	398	1 50	Exchange on checks.
1885.				
Jan. 1.	C. Green .....	399	3 00	Box rent.
Jan. 24.	Central Pacific Railroad Co. ....	400	4 03	Freight.
Feb. 9.	Jas. T. McNeff .....	401	3 90	San Francisco Post.
Feb. 9.	W. F. Brown .....	402	170 00	Cleaning Library.
Feb. 9.	George Brauns .....	403	77 50	Cleaning Library.
Feb. 9.	L. W. Maslin .....	404	87 50	Cleaning Library.
Feb. 9.	E. Lyon & Co. ....	405	2 85	Towels.
Feb. 9.	Carle & Croly .....	406	236 85	Carpenter work.
Feb. 9.	O'Neil Bros. ....	407	75 00	Painting and graining.
Feb. 9.	A. Hathaway .....	408	66 87	Cleaning carpets.
Feb. 16.	Macmillan & Co. ....	409	4 30	Sub. to Practitioner.
Feb. 16.	Edward Thompson .....	410	9 25	Books and exchange.
Feb. 16.	Publishers' Weekly .....	411	11 40	Books.
Feb. 16.	Sanitarian (A. N. Bell) .....	412	4 00	Subscription for 1885.
April 16.	Weed, Parsons & Co. ....	413	7 50	Albany Law Journal.
April 16.	J. H. Vail & Co. ....	414	22 00	Books.
April 16.	Dodd, Mead & Co. ....	415	12 80	Ancon, pts. 11 and 12.
April 16.	Engineering News Co. ....	416	4 00	Sub. to Engineering News.
April 16.	American Engineer .....	417	4 00	Sub. to Am. Engineer.
April 16.	Sanitary Engineer .....	418	4 00	Sub. to Sanitary Engineer.
April 16.	Sanitary News .....	419	2 00	Sub. to Sanitary News.
April 16.	American Journal of Insanity ..	420	5 00	Am. Journal of Insanity.
April 16.	F. H. Revell .....	421	8 00	Antiquarian, vols. 6 and 7.
April 16.	American Naturalist .....	422	4 00	Paid C. S. Houghton.
April 16.	F. H. Thomas & Co. ....	423	5 20	Books.
April 16.	Massachusetts Hist. Society ..	424	3 24	Vol. 9, Fifth Series.
April 16.	Carswell & Co. ....	425	30 20	Law books.
April 16.	Cupples, Upham & Co. ....	426	5 00	Sub. Boston M. & S. Journal.
April 16.	J. W. Bouton .....	427	7 25	Costumes.
Mar. 23.	Sunset Telephone Co. ....	428	18 75	Rental and messages.
April 16.	W. H. Brickford .....	429	6 00	Map of Shasta County.
Mar. 23.	H. S. Crocker .....	430	9 50	Directories.
Mar. 23.	Capital Ice Co. ....	431	15 75	Ice.
Mar. 23.	Samuel Jelly .....	432	30 00	Clock.
Mar. 23.	C. E. Spencer .....	433	7 80	Record-Un'n, Jan. to July, '85.
Mar. 23.	W. A. Caswell .....	434	7 80	San Francisco Chronicle.
Mar. 23.	F. L. White .....	435	4 75	Sacramento Bee.
Mar. 23.	C. S. Houghton .....	436	55 85	Books.
Mar. 23.	Henry Longton .....	437	25 00	Polishing desks.
Mar. 23.	Locke & Lavenson .....	438	4 88	Dusters.
Mar. 23.	F. Foster & Co. ....	439	149 25	Binding.
Mar. 23.	A. L. Bancroft & Co. ....	440	509 56	Books.
Mar. 23.	Sumner Whitney & Co. ....	441	371 10	Law books.
	Amount carried forward .....		\$4,824 20	

## CREDITS FOR THIRTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	No. of Voucher.	Amount.	For What Paid.
1885.	Amount brought forward .....		\$4,824 20	
Mar. 23.	J. Dewing & Co. ....	442	440 00	Books.
April 16.	Occidental Publishing Co. ....	443	15 00	Books.
April 16.	News Letter .....	444	5 00	Subscription for 1875.
April 16.	Times-Mercury .....	445	6 00	Subscription for 1885.
April 16.	Alfred Bannister .....	446	7 50	Map of Alameda County.
April 19.	D. O. Mills & Co. ....	447	2 85	Exchange on checks.
April 19.	C. Green .....	448	3 00	Box rent.
April 24.	M. R. Beard & Co. ....	449	46 00	London Times, Dublin Freeman, 1885, books.
April 24.	C. S. Houghton .....	450	30 00	Sub. Am. Catalogue.
May 5.	Sunset Telephone Co. ....	451	18 00	Rental and messages.
May 5.	Brown Bros. ....	452	50	Book stamp.
May 5.	F. Foster & Co. ....	453	152 00	Binding.
May 5.	L. L. Lewis .....	454	6 00	Tin boxes.
May 5.	A. L. Bancroft & Co. ....	455	312 25	Books.
May 5.	J. Dewing & Co. ....	456	35 00	Books.
May 5.	Occidental Publishing Co. ....	457	30 00	Books.
May 5.	Sumner Whitney & Co. ....	458	117 75	Books.
May 5.	Golden Era Publishing Co. ....	459	1 50	Madge Morris' Poems.
May 5.	L. P. McCarthy .....	460	8 00	Annual Statistician.
May 5.	Times Publishing Co. ....	461	12 00	Sub. to Daily Times.
May 5.	Am. Jour. of Phil. ....	462	3 00	Subscription.
May 5.	West Publishing Co. ....	463	10 00	Law books.
May 5.	H. J. Morgan .....	464	2 50	Annual Reg. and Rev.
May 5.	J. W. Bouton .....	465	7 25	Books.
May 5.	Henry N. Copp .....	466	3 00	Subscription, vol. 12.
May 5.	W. B. Dana & Co. ....	467	10 20	Sub. to Financial Chronicle.
May 5.	W. A. Caswell .....	468	2 00	San Francisco Chronicle.
May 5.	C. S. Houghton .....	469	202 50	Books.
May 5.	Herman Cohen .....	470	20 00	Photographs of statuary.
June 9.	William Doxey .....	471	177 75	Books.
June 9.	Sumner Whitney & Co. ....	472	145 00	Books.
June 9.	Dewey & Co. ....	473	10 00	Books.
June 9.	Dodd, Mead & Co. ....	474	6 35	Ancon, pt. 13.
June 9.	Putnam's Sons .....	475	7 00	Ophthalmology and Otology.
June 9.	Occidental Publishing Co. ....	476	30 00	German Art.
June 9.	J. B. Johnson .....	477	75 00	Work on Catalogue.
June 9.	B. Acheson .....	478	75 00	Work on Catalogue.
June 10.	Democratic Publishing Co. ....	478 <sup>1</sup>	75 00	Testimony in Colton Case.
June 1.	David Foltz .....	479	50 00	Labor during Legislature.
June 1.	Edwin R. Campbell .....	479 <sup>2</sup>	50 00	Books.
	Balance .....		28'03	
	Total .....		\$7,062 73	

1885.

## DEBITS FOR THIRTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

July 1—To balance on hand at close of the thirty-sixth fiscal year.....	\$28 03
July 8—To warrant .....	643 17
August 5—To warrant .....	643 83
September 1—To warrant .....	524 85
October 23—To warrant .....	1,412 27
November 5—To warrant .....	653 85
November 27—To warrant .....	1,373 25
December 7—To warrant .....	1,950 10

1886.

January 6—To warrant .....	558 61
January 13—To warrant .....	20 55
February 15—To warrant .....	2,170 08
February 16—To P. and E. Fund, being reimbursement for Voucher 585.....	20 55
February 27—To warrant .....	1,005 30
March 20—To warrant .....	439 48
April 19—To warrant .....	225 00
April 30—To warrant .....	320 00
April 30—To warrant .....	120 00
May 4—To warrant .....	1,587 85
May 25—To warrant .....	225 00
June 2—To warrant .....	150 00
June 30—To warrant .....	150 00
June 30—To warrant .....	225 00

\$14,446 77

## CREDITS FOR THIRTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	No. of Voucher.	Amount.	For What Paid.
1885.				
July 8.	Capital Ice Co.....	480 <sup>3</sup>	\$15 90	Ice from March to June.
July 8.	Sacramento News Co.....	481	19 60	Newspapers.
July 8.	C. B. Johnson .....	482	75 00	Cataloguing.
July 8.	B. Acheson .....	483	75 00	Cataloguing.
July 8.	Britton & Rey .....	484	10 00	Map of Inyo County.
July 8.	J. W. Shepherd .....	485	10 00	Map of Sacramento County.
July 8.	J. W. Bouton .....	486	7 25	Pt. 17 Costumes, large.
July 8.	Sanitary News Co.....	487	2 00	Subscription to May 2, 1886.
July 8.	A. Flohr .....	488	20 25	Locks and repairing locks.
July 8.	J. T. White & Co. ....	489	45 55	Books.
July 8.	Munn & Co.....	490	3 20	Scientific American.
July 8.	H. Still .....	491	15 00	Art Journal.
July 8.	Sumner Whitney & Co.....	492	49 55	Books.
July 8.	A. L. Bancroft & Co.....	493	143 97	Books.
July 8.	C. Houghton .....	494	150 90	Books.
Aug. 5.	A. L. Bancroft & Co.....	495	237 40	Books.
Aug. 5.	Occidental Publishing Co.....	496	71 75	Books.
Aug. 5.	J. H. Hoffman .....	497	50 16	Books.
Aug. 5.	C. S. Houghton .....	498	72 18	Books.
Aug. 5.	J. T. McNeff .....	499	4 00	San Francisco Post.
Aug. 5.	Sacramento Transfer Co. ....	500	9 50	Cartage.
Aug. 5.	Laura Morton .....	501	75 00	Cataloguing.
Aug. 5.	B. Acheson and M. D. Scaniker.	501	75 00	Cataloguing.
Aug. 5.	Carle & Croly .....	502	10 50	Two boxes for cards.
Aug. 5.	Payot, Upham & Co.....	503	62	No. Acad. Nat. Science.
Aug. 5.	Argonaut .....	504	4 70	One extra copy and sub.
Aug. 5.	North American Review.....	505	6 00	Subscription.
Aug. 5.	Nation, "The" .....	506	1 50	Subscription.
Aug. 5.	James Anglim & Co.....	507	7 00	Consular Reports.
Aug. 5.	J. H. Hickox .....	508	2 00	U. S. Governm't publications.
Aug. 5.	D. Van Nostrand .....	509	4 27	Magazine.
Aug. 5.	M. S. Hamner .....	510	25	Sapolio.
Aug. 5.	J. T. White & Co.....	511	12 00	Book.
Sept. 1.	R. E. Wilhoit .....	512	7 50	Map of San Joaquin County.
	Amount carried forward.....		\$1,294 50	

## CREDITS FOR THIRTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	No. of Voucher.	Amount.	For What Paid.
1885.	Amount brought forward		\$1,294 50	
Sept. 1.	J. J. Stevenson	513	10 00	Map of Los Angeles County.
Sept. 1.	Callaghan & Co.	514	186 35	Books.
Sept. 1.	Occidental Publishing Co.	515	78 00	Books.
Sept. 1.	Locke & Lavenson	516	18 00	Window shades.
Sept. 1.	H. C. Finkler	517	75 00	Scientific American.
Sept. 1.	Laura Morton	518	75 00	Cataloguing.
Sept. 1.	Mollie Scaniker	519	75 00	Cataloguing.
Oct. 23.	Locke & Lavenson	520	2 00	Hanging pictures.
Oct. 23.	Lockwood, Brooks & Co.	521	8 67	Books.
Oct. 23.	Pioneer Box Factory	522	16 00	Fifteen boxes.
Oct. 23.	Carle & Croly	523	218 40	Carpenter work.
Oct. 23.	Carswell & Co.	524	110 05	Books.
Oct. 23.	W. S. Church	525	75 00	Cataloguing.
Oct. 23.	Laura Morton	526	75 00	Cataloguing.
Oct. 23.	Mollie Scaniker	527	75 00	Cataloguing.
Oct. 23.	W. F. Brown	528	100 00	Cleaning Library.
Oct. 23.	George Brauns	529	82 50	Cleaning Library.
Oct. 23.	W. Doan	530	3 90	San Francisco Chronicle.
Oct. 23.	F. F. Freeman	531	15 00	Ex. to S. F. and labor on S. C. R.
Oct. 23.	Sumner Whitney & Co.	532	42 75	Books.
Oct. 23.	A. L. Bancroft & Co.	533	99 25	Books.
Oct. 23.	F. Foster & Co.	534	488 75	Binding.
Nov. 5.	W. S. Duncombe	535	7 00	Books.
Nov. 5.	Thomas Jones	536	58 00	Painting.
Nov. 5.	Krebs & Co.	537	23 85	Window glass.
Nov. 5.	Sacramento News Co.	538	17 10	Newspapers.
Nov. 5.	Sunset Telephone Co.	539	30 90	Rental and messages.
Nov. 5.	Whittier, Fuller & Co.	540	50 00	Frame for portrait of Gov. Booth.
Nov. 5.	F. H. Wing	541	4 25	Rubber stamps.
Nov. 5.	F. L. White	542	3 25	Sacramento Bee.
Nov. 5.	Sacramento Transfer Co.	543	9 50	Cartage.
Nov. 5.	Laura Morton	544	150 00	Cataloguing.
Nov. 5.	Occidental Publishing Co.	545	300 00	Books.
Nov. 27.	F. H. Thomas & Co.	546	1,373 25	Books.
Dec. 7.	Sunset Telephone Co.	547	5 25	In full for switching.
Dec. 7.	C. S. Houghton	548	244 60	Books.
Dec. 7.	F. H. Wing	549	1 50	Rubber stamp and ink pad.
Dec. 7.	E. W. Maslin	550	4 50	Whitney's Geological Survey.
Dec. 7.	Laura Morton	551	150 00	Cataloguing.
Dec. 7.	W. S. Church	552	75 00	Cataloguing Law Library.
Dec. 7.	W. F. Brown	553	25 00	Labor in Library.
Dec. 7.	Thomas Jones	554	71 00	Painting.
Dec. 7.	Huntington, Hopkins & Co.	555	6 00	Banker's shears.
Dec. 7.	F. Foster & Co.	556	234 35	Bookbinding.
Dec. 7.	A. L. Bancroft & Co.	557	383 86	Books.
Dec. 7.	Sumner Whitney & Co.	558	258 50	Books.
Dec. 7.	M. C. Baker	559	18 00	Books.
Dec. 7.	Mrs. George Moore	560	180 00	Books.
Dec. 7.	H. Still	561	5 00	Books.
Dec. 7.	Occidental Publishing Co.	562	6 00	Books.
Dec. 7.	William Doxey	563	106 50	Books.
Dec. 7.	D. Van Nostrand	564	25 79	Books.
Dec. 7.	American Journal of Insanity	565	5 00	Books.
Dec. 7.	Edward Thompson	566	10 00	Books.
Dec. 7.	J. W. Bouton	567	7 25	Pt. 18 Costumes, large.
Dec. 7.	Chicago Legal News	568	50 00	Seventeen vols. C. L. News.
Dec. 7.	W. Smith	569	2 00	Books.
Dec. 7.	North American Review	570	5 00	North American Review.
Dec. 7.	Dewing & Co.	571	70 00	Books.
1886.				
Jan. 5.	A. L. Bancroft & Co.	572	178 31	Books.
Jan. 5.	Sumner Whitney & Co.	573	13 50	Books.
	Amount carried forward		\$7,393 13	



## CREDITS FOR THIRTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	No. of Voucher.	Amount.	For What Paid.
1886.	Amount brought forward.....		\$7,393 13	
Jan. 5.	Sacramento Capital Ice Co. ....	574	23 55	Ice.
Jan. 5.	W. F. Brown.....	575	22 50	Labor.
Jan. 5.	C. Zeitler.....	576	1 50	Four mouse traps.
Jan. 5.	M. Hammer.....	577	50	Sapolio and rat poison.
Jan. 5.	Laura Morton.....	578	150 00	Cataloguing.
Jan. 5.	W. S. Church.....	579	75 00	Cataloguing Law Library.
Jan. 5.	Carle & Croly.....	580	23 75	Carpenter work.
Jan. 5.	Locke & Lavenson.....	581	3 50	One carpet sweeper.
Jan. 5.	C. S. Houghton.....	582	30 00	Books.
Jan. 5.	Mrs. Jane Brady.....	583	20 00	Books.
Jan. 5.	Sunset Telephone Co. ....	584	16 50	Rental and messages.
Jan. 13.	Central Pacific Railroad Co. ....	585	20 55	Freight on books from Wash.
Jan. 12.	D. O. Mills & Co. ....	586	4 00	Checks.
Jan. 27.	Western Union Telegraph Co. ....	587	2 99	Telegrams.
Feb. 10.	R. D. Stephens.....	588	21 05	Postage stamps.
Feb. 16.	D. O. Mills.....	589	2 00	Exchange.
Feb. 16.	A. L. Bancroft & Co. ....	590	127 41	Final settlement to Jan. 1, '86.
Feb. 16.	A. L. Bancroft & Co. ....	591	441 43	Books.
Feb. 16.	Sumner Whitney & Co. ....	592	278 19	Final settlement, Feb. 1, '86.
Feb. 16.	C. S. Houghton.....	593	471 70	Books.
Feb. 16.	W. S. Church.....	594	5 00	Sub. to Cent. L. Jour. for 1886.
Feb. 16.	M. R. Beard.....	596	28 50	Puck, Wasp, and Dublin Fr.
Feb. 16.	Carle & Croly.....	597	16 50	Carpenter work.
Feb. 16.	A. Flohr.....	598	13 50	Locks and repairing locks.
Feb. 16.	F. H. Wing.....	599	1 00	Keystone pad.
Feb. 16.	Thomas Jones.....	600	226 75	Painting.
Feb. 16.	Macmillan & Co. ....	601	3 50	Practitioner for 1886.
Feb. 16.	Lawyers' Cooperative Pub. Co. ....	602	15 00	N. E., Western, and Central Reports.
Feb. 16.	Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson....	603	4 00	Two tin boxes.
Feb. 16.	Chicago Legal News Co. ....	604	2 20	Subscription.
Feb. 16.	Sanitarian.....	605	4 00	Subscription.
Feb. 16.	New Eng. Pub. Co. ....	606	8 00	Subscription Education.
Feb. 16.	W. Wood & Co. ....	607	21 00	Medical Record and Am. Journal Obstetrics.
Feb. 16.	Sanitary Engineer.....	608	4 00	Subscription.
Feb. 16.	Publishers' Weekly.....	609	5 00	Library Journal.
Feb. 16.	Cupples, Upham & Co. ....	610	5 00	Boston Med. and Sur. Jour.
Feb. 16.	American Engineer.....	611	4 00	Subscription.
Feb. 16.	Southern Historical Society.....	612	6 00	Subscription.
Feb. 16.	W. H. Stevenson.....	613	2 50	Central Law Journal.
Feb. 16.	San Francisco Wasp.....	614	5 00	Subscription for 1886.
Feb. 16.	Waldtenfel, A. ....	615	4 00	Catholic World.
Feb. 16.	San Francisco Merchant.....	616	3 00	Subscription.
Feb. 16.	S. F. Journal of Commerce.....	617	4 00	Subscription.
Feb. 16.	S. F. News Letter.....	618	5 00	Subscription.
Feb. 16.	William Doxey.....	619	201 65	Books.
Feb. 16.	W. S. Church.....	620	75 00	Cataloguing.
Feb. 16.	Laura Morton.....	621	150 00	Cataloguing.
Feb. 16.	F. L. White.....	622	3 25	Sacramento Bee.
Feb. 16.	Occidental Publishing Co. ....	623	25 00	Sporting Book.
Feb. 27.	J. S. Jackson.....	624	3 00	Lining water cooler.
Feb. 27.	W. S. Church.....	625	75 00	Cataloguing.
Feb. 27.	Laura Morton.....	626	150 00	Cataloguing.
Feb. 27.	George Brauns.....	627	7 50	Labor.
Feb. 11.	Chas. E. Spencer.....	628	7 80	Record-Union.
Mar. 2.	Thomas Jones.....	629	100 00	Painting.
Mar. 2.	H. Still.....	630	127 80	Books.
Mar. 2.	Publishers' Weekly.....	631	6 40	Subscription.
Mar. 2.	W. F. Brown.....	632	30 00	Labor.
Mar. 2.	J. D. Lynch.....	633	7 00	Los Angeles Herald.
Mar. 2.	Locke & Lavenson.....	634	53 40	Carpets, etc.
Mar. 2.	H. S. Crocker & Co. ....	635	2 90	Paper knives.
Mar. 2.	M. S. Hammer.....	636	35	Sapolio.
	Amount carried forward.....		\$10,551 75	

## CREDITS FOR THIRTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	No. of Voucher.	Amount.	For What Paid.
1886.	Amount brought forward .....		\$10,551 75	
Mar. 2.	J. H. Hickox .....	637	2 00	Monthly Catalogue.
Mar. 2.	F. Foster & Co. ....	638	287 50	Binding.
Mar. 5.	A. L. Bancroft & Co. ....	639	47 25	Books.
Mar. 2.	William Doxey .....	640	97 00	Books.
Mar. 2.	D. O. Mills & Co. ....	641	1 25	Exchange.
Mar. 19.	R. D. Stephens .....	642	17 69	Postage stamps.
Mar. 21.	C. S. Houghton .....	643	60 35	Books.
Mar. 21.	Capital Ice Co. ....	644	7 65	Ice.
Mar. 21.	Science .....	645	5 00	Subscription.
Mar. 21.	F. H. Revell .....	646	4 00	Subscription.
Mar. 21.	McNeff .....	647	6 00	Record-Union.
Mar. 21.	Sacramento Transfer Co. ....	648	11 75	Cartage.
Mar. 21.	H. N. Copp .....	649	3 00	Books.
Mar. 21.	A. L. Bancroft & Co. ....	650	168 73	Books.
Mar. 21.	J. J. Tobin .....	651	10 00	Books.
Mar. 21.	T. Jones .....	652	163 00	Painting.
April 21.	Laura Morton .....	653	150 00	Cataloguing.
April 21.	W. S. Church .....	654	75 00	Cataloguing.
April 30.	Frank C. Jordan .....	655	120 00	Salary as Deputy from April 6 to April 30.
April 30.	C. S. Houghton .....	656	320 00	Books.
May 8.	A. L. Bancroft & Co. ....	657	406 30	Books.
May 8.	Sumner Whitney & Co. ....	658	189 25	Books.
May 8.	F. Foster & Co. ....	659	165 00	Binding Books.
May 8.	H. Still .....	660	10 00	Books.
May 8.	L. P. McCarty .....	661	8 00	Annual Statistician.
May 8.	Dodd, Mead & Co. ....	662	6 35	Books.
May 8.	W. F. Brown .....	663	80 00	Labor.
May 8.	Sacramento Transfer Co. ....	664	7 10	Cartage.
May 8.	Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson .....	665	35	Marking pot.
May 8.	W. Doan .....	666	3 90	San Francisco Chronicle.
May 8.	A. Flohr .....	667	4 00	Hardware.
May 8.	J. W. Bouton .....	668	7 25	Books.
May 8.	San José Daily Mercury .....	669	6 00	One year's subscription.
May 8.	William H. Stevenson .....	670	3 00	Books.
May 8.	William S. Duncombe .....	671	7 00	Books.
May 8.	Carle & Croly .....	672	218 15	Carpenter work.
May 8.	Occidental Publishing Co. ....	673	390 95	Books.
May 8.	I. W. Taber .....	674	35 00	Books.
May 8.	Sunset Telephone Co. ....	675	22 30	Messenger service and rent.
May 8.	Dewey & Co. ....	676	10 00	Pacific Rural Press and M. and S. Press.
May 8.	Union Ice Co. ....	677	7 95	Ice.
May 27.	Laura Morton .....	678	150 00	Cataloguing.
May 27.	W. S. Church .....	679	75 00	Cataloguing.
June 2.	F. C. Jordan .....	680	150 00	Salary as Deputy for May.
June 30.	W. S. Church .....	681	75 00	Cataloguing.
June 30.	F. C. Jordan .....	682	150 00	Salary as Deputy for June.
June 30.	Laura Morton .....	683	150 00	Cataloguing.
	Total .....		\$14,446 77	

## STATEMENT

*Showing the condition of the State Library Fund from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1886.*

Dr.

Cr.

1884.			1885.		
July 1...	To balance forwarded.	\$10,996 35	June 30	By warrants issued, thirty-sixth fiscal year .....	\$6,971 57
1885.					
July 1...	To fees from Secretary of State, thirty-sixth fiscal year .....	11,562 75	1886.		
1886.			June 30.	By warrants issued, thirty-seventh fiscal year .....	14,398 19
June 30.	To fees from Secretary of State, thirty-sev- enth fiscal year .....	12,964 40	July 1..	By balance on hand..	14,153 74
		\$35,523 50			
					\$35,523 50

## STATEMENT

*Showing how the Postage and Expressage Fund from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1886, has been Expended.*

Dr.	Cr.
To appropriation for the thirty-sixth fiscal year.....	1884.
	Aug. 16. By warrant to Wells,
	\$5 45
	Dec. 2. By warrant to T. H.
	Wallis ..... 30 00
	Dec. 4. By warrant to Wells,
	Fargo & Co. .... 12 10
	1885.
	Feb. 17. By warrant to T. H.
	Wallis ..... 61 75
	Feb. 26. By warrant to Sacra-
	mento Transfer Co. .... 15 50
	Apr. 10. By warrant to Wells,
	Fargo & Co. .... 3 75
	May 21. By warrant to Wells,
	Fargo & Co. .... 15 30
	June 17. By warrant to T. H.
	Wallis ..... 41 25
	July 7. By warrant to Wells,
	Fargo & Co. .... 7 00
	Balance unexpended of Fund for thirty-sixth fiscal year .... 7 90
\$200 00	\$200 00
To appropriation for the thirty-seventh fiscal year.....	Aug. 13. By warrant to Wells,
	\$8 50
	Oct. 9. By warrant to T. H.
	Wallis ..... 40 00
	Dec. 3. By warrant to T. H.
	Wallis ..... 12 89
	Dec. 10. By warrant to T. H.
	Wallis ..... 3 54
	Dec. 24. By warrant to T. H.
	Wallis ..... 4 15
	1886.
	Feb. 15. By warrant to T. H.
	Wallis, and Wells,
	Fargo & Co. .... 82 80
	Mch. 5. By warrant to T. H.
	Wallis, and Wells,
	Fargo & Co. .... 31 85
	Apr. 30. By warrant to T. H.
	Wallis ..... 17 70
	Aug. 4. By warrant to Wells,
	Fargo & Co. .... 30 46
	Aug. 4. By warrant to T. H.
	Wallis ..... 5 00
	Balance unexpended of Fund for thirty-seventh fiscal year .... 13 11
\$250 00	\$250 00



STATE OF CALIFORNIA,        }  
       County of Sacramento. } ss.

I, Talbot H. Wallis, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the State Library, do solemnly swear that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of expenditures for the State Library for the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh fiscal years, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1886.

TALBOT H. WALLIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighteenth day of December, 1886.

[SEAL.]

J. J. PAULSELL,  
 Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.

## BOOKS RECEIVED BY EXCHANGE AND DONATION.

Donor.	Title.
Alabama	Supreme Court Reports, Vols. 72, 73, 74, 75, 76. Laws, 1884-1885.
American Bar Association	Reports of the American Bar Association for 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885.
Arizona	Laws, 1885. Resources of Arizona, 1883.
Arkansas	Supreme Court Reports, Vols. 40, 41, 42, 43, 44. Acts, 1885. Products and Resources, 1885.
Bruce, Donald	Diagram of Parliamentary Rules, by Smith, 2 copies.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce	Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, 1885.
Cincinnati Public Library	Bulletin of Books, 1884-1885. Finding List of Books, 1882-84.
Colorado	Supreme Court Reports, Vol. 7. Laws, 1885.
Connecticut	Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1884. Supreme Court Reports, Vols. 51, 52. Public Acts, 1885-1886. Special Acts and Resolutions, 1885-1886.
Dakota	Colonial Records, 1768-1772, Vol. 13. Register and Manual, 1884-1886. Laws, 1885.
Dameron, J. P.	Council Journal, 1885. House Journal, 1885.
Davis, George G.	Spiritism the Origin of All Religions, by J. P. Dameron, 1885.
Delaware	Normal Geometry, by Edward Brooks. Supreme Court Reports (Houston), Vol. 5. Laws, 1885.
Florida	Supreme Court Reports, Vol. 20. Laws, 1874. Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, 1885.
Georgia	Supreme Court Reports, Vols. 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71.
German Society of New York	Annual Report of the German Society of New York, 1885.
Idaho	Laws, 1884-85. Council Journal, 1884-85. House Journal, 1884-85.
Illinois	Supreme Court Reports, Vols. 107, 108, 109, 110. Statutes, 1885. Senate Journal, 1885. House Journal, 1885. Railroad and Warehouse Commission Report, 1883. School Reports, 1881-2.
Indiana	State Board of Health Report, 1882. Supreme Court Reports, Vols. 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Acts, 1881, 1883.
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Maine	Supreme Court Reports, Vols. 76, 77. Acts and Resolves, 1885.
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FIFTH PROGRESS REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE ENGINEER

TO THE  
LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA,  
SESSION OF 1887.

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THE DEPARTMENT AND ITS WORK.  
PUBLICATION OF REPORT AND MAPS.  
THE IRRIGATION QUESTION IN CALIFORNIA.  
AN IRRIGATION LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION.  
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.



SACRAMENTO:  
STATE OFFICE, ..... JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.  
1887.





# REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER, SACRAMENTO, January 3, 1887.

*To the Legislature of the State of California:*

I respectfully report concerning the operations of the State Engineering Department for the two years ending December 31, 1886, and the condition of the work in hand, together with some recommendations upon the subject of the work, as follows:

## THE DEPARTMENT AND ITS WORK.

Attention is asked to the statements made under the above heading in former biennial reports, and especially in that made to the Legislature at its session in 1885, for whatever may be necessary by way of explanation as to the character, scope, origin, and purpose of the departmental work.

The principal work of the State Engineer during the past two years has been the completion of the irrigation investigation and the commencement of publication of the report thereof.

The first volume—"Irrigation Development"—of this report is now published and in the possession of the Secretary of State, as the law directs it should be. The general preface to the whole work and introduction contained in that volume sufficiently explain the character and scope of the report, the manner in which it is being published, and of what it will consist. To these explanations attention is respectfully asked.

The Legislature, at its session in 1885, made provision for the completion of this report, the accompanying maps, and the State maps, by the appropriation of \$10,000 for the fiscal years 1885-86 and 1886-87, ending with June, 1887, and also made provision for the publication of these works.

It was desired and intended by the State Engineer to have the publication of the second volume, at least, complete by the present time, but the terms of the appropriation (it being in the general appropriation bill) made only half of the money appropriated for completing the investigation available for use during the season of 1885, the other half being available only after June, 1886; so that it has not been until the past two months or six weeks that the field work of the investigation, upon which the second volume of the report is based, has been completed. Indeed, there are even yet some data to come in.

Thus it occurs that the publication is not as far along as might be expected. Had the appropriation for completion of the investigation been all available for the work in the proper season during 1885, the second volume of the report would now be printed and bound.

Another cause of vexatious delay has been the occurrence of the extra session of the Legislature during the present year. The subject of irrigation being its specialty, it was necessary for the State Engineer to be in his

office within call of committees and members during the best part of two months at the very time of year when he should have been away through the State upon the pressing work of the investigation.

There will, however, be no considerable increase of expense in completing the work because of these circumstances, but it will be impossible to have the publication completed during the two years for which the appropriation was made.

The field work of the two seasons has been devoted to an endeavor to bring the statistics and accounts of irrigation through the principal counties where it is advancing so very rapidly—as in Fresno, Tulare, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino—up to date, and in the revision of the irrigation mapping data, so as to make it measurably full and complete for those regions.

The office work has been in the line of utilizing these materials in developing the report and maps, and in prosecuting work on the general state map.

The office work is, of course, largely added to by the work of publication. After a report is virtually completed, as far as it can be in manuscript, its revision on proofs is a great labor. Especially is this the case in a work not in the line of the ordinary work of the printing house. The State Engineer's report is a special work in the State printing house, being a scientific work, and published for sale, and cannot be pushed through like ordinary matter, or run out without repeated revisions by those in the office familiar with the subject and its matter.

During the two years the department has published two volumes of about 600 pages each—one "Irrigation Development," and one "Physical Data and Statistics of California," and one volume of about 400 pages of "Data Concerning County Boundaries."

The first volume mentioned is part of the final report on irrigation, for whose publication special provision was made, as recited under the next heading. The second volume is in the nature of a collection of statistics relative to the general subject of the departmental work, and is being added to from time to time, as data is secured and arranged. The third volume contains a part of the data necessary for a report on county boundaries, which is being prepared.

#### PUBLICATION OF THE IRRIGATION REPORT AND MAPS.

The Legislature of 1885 embodied in the General Appropriation Act for the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth fiscal years an item of \$20,000 "for the publication of the reports and maps of the irrigation and drainage surveys." This "amount to be expended under the joint direction of the Governor, Superintendent of Public Printing, and the State Engineer."

There was also passed a concurrent resolution to the effect "that an edition, not to exceed three thousand copies of the final report of the State Engineer on the Problems of Irrigation, as outlined in the report of progress made to this Legislature, for the years 1883-4, together with the maps and diagrams accompanying the same, be printed and published under the joint direction of the Governor, the Superintendent of State Printing, and the State Engineer, and in good, substantial, and salable style as by them to be determined."

In accordance with this authorization, the work of publication has gone forward. The Board, as above constituted, and with the Governor as Chairman, have held meetings, and from time to time authorized certain expenditures to be made and work to be done; the minutes of the pro-

ceedings and accounts being kept by the Superintendent of State Printing, who has acted as Secretary.

At its last meeting, held December 30, 1886, the State Engineer was instructed to embody in his report to the Legislature a report of the progress made in the publication work, and a statement of its present condition. In accordance with which instruction, I report as follows:

Three thousand two hundred copies of the first volume of the report have been printed in long primer type, law measure pages, on 65-pound book paper of excellent quality, of which number, fifteen hundred copies have been substantially and neatly bound in cloth and boards, and the remaining seventeen hundred copies have been set aside to await demand for binding. As the work was ordered to be printed for sale, the extra two hundred copies were struck off for the use of members of the Legislature.

The cost of this printing, binding, etc., was about \$4,000—the bound volumes costing between \$2 and \$2 25 each.

After a very thorough examination into the matter of map lithographing—as to the processes, costs, etc.—it was determined to have all of the irrigation maps published by the photo-lithographic process, as being decidedly the cheapest and most expeditious. But to do this it became necessary to make very careful, clean, and complete tracings, on vellum, of the original maps. The work of making these tracings was a legitimate part of the publication work, seeing that it was necessary for the process adopted, and took the place of work of the lithographer by other processes, and hence it has been paid for out of the publication fund.

The general topographical and irrigation map of the San Joaquin Valley, comprising four large sheets, has been thus prepared, and is in the hands of the lithographer, as also five larger sheets, exhibiting the details of irrigation through the same region. These are all to be colored, in illustration of the extent, character, and other features of irrigation from the several canals.

Contracts have been awarded to the Schmidt Label and Lithographing Company in San Francisco for the lithographing of these maps, and also that of twelve plates of illustrations of certain features of the report.

Other sheets of the sets of maps reported, to the Legislature of 1885, as comprising those to be published, are at this time in course of preparation for the photo-lithographic process.

The work could not be put in the hands of the lithographers at an earlier date, because, as explained in another part of this report, the field work was not completed until within the past two months, and, as remarked above, the copy for the photo-lithographic process must be complete at the beginning of the work. It cannot be materially altered, or added to, after the original photograph of it is made for transferring on to the stone.

A careful revision of the estimates of the cost of publishing the work complete, in the light of the experience now had, brings the total amount to about \$23,000 to \$25,000, of which \$20,000 have already been appropriated.

It takes fully four months to put a work such as the first volume of the report now printed through the press, even when the manuscript is in well revised condition. To push it any faster is to put it out full of errors.

The matter of the six hundred and nine large pages of Irrigation Development was read in proof at least six times by the regular proof-reader in the printing house, and more than as many times more by the author. This makes three thousand six hundred pages of critical reading and checking by authorities in one hundred working days of four months, or



thirty-six pages per day, which is all that it is possible to do. Such a work cannot be gotten out hastily.

The second volume will be full of tabulated statistical matter concerning irrigation, water-supply, and lands in California. This class of matter more than any other requires repeated and careful revision in course of publication, and hence it will take at least four and possibly five months to complete its printing.

The printing of the two additional volumes can be completed at the end of the year, and the maps can all be gotten out by July, 1888, if proper provision is made therefor as hereafter suggested.

The volume published has met with a most flattering reception at the hands of the press of the State, and of a number of competent critics, extracts from whose opinions are herewith transmitted. Inquiries for the report come to this office almost daily, and it is meeting with fair sale. The Secretary of State should be authorized to place these reports and maps in the bookstores, for sale on commission, where they can be seen and examined by the public before ordering. The present method of keeping them in the State Capitol, only, is much against the interests of the public and the State.

#### WATER-RIGHTS AND IRRIGATION IN CALIFORNIA.

The views of the State Engineer concerning the leading points of what is known as the Irrigation Question in California have been so often communicated to the Legislature that it may seem superfluous to reiterate them here; nevertheless, I briefly rewrite and group them in as short space and clear form as possible, in the hope of having them more generally understood than, perhaps, has been their fate in the past.

The ownership of waters and water-courses is the starting point of systemization in all water-right and irrigation systems.

In all countries where waters are necessary for use out of the natural channels—as in irrigation—the streams are, by the fundamental principles of law, public property, and are administered as such.

In England water was not required for general use and consumption out of the streams—as in irrigation,—and there grew up from decisions of Courts a law in which owners of stream banks had a right of property in the streams, and held the waters.

This law, originating in England, has been adopted unknowingly in countries which have derived their legal systems from that mother country.

It is an outgrowth of exceptional physical conditions and a peculiar social organization, is contrary to laws of nature, and, especially, is not in accord with fundamental principles of our social and political structure.

It is a most unfit basis upon which to found a water-rights and irrigation system, and having proven a public detriment, even in the country where it originated, it is still less suited to the conditions of the climate of California, or the necessities of her people.

But the Supreme Court of the State has said, by the opinions of four out of seven of its Justices, that this English riparian law is law in this State; and, consequently, however much the fact is to be regretted; however much any one may differ in opinion from the Court, the decision will stand until the Court itself reverses it.

There is nothing which the Legislature can do to make streams wholly public property, except to condemn and pay for them, if the Court persistently declares that they are virtually private property.

It is to be hoped that the Court will, at least, modify its decision in this



matter, but until that is done, in my judgment, it were useless to simply declare by statute that the streams are public and the waters subject to appropriation.

Such declaration cannot make them so, and if, indeed, as has been alleged, it is intended as a mere "expression of opinion by a coördinate branch of government, put forth to influence the Court in coming to that view of the case," it is to be remembered that if anything outside of a simple conviction as to what is the law, had influence with the Justices, it would seem from the leading opinion that it was the conviction that the waters should not be open to appropriation, and the fear of disastrous public consequences following upon the announcement or sanction of such law.

Now, it does not follow that if we should not have the English riparian law, we must or should have the custom of appropriation. The one is not the legitimate alternative of the other.

Public ownership of water-courses, and availability of waters for diversion and use, is the alternative for that private ownership of streams which at the English common law constitutes the foundation of "riparian rights;" but water-courses may be public property, and their water available for public use, and still not be open to "appropriation."

As a matter of fact, there is not in any well developed irrigation country, except in some other of the states and territories of the United States, and in the wilder regions of some of the states of Mexico, any such custom or law as that of "appropriation," as we have it in California.

Our appropriation law is the outgrowth of a wild-country custom, which was adopted here as a matter of necessity in very early times, when there could be no systemization of such matters. Just as in the same times the customs of "squatting" upon unoccupied lands and "taking up" mining claims were right, and recognized as legitimate, because the only possible methods of acquiring these holdings, so the custom of "appropriating" water was expedient, and, for the time being, a right and proper one to be recognized by the Courts and the laws, as it soon afterwards was.

But now we have long since passed through that stage of industrial, social, and political development which gave birth to and legitimized this custom. We might as well say that it is necessary to adhere to the early customs with respect to land acquirement—have no other law than that of taking and holding—as to say that *appropriation* is the only water-right system we can have based upon public ownership of streams and availability of waters for diversion.

In the report of the State Engineer to the Legislature, in January, 1880, this point was referred to as follows:

"Thus far the policy of the State has been to leave the distribution of waters from the streams to the claimants thereof, and the settlement of disputes between the claimants to the Courts. The General Government might just as well throw open the public domain to appropriation, not have any Land Office, and not require any proof of claims, except when disputed in the Courts by some rival claimant. It must be perfectly apparent that under such a land policy there would be no basis of credit in lands. The country would be peopled with squatters, and there would be no defined rights, and no protection of those existing; neither would there be any limitation upon extent of appropriation by those who might have the means to obtain large holdings. It is just this policy which the State has pursued towards the irrigation interests—a *free-to-all* rule, which brings trouble to all."

This paragraph was reproduced, with additional and explanatory matter, in the report of 1881, and the same views have been reiterated since in various other official papers.

Briefly stated, the natural streams in this State should not be under the control of the bank owners, as the common law rule makes them. But the Supreme Court has said that this riparian right does exist, and it is not for the State Engineer, at least, to say to the contrary.

The waters of streams should be distinctly public property, and available for use out of the streams, except where greater public necessity requires them to be left in the channels; but the present water right system of "appropriation" should not be the law in this State, and, above all, should not be perpetuated in a constitutional provision.

There should and must be some administrative control of water-courses in California, as there is in every other highly civilized country, and the water-right system should be interwoven with such system of control. This is especially the case in France, Italy, and Spain, the typical irrigation countries; in a less perfected degree, but still distinctly so, it is the case in Mexico; while the English Australian colonies are just perfecting their water-right and irrigation systems upon the same foundation.

This course does not imply the construction of state works of irrigation, or the maintenance of a large state department of surveillance or direction. Of state works there need be none at all, and the control or direction of the affairs of streams should be as far as possible localized according to natural hydrographic districts.

Attention is respectfully asked to former progress reports, from 1880 to 1885, and to two memoranda on the irrigation question submitted to the legislature at its last extra session, for further elaboration of these points and others on the subject. It is believed that very much information and many practical suggestions and recommendations will be found in these papers.

Attention is also asked to the water-course and irrigation laws, etc., of France, Italy, and Spain, as described in the first volume of my final report now in the hands of the Secretary of State. It is believed that in these a practical guide is afforded for our following in framing a water-course and irrigation code here. The objects to be attained here are the same. Human nature is in no material degree different here from there. The principles of action must be the same here as there. The details may and should be quite different, but the general course cannot vary much, for the necessary outcome is conservation of streams and waters; and to accomplish this they must be protected and their use regulated.

Our political organization and the social temper of our people is such that monarchical methods of regulation and control should not, of course, be here resorted to. But, nevertheless, the object of State control here must be the same as in European countries, and the necessity for it is equally great. I know of no reason why we may expect that streams and their waters, and the public interest therein, should be better protected by the people at large, the riparian proprietors, or the water diverters, without the intervention of any law or public administration in republican California, than they would be without regulative law and administration in monarchical Spain or republican France.

In my judgment there is absolutely no basis for a general settlement of the irrigation question in California except this one of control of water-courses and diversions, by administrative authority. Could we have had such a basis for our system of water-rights, the cry had never gone out

that the irrigation movement was a scheme of water grabbers. There would not have been the bugbear "monopoly," if the mistake had not been made of regarding "irrigation" and "appropriation" as indissoluble companions.

Had there have been a proper water-rights system in the statutory law of the state—one with safeguards to the public interests and with provision for equitable treatment of all interests—it is possible, at least, judging from the tone of the prevailing opinion in the Supreme Court decision in *Lux vs. Haggin*, that the minds of the Justices would have been insensibly prepared to have very materially departed from the English riparian rights rule, when they came to declare the common law on this point for California.

And now, for the future, when the consummation to be wished for is the modification or abrogation of that decision, it is the part of wisdom to prepare a safe and proper statutory system, in order that the public and Court will know that a removal of "the riparian right safeguard" against "water grabbing" is not a total abandonment of the water-courses to self constituted guardians in the form of water companies and "appropriators."

In my judgment, there was no general attempt or intention (whatever may have been the desire of a few persons on some individual streams) of water monopolization concealed in the "irrigation movement," so called, which was made in the past year. And the fear of "gigantic schemes" and "general monopolies," was not well founded; but the cry was the legitimate outcome of an attempt to perpetuate "appropriation" as the foundation of the water-rights and irrigation system in the State, and to deny riparian proprietors all rights or privileges as such.

People have so long made free with water-courses in California that it is hard for them to realize that the waters are not open to the first comer in all irrigation countries and that there is any good reason why they should not be so here. And the doctrine of riparian rights as advanced here is so radically wrong and obnoxious that it has seemed impossible for such people to admit that a riparian proprietor should have any rights or privileges on the streams at all.

The waters of streams are not open to "appropriation" in any irrigation country, as I have said before.

Neither are they virtually owned by the riparian proprietors in any irrigation country.

Yet waters in great volumes are diverted and used on lands not bordering on the streams, and riparian proprietors have some special privileges in every irrigation country of Europe and in every country deriving its laws from those of European states.

This subject of water-rights and irrigation is one of vast importance, involving far reaching principles and a multitude of detail. It can not be settled hastily, and never will be settled at all without a very material modification of local customs and opinions on both sides of the past controversy, and a modification also of preconceived ideas on other points which have not yet generally come to the front.

It is one thing to arrive at a proper solution of these questions, and another thing, equally important, to have such solution accepted by the people and let alone long enough to prove itself. There would be very great danger in adopting just the right system, completely, at first. It is quite probable that it would not be acceptable in all parts of the State. Important interests in some quarters would fancy that their established rights were to be invaded, or that some wrong or injury would ultimately result to them.



This might result in a temporary overthrow of the system, and delay of the good result for another decade. The people of the State should, as far as possible, be brought to realize the true condition of affairs with respect to our water-courses and dry lands, and the condition to which the State will come in the absence of proper administration of the one and irrigation of the other.

With these views, I have the following recommendation to make:

#### AN IRRIGATION AND WATER-RIGHTS COMMISSION.

There should be created an Irrigation and Water-rights Legislative or Code Commission, to be composed of at least five members, to hold office for two years from the date of their appointment, which should be about the first of July, 1887.

The members of this Commission should be citizens of high repute and attainments, and not directly interested in irrigation, or water-rights, or any rights or business directly dependent on or in conflict therewith.

These Commissioners should be selected from localities well distributed throughout the State, with a fair representation from quarters where the chief questions to be considered are of special importance.

They should be well paid for their services, and be allowed their actual expenses while traveling on duty.

It should be made the duty of the Commission:

*First*—To inquire into the subjects of water-courses, water-rights, and irrigation throughout the State.

*Second*—To frame a complete code of laws with respect to the subjects of their inquiry.

*Third*—To report fully the results of their inquiries, and recommend a code or course of legislation on the subject to the Governor for transmission to the Legislature at its following session (1889).

*Fourth*—To attend upon the Legislature at its session for the purpose of explaining the subject and their propositions, and facilitating the passage of the needed laws.

*Fifth*—To report to the Governor at the close of their term the results of their labors in the inquiry and before the Legislature, together with recommendations for the future, unless otherwise ordered by the Legislature to which their report is referred.

In the performance of this duty the Commission should be required:

*a*—To thoroughly familiarize themselves with the data now collected and in the State Engineer's office.

*b*—To examine the field throughout the State, in the light of this data.

*c*—To take and record testimony, receive statements, and hear arguments and explanations from persons locally interested in the subject of their labors.

*d*—And for this purpose to hold open meetings in the chief town of each irrigation county, and elsewhere if necessary and expedient.

*e*—To collect or cause to be collected such additional data with respect to the facts of irrigation, water-supply, storage, water-courses, dry lands, etc., as may be necessary or expedient for their purposes.

*f*—To examine and study the existing laws and decisions which bear on the subject in California.

*g*—To study the laws and systems of administration of water-courses and irrigation, of other countries and states.

*h*—To mold a system for California, conformable to our general theory

and form of government, but to effect the ends generally found necessary in irrigation countries.

*i*—To point out how private rights in natural water-courses, such as may be recognized and insisted upon by our Supreme Courts, may be most readily set aside or extinguished for the benefit of irrigation, by process of law.

*j*—To make public the results of their proceedings and deliberations, from time to time, by reports of progress to the Governor, and thus enlighten the public on the subject, as the work goes on.

The Commission should have a Secretary to serve as reporter and recorder of the board and keep its accounts, and its office should be in the State Capitol building, where there is now collected, in the office of the State Engineer and in the State Library, a vast fund of data and number of works and authorities for its information.

The State Engineer should be designated as the engineer to the Commission, should be required to present and explain to it all that he has effected and collected in his investigation, should furnish such abstracts of data as might be called for by the Commission, should accompany the Commissioners in their examination of the field and inquiries throughout the State—taking the maps and data necessary to facilitate their inquiries and understanding of the subject—and should collect such additional data as the Commission might require and call for.

In this way, and, in my judgment, through the working of such a Commission, only, will the people of California be brought fully to understand and appreciate the peculiarities of the questions raised by the development of irrigation in new countries, and be prepared to accept a system of laws such as it makes necessary, and only upon the basis of such work, and a general understanding thereof, will a Legislature be enabled fully to consider and enact equitable and comprehensive laws on the subject in the short term of a sixty days' session.

This matter has been a troublous subject at every session of the Legislature since 1870. It had been before the Legislature at many sessions before that time. And in one form or another it has taken more time than any other one subject at each session since 1876.

The Legislature of 1878, recognizing the necessity for systematic inquiry into it, created the office of State Engineer, and, amongst several other things, provided for the irrigation investigation which is now drawing to a close. The data acquired and the work done, under the law of 1878, can never be of full benefit to the State, except it be brought before a special commission, with authority, ability, and time to utilize it and present its results to a Legislature, in the form of a thoroughly digested system of laws relative to water-courses, water-rights, and irrigation.

Troubles and conflicts similar to those which are present here and others relating to water-courses, water-rights, and irrigation, which have not yet come to the front in California, have grown into great magnitude in other irrigation countries. Italy was the scene of the apparent irrepressible conflict for centuries, but the several codes of Sardinia, the special irrigation laws of Lombardy, and the present general code for all Italy—all the work of commissions which labored over the problems—settled them and put upon a firm basis for all time the irrigations in the fair valley of the Po.

Spain has been more troubled than any other country over this question, and it was not until as late as 1866 that an outcome was had in a general water law or code, which was the result of the labors of a commission for eight years, and this, remodeled in 1879, is generally recognized as a



blessing to the country and admitted by other countries to be the most complete and clearest water-law in existence.

France has had several commissions in existence within the past six or eight years, relative to this very matter, and an announcement was recently made that the government would soon bring before the legislative assemblies, a code of water-laws based upon the work of these commissions.

In Australia, at this very time, there is a special Water-supply and Irrigation Legislative Commission at work in each of the three principal British Colonies. That in Victoria, appointed by the Governor, under an Act of the Colonial Parliament, in December, 1884, is composed of sixteen members, and is charged "to inquire into the question of water-supply, and into other matters relating thereto." The subject of special inquiry by this commission is irrigation; for exactly the same state of affairs has come about, only in a less degree, in Victoria, that we have in California, and the purpose is to frame a system of water and irrigation laws under which the questions may be settled and the country be allowed to prosper. To this end, a committee of this commission visited America in 1875, and traveled through California, Colorado, Texas, Arizona, and other regions where irrigation is practiced, collecting data, and studying the political, social, and legal phases of the problem as here presented. The home work of this commission was based upon data collected by the engineers of the public works and water-supply department of the colonial government. It has made several progress reports, and during the past few months the Government has brought before Parliament a very comprehensive bill for a law, which we may regard as a veritable water-rights and irrigation code, as the results of the commission's work.

The commission in New South Wales, consisting of nine members, was appointed by the Governor in May, 1884, "to make a diligent and full inquiry into the best method of conserving the rainfall and of searching for and developing the underground reservoirs supposed to exist in the interior of the colony, and also into the practicability, by a general system of water conservation and distribution, of averting the disastrous consequences of the periodical droughts to which the colony is from time to time subject." This commission also has made several progress reports, and has submitted to the Government the draft of a general water and irrigation law which has been before Parliament within the past few months. There is in New South Wales, also, a ministry or department of public works and of water-supply, and the commission had as a basis of its labors the results of investigations made by the department engineers, similar to those committed to the State Engineer in California.

In South Australia there is a Royal Water Supply Commission of seven members, created within the past year, and charged with duties analogous to those put upon the like bodies in the sister colonies above named.

It is a singular and significant fact that at this very time in the newer advancing irrigation countries of the world, the very questions are in course of treatment by special code commissions, and under discussion by legislative bodies, that are so prominently before the public in California. Can this State afford to be any less thorough in its treatment of them than are the British Australian colonies, than France, or than Italy and Spain have been?

For years in the past, and for session after session, the time of members of Legislature has been largely taken up in endeavoring to perform (under the unfavorable circumstances of limitation as to time, absence of practical familiarity with the field, and inability to travel over the country and

observe and hear all phases of the questions), those duties which should be performed by a commission of inquiry, and nothing has been effected, of a permanent character, looking to the establishment of irrigation on a firm legal basis, or to the conservation of the streams of the State.

For the want of proper legal guidance and public administration, private individuals, associations, and corporations, inspired by a genuine and praiseworthy enterprise, are constantly investing their money, labor, and talents in taking out waters and developing the fruitfulness of lands by irrigation, in a manner and in cases which lead first to litigation and strife.

Intent on seeking some relief or advantage, these struggles have been brought before legislative members and committees for the hearing of long statements and arguments from those directly interested on opposing sides. Is it not time that this useless contention should stop? Should not the Legislature, asserting a due dignity, relegate the whole matter to a commission, with time and means to fully consider it, and to present it at a following session in a manner free from the bias and bitterness of personal interest or alleged private motives?

A great trouble, in this connection, is the assertion of some interested parties that the whole question is really very simple, and can be easily and speedily settled. As a matter of fact, the irrigation question is not simple; it cannot be allowed to go without legislation, neither can it be settled by the enactment of a few brief measures laying down general principles. We have only to study the subject in the light of experience abroad to thoroughly appreciate this. The riparian rights and water rights conflicts, on which attention of late has been centered, are not themselves easy of adjustment, and they are but a part, the initial part only, of the whole irrigation subject.

The irrigation question is a great social problem, to be met in the fullest way, and receive the most careful treatment which California can give any subject. It is not in this state a mere quarrel between two influential contending cliques of enterprising men, as, unfortunately, it has been made to appear; but it is the same here as elsewhere in similar climates—a question of public moment, of the first importance, and which will not remain in quiet until deliberately and fully dealt with. In other countries, in order to secure such treatment, the subject has been relegated to special commissions. It would appear, from experience thus far, that, sooner or later, this action will be taken here, and it becomes my duty to say that the sooner it is done the better for the people and for the state. Matters in this connection are becoming complicated and more difficult to deal with every year. Interests which now may be easily dealt with, and whose representatives would now welcome needed legislation, will, if allowed to go on under the force of present circumstances, in a short time be found bitterly opposing such legislation as the public good will clearly demand. And, thus, the subject will be put off again until such time as public indignation and overwhelming sentiment shall force steps to be taken, too long delayed, and almost then of no avail. This is precisely the history of this question in some other countries, and we have no reason or right to expect a different outcome here if the subject is longer temporized with. Furthermore, we have every reason to fear a rapid development of the worst conditions.

The reference of this subject to a commission is not a temporizing or delaying movement. Experience with it in this very State should show the necessity for the action. It should have been done four years ago. It certainly should have been done two years ago. And now there is every

reason conjoined which points to the necessity for and wisdom of the reference.

#### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

As already explained, the work of completely publishing and placing the results of the irrigating investigation of the State Engineering Department before the people will take another year. It will, therefore, for this purpose alone, be necessary to make provision for the maintenance of the office for that period of time. But no further appropriation is asked for the completion of the irrigation investigation.

The State Engineering Department ought to be put upon a permanent footing, and made to serve in the practical systemization of irrigation, reclamation, and channel improvement matters throughout the State, in the continued annual collection and publication of physical statistics and mapping data, and regularly to do the engineering work at the various asylums, prisons, and other public institutions, as has been done in an irregular way in the past.

The collection of materials and data in this office, which, from their great volume and mere local value in the greater number of cases, can never be published, is in the aggregate exceedingly valuable as a basis for engineering surveys, physical examinations, and constructive plannings.

It should be systematized for reference, and made public to all engineers, surveyors, and others interested in lands, improvements, water-courses, and other cognate subjects. It is even now utilized to a considerable extent, and to retain it in unindexed and unmanageable form, or as it is now, so that no one other than a person familiar with the work in the past can control, refer to, and utilize it to advantage, is a waste of good material and knowledge valuable to the public.

I most heartily recommend that a special commission to consider the whole subject-matter of water rights, irrigation, etc., be appointed, as already spoken of in detail, and will leave detail recommendations concerning the State Engineering Department to the judgment of such commission.

I recommend that an appropriation of \$3,600 be made for the maintenance of the State Engineering office, including the pay of one assistant and necessary office expenses, for the additional time requisite for completing the publishing work, and that \$5,000 additional, for the completion of the publication work, be added to the appropriation already made for that purpose. And that proper authorization be made for putting the published works before the public to advantage.

Very respectfully submitted.

WM. HAM. HALL,  
State Engineer.



## SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER, }  
SACRAMENTO, December —, 1886. }

Amount and classification of expenditures in the State Engineer's Department from January 1, 1885, to July 1, 1885, on account of irrigation investigation.

Balance of appropriation for the thirty-sixth fiscal year, January 1, 1885 ..... \$4,908 63

*Expenditures.*

Salaries and services .....	\$3,950 00
Stationery .....	58 42
Traveling expenses .....	673 40
Office expenses .....	77 90
Expressage .....	38 10
Forage .....	109 00
Balance in State Treasury .....	1 78
	<u>\$4,908 63</u>

SACRAMENTO, December 31, 1886.

WM. HAM. HALL, *State Engineer*:

SIR: I submit the above as a correct statement of amount and classification of expenditures of the State Engineer Department for the term above mentioned, on account of irrigation investigation.

Very respectfully,

DUNCAN BEAUMONT, Secretary.

Amount and classification of expenditures of the State Engineer's Department, from July 1, 1885, to January 1, 1887, for the completion of the State maps, making a correct outline map of each county, revision of the legal description of county boundaries, report, etc.

Amount of appropriation for the thirty-seventh fiscal year..... \$5,000 00

*Expenditures.*

Salaries and services .....	\$3,934 00
Stationery .....	24 52
Traveling expenses .....	760 03
Office expenses .....	139 82
Expressage .....	36 88
Maps .....	104 75
	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

Amount of appropriation for the thirty-eighth fiscal year..... \$5,000 00

*Expenditures.*

Salaries and services .....	\$2,685 00
Stationery .....	24 30
Traveling expenses .....	1,164 90
Office expenses .....	76 60
Expressage .....	8 10
Copies of records .....	69 00
Balance in State Treasury .....	972 10
	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

SACRAMENTO, December 31, 1886.

WM. HAM. HALL, *State Engineer*:

SIR: I submit the above as a correct statement of amount and classification of expenditures of the State Engineer Department for the term above mentioned, for the completion of the State maps, making a correct outline map of each county, revision of the legal description of county boundaries, report, etc.

Very respectfully,

DUNCAN BEAUMONT, Secretary.





BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES  
OF THE  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
FOR  
1885-1886.

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COMMISSIONERS.

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R. H. BUCKINGHAM, Sacramento, President.  
A. B. DIBBLE, Grass Valley, Secretary.  
T. J. SHERWOOD, Marysville.



SACRAMENTO, CAL.  
STATE OFFICE.....JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.  
1886.



# REPORT.

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*To his Excellency* GEORGE STONEMAN, *Governor of California :*

The Commissioners of Fisheries for the State of California, appointed under an Act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to provide for the restoration and preservation of fish in the waters of the State," approved April 2, 1870, respectfully submit their ninth biennial report:

The Commissioners refer with much pleasure to the fact, that since their last biennial report, public interest has greatly increased, in regard to the fish industry of this commonwealth, and favorable to the adoption of measures and means for increased propagation, and more ample protection of the fish of the State. In nearly all of the States and Territories, their Legislatures have recognized the great importance of fish culture and protection, by the enactment of protective laws and liberal appropriations. Opposition to "Fish Commissions" has been disarmed, and increased energy on part of Commission and State has been demanded. Our citizens call for a larger supply of choice cheap and healthy fish food. This universal demand should be answered in fostering laws and generous appropriations.

Your Commissioners are pleased to report, that during the last two years— notwithstanding the heavy drain made upon our waters, by hordes of alien fishermen, using criminal methods, and for foreign deportation—the catch of most of the food fishes has been measurably satisfactory. During these, and a part of the preceding two years, it has been the aim of this Commission, to the extent of the power and means allowed it, to stay all vandal waste, and to drive from our waters all classes of fishermen, except those who respect our laws, the present interests of our citizens, and the future prosperity of our fast growing commonwealth.

The "patrol work" inaugurated by the present Commission (expensive as it has been and must be), was forced upon it by reason of the decrease of salmon and other species of fish, and as a means of protection and restoration.

## SALMON.

It is a matter of serious regret that our choicest and most valued fish, the Quinnat salmon, is annually decreasing, and the supply for exportation and home consumption is diminishing. Unless salmon that now home in our waters are protected and fostered as a nucleus for increase, our rivers will become as barren of this most desired fish as is the Connecticut and other eastern rivers. The causes of impoverishment are various, and are well known. In our last biennial report we alluded to them at length, and expressed the opinion that the decrease would annually continue until at least some of the causes were removed, and until the efforts of the Commission, by its patrol work for protection and hatchery work for restoration, could be realized; and that restoration by means of replanting could not be appreciable sooner than four or more years after



the release of young salmon into our watercourses. The present Commission was informed that four millions of young salmon were released in the year 1881, from the United States salmon station on the McCloud, into the headwaters of the Sacramento River. If such was the fact, although five years have elapsed, that plant has not yet made a showing.

The salmon Spring run of the year 1885 was probably fifty per cent less than the early run of 1884. The Fall run—owing in part to the low stage of water—showed a falling off of about thirty per cent over that of the preceding year. During the present year the decrease has been marked and steady. The pack of 1885 diminished fully fifty per cent from that of the year 1884, and has decreased during the present year.

The Spring season of 1886 opened favorable for a good run. The river was high in December, and held well up into January. Notwithstanding promising conditions, but few fish were taken in December and January. February presented a slightly increased run over that of the same month in the preceding year. March and April presented the same result. The run up to the latter part of April seemed to be confined to the Sacramento River below Rio Vista. In latter part of April catches were reported from mouth to Sacramento City. In May the takes were notably small. June (always regarded as a favorable month for a good run), opened with a small increase, which lasted but a few days. During the last of this month few fish were taken, and the fishermen, in disappointment, housed their nets. The run below Rio Vista was quite good during the month of August, and during the close season, "between the thirtieth day of August and the first day of October," the run above Sacramento City, in the upper waters of the river and its tributaries, was the best of the year.

Our Commission will this year release from the State Salmon Hatchery at Hat Creek into Pit River—the main tributary of the Sacramento—about 1,200,000 young salmon, and in the year 1887 over 5,000,000.

Having reference to the run of former years, and to salmon eggs obtained for propagation, and also Rainbow Trout eggs, we present the following table:

#### LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Our Commission, on the seventeenth day of March, 1884, received from Mr. Atkins, Deputy United States Fish Commissioner, shipped from Brockport, Maine, a box containing 30,000 eggs of this species. The eggs reached the State Trout Hatchery at Shebley's Station in good condition, and were hatched with a loss of only seven and one half per cent. They were mainly distributed in the following lakes:

Bigler.....	15,000
Donner.....	5,000
Webber.....	5,000

Some small plants were made by former Commissioners. The fish increased and thrived. Many large ones have been captured during the last and the present year. The Commissioners hope to be able during the coming year to make generous plants of this much valued fish in other favorable localities.

#### SHAD.

The Pacific Coast is amply stocked with this species of fish. The increase in California has been marvelous. Millions are annually hatched in the overflows or tule lakes. The supply equals, if it does not exceed, the demand. Whilst as an edible fish it may not rival its eastern relations,

in number and size it is victor. In the East a six-pounder is a very large specimen; here we take them that avoirdupois eight to ten pounds. It is estimated that more than a million of good sized shad have been taken from the waters of California during the present year.

We note here, for careful consideration, the fact that the yearly actual value of shad to the State is many times greater than all of the money that has been expended by the State "for the restoration and preservation of fish."

#### CARP.

Carp culture since May, 1877, at which time three hundred and forty-five were brought over from Germany to the United States, has been extensively and successfully prosecuted in nearly all the States of the American Union and in Her Majesty's Dominions. The progeny of the three hundred and forty-five has run into billions, and the increase continues. Carp has generally been received with great favor, and has in that respect more than equaled the demand for catfish. Carp were planted in California by favor of the United States Commission, December 19, 1879. Here they found congenial homes and favorable water, diet, and climatic conditions, and the family has become as large, if not larger, than that of any species of fresh water fish.

In 1872, on private account, eight carp of a choice variety were brought into this State from Hamburg, Germany. Their increase was prolific and widely distributed. Up to 1884 there was a strong desire among farmers and landholders to procure carp for stocking natural and artificial ponds and sloughs. Calls were covered with ample supplies, and private preserves, ponds, sloughs, swamps, still and sluggish waters, all over the State were filled with them. Since 1884 but few calls have been received. The supply is enormous—market value at times one and one half cents per pound.

#### CATFISH.

The seventy-four catfish imported from the Raritan River in 1874, have increased and multiplied and the increase distributed, until now, we believe there is no county in the State, from Del Norte to San Diego, that has not been supplied with a greater or less number of these fish. They are regularly sold in all the markets at the same prices as other abundant fish. They are admirably adapted to the sloughs and warm waters of the great valleys, and in them have so multiplied as to furnish a large supply of food. The aggregate value of this fish annually sold in the markets of San Francisco and Sacramento more than equals the appropriation annually made by the State for fish culture. Catfish are coming more into favor with citizens as food, and by a large class of consumers are preferred to the carp. The planting of these fish was regretted by many and approved by more. They have thriven wonderfully and need no protection. They cannot be exterminated.

#### STURGEON.

In our last biennial report we stated with regret that the catch of the year 1883, of this, one of the best and cheapest food fishes, had fallen short fully fifty per cent below the takes of the previous two or three years, and we attributed the cause to the indiscriminate and criminal slaughter made by Chinamen and other fishermen. Our river patrol has often raided the vandals and measurably stopped their murderous work, and we are permitted now to report, that during the last and present year, the increase

of sturgeon has been satisfactory, and great numbers of very large size have been taken, and that indications point to a heavy increase in the year 1887. The sturgeon is not only a cheap, but it is also a favored food with all classes of our citizens, and is well advertised in "bills of fare" as the "steak of sole."

#### PERCH.

The Sacramento perch is regarded by many who claim to be good judges, as the best flavored and most palatable fish found in the inland waters of California. The following excerpt, from page 405 of Section I, *Natural History of Useful Aquatic Animals*, published under the auspices of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, relating to this delicious fish, does injustice to it and to its epicurean friends:

This species is known only by the name of "perch." \* \* \* It has been thus far found only in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and tributaries. It is abundant in the lower parts of these rivers, large numbers being shipped to the market in San Francisco. It is there bought and consumed mainly by the Chinese, who value it highly, paying for it more than any other fish which they consume. Although it is an excellent pan-fish, very similar to the black bass, we have never seen any of them bought by Americans.

In our last report we complained of the scarcity of this species of fish, and attributed it in part to the covering of its spawn by sediment and to the drain upon the supply by Chinese and other fishermen, and we recommended the enactment of a law "to protect them from seine fishing for at least two years;" albeit there has been during the last two years a steady and gratifying increase in the catch of perch. During most of the time, and especially during the months of August, September, and October, our markets have been well supplied. The perch obtained from Tulare Lakes have sized well, and have been of most excellent quality. In 1885, Mr. Flockman caught and sold from Big Lake, in Yolo County, over thirty thousand pounds. Washington, Fisherman, and other small lakes are well stocked and have yielded a good harvest.

#### DACE.

But few of this species are now caught in the lower Sacramento River. This no doubt is owing in part to the fact that for several years past the waters of the river has been heavily charged with slickens or debris. This fish seeks clear water, and higher up the streams where the water is pure, they are caught in large numbers. The dace is a native of our rivers and waters. They are similar in shape to the pike, but different in color, being of a yellowish brown on the back and a dingy white on the sides and belly.

#### PIKE.

This fish has increased to a considerable extent in most of the waters of the State. During the last two years the increase has been about forty per cent, and promises to continue. They ascend the rivers higher than most other kinds of river fish and thus escape the fishermen's nets and snares. The run commences with the channel pike in the month of December, and with the bar or school pike in the month of March.

#### CHUBS.

The chub, a strictly inland water fish, was captured in great numbers until a few years ago, when they began to decrease so rapidly that it was



feared they would become extinct in the rivers. Within the last three years, however, there has been a marked increase, so much so, that they are to be found at most any time of the year in our interior markets. Our mountain lakes still hold them in great abundance, notwithstanding the fact that in some of the lakes (notably Webber), tons of dead ones have been beached, either destroyed by disease or by poisons. The chub is an excellent fresh water fish, the flavor is almost equal to that of the Sacramento River perch. The chief objection to it is that it is quite bony, yet the meat peels well. The river catch this year has been heavy and an ample future supply is assured.

#### TRUCKEE TROUT.

Two kinds of trout are found in the streams of the Truckee basin. The silver trout is the finest of the trout variety in California. They are beautifully marked, clipper built, gamy, and often pull the scales at twenty-five pounds. This most excellent food and sportive fish is taken in large numbers in Bigler, Donner, Webber, Independence, and other mountain lakes. Appreciating the value of this species of trout, our Commission has during its office-holding secured several hundred thousand silver trout eggs, which have been hatched at the Shebley station, and fairly distributed in the lakes and streams of the State.

The other kind is commonly known as the black trout. It is the opinion of many experienced fishermen that it should be classed as a land-locked salmon. They grow to a large size, often weighing from ten to fifteen pounds. They are excellent spawners and breeders. Large numbers come to our markets from the State of Nevada.

Our friends east of our State line are unwilling to lose their traffic in this kind of fish, and have barricaded their passage into California by placing impassable dams across the Truckee River. Whilst regretting the lack of good will and comity so manifested, our citizens are pleased to pay their neighbors royal prices in the way of tribute for this excellent table fish.

#### RAINBOW TROUT.

In the United States Commissioners Report, Section I, History of Aquatic Animals, page 475, mention is made of the Rainbow Trout as follows:

This species is generally known as the "brook trout," "mountain trout," "speckled trout," "golden trout," and other evanescent names are also sometimes applied to it. It does not reach a weight of more than five or six pounds, so far as we know, and most of them are fingerlings from four inches to a foot in length, etc."

In California the name "rainbow trout" (sometimes called the McCloud) is applied to what is regarded to be a distinct trout family, coarse-scaled and distinctively marked. Mr. Rosevelt—a most careful observer—says that "the distinction between the McCloud River and the mountain trout are quite apparent to the eye," and "there are some differences in their habits;" that the mountain trout does not grow to more than one half the size of the McCloud River trout, and that when cooked there is a marked superiority in favor of the mountain trout. Certain it is that but one kind of trout has been found in the ponds of the United States Fish Commission on the McCloud.

Rainbow trout are taken in great numbers in nearly all of the tributaries of the Sacramento River. They seek spawning grounds high up on



their favored streams, and in near proximity to the natural and impassable falls found near the headwaters of most mountain streams.

Other varieties, called "mountain trout," "brook trout," "speckled trout," etc., are found above these falls. The rainbow is neither a gamey nor a choice food fish. Entering, however, into family relations with other varieties, the hybrid is an improved get.

#### HARD-SHELL CLAMS.

These are found, not in large quantities however, in the Bay of San Francisco. A great many that are sold in the City of San Francisco are taken from the shoal waters in the neighborhood of Tomales. The catch amounts to about 100 boxes per day. They sell readily for \$1 per gallon. There are also several other kinds sold in small quantities of which no account is kept. The average amount of hard-shell clams consumed annually is 27,604 gallons.

#### SOFT-SHELL CLAMS.

During the last few years soft-shell clams have been taken in great quantities. The spawn is supposed to have been brought to this coast with the eastern oyster. They have covered the flats surrounding San Francisco Bay. The number taken by bushels cannot be obtained, as they are marketed in San Francisco by the box, each box holding about two gallons of solid meat. Two hundred and fifty boxes or 500 gallons are consumed daily, making the annual consumption 156,500 gallons.

#### SEA TURTLE.

There has been quite a trade during the past two years in this most valuable shell fish. The markets have been well supplied by coast fishermen of San Diego and Santa Barbara Counties.

#### TERRAPIN

Are taken in all of the inland lakes and rivers of central California. They are in good demand at all times and in consequence of consumption, show a slight decrease from former years.

#### HALIBUT.

This fine fish has increased to such a degree that they are found on sale at all times, in the markets. They are taken along the entire coast, from San Diego to the Oregon line.

#### FLOUNDERS

Are caught in great numbers in all the bays of the State. There has been no perceptible decrease in this species of fish.

#### TURBOT.

There never have been any large catches made in the waters of this State of this species of flounders. More, however, have been taken within the last few years than formerly. A small increase is clearly noticeable in the market supply.

## SOLES

Have been taken in considerable quantities within the last few years, showing a healthy gain.

## SALT WATER FISH.

The Commission has not been able to obtain an accurate account of the quantity of fish of all kinds taken below San Francisco, owing to the fact that fishermen in that section often act in the capacity of marketmen. A large amount of fish is consumed in the City of Los Angeles—not less than 400,000 pounds annually. It is estimated, by fishermen competent to judge, that the consumption in San Diego County annually is 150,000 pounds. These estimates do not include the thousands of pounds annually caught by fishing parties below the Bay of San Francisco. All together, from estimates and data obtained, 4,337,991 pounds have been taken during the present year—a decrease of twenty-five per cent from the catch of the year preceding.

Below is given the amount of salt water fish, received by wholesale dealers, during the fiscal year commencing August 1, 1885, and ending July 31, 1886. It includes rock cod, codfish, barretta, shad, barracuda, sea bass, tomcod, flounders, soles, smelt, halibut, turbot, pompino, king fish, herring, white bait, sardines, and sea trout:

A. Pardini, Clay Street Market, San Francisco, 714,100 pounds.

A. Sylvester, Clay Street Market, San Francisco, 281,765 pounds.

S. Paladina, Clay Street Market, San Francisco, 573,100 pounds.

J. Tavalara, New Market, San Francisco, 117,520 pounds.

Joseph Catania, New Market, San Francisco, 737,600 pounds.

E. Antoni, wholesale dealer, San Francisco, 361,400 pounds.

J. H. Kessing, Clay Street Market, San Francisco, 274,420 pounds.

Sold in Chinese markets, of all kinds, about 300,700 pounds.

The following tabulated statement will serve to show the quantities of each species and the season of the year when most numerous:

SALT WATER FISH RECEIVED BY G. CAMILLONE, WHOLESALE FISH DEALER, CALIFORNIA STREET MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO, DURING THE LAST FISCAL YEAR, COMMENCING AUGUST 1, 1885, AND ENDING JULY 31, 1886.

*August, 1885.*

Rock and codfish .....	13,310 pounds.	
Shad .....	240 pounds.	
Barracuda and bass .....	11,320 pounds.	
Tomcod .....	920 pounds.	
Flounder and sole .....	72,960 pounds.	
Smelt .....	12,400 pounds.	
Halibut .....	9,300 pounds.	
Turbot .....	1,100 pounds.	
Pampino .....	940 pounds.	
Barretta .....	1,100 pounds.	
Kingfish .....	2,140 pounds.	
		125,730 pounds.

*September, 1885.*

Rock and codfish .....	1,940 pounds.	
Shad .....	40 pounds.	
Barracuda .....	1,600 pounds.	
Sea bass .....	16,100 pounds.	
Tomcod and smelt .....	10,100 pounds.	
Halibut .....	400 pounds.	
Flounder and sole .....	6,000 pounds.	
Turbot .....	600 pounds.	
Pampino .....	740 pounds.	
Barretta .....	12,100 pounds.	
Kingfish .....	18,100 pounds.	
Shad, small .....	6,700 pounds.	
		74,420 pounds.

*October, 1885.*

Rock and codfish .....	16,300 pounds.	
Shad .....	200 pounds.	
Smelt .....	1,100 pounds.	
Barracuda .....	900 pounds.	
Tomcod and king .....	2,900 pounds.	
Herring .....	100 pounds.	
Bass .....	14,000 pounds.	
		35,500 pounds.

*November, 1885.*

Rock and cod .....	1,400 pounds.	
Shad .....	2,000 pounds.	
Smelt .....	2,000 pounds.	
Barracuda .....	9,000 pounds.	
Tomcod and king .....	1,900 pounds.	
Herring .....	9,000 pounds.	
Barretta .....	6,700 pounds.	
Flounder and sole .....	9,600 pounds.	
		40,600 pounds.

*December, 1885.*

Rock and codfish .....	600 pounds.	
Shad .....	12,000 pounds.	
Smelt .....	900 pounds.	
Barracuda .....	800 pounds.	
Flounder and sole .....	14,000 pounds.	
Herring .....	24,000 pounds.	
Bass .....	100 pounds.	
Tomcod .....	1,000 pounds.	
Kingfish .....	600 pounds.	
		54,000 pounds.

*January, 1886.*

Rock, codfish, and perch .....	1,243 pounds.	
Flounder and sole .....	390 pounds.	
Tomcod, kingfish, and smelt .....	460 pounds.	
Herring .....	2,490 pounds.	
		4,583 pounds.
Rock, codfish, and perch .....	3,490 pounds.	
Barracuda and halibut .....	960 pounds.	
Flounder and sole .....	790 pounds.	
Tomcod, smelt, and kingfish .....	1,160 pounds.	
		6,400 pounds.

Rockfish and perch .....	1,340 pounds.	
Herring .....	21,160 pounds.	
Flounder and sole .....	690 pounds.	
Halibut and barracuda .....	370 pounds.	
		23,560 pounds.
Rockfish, flounder, and cod .....	690 pounds.	
Herring .....	27,670 pounds.	
Barracuda .....	340 pounds.	
		28,700 pounds.

Rockfish and perch .....	4,670 pounds.	
Flounder and sole .....	3,460 pounds.	
Tomcod and smelt .....	1,390 pounds.	
Halibut .....	970 pounds.	
Herring .....	1,800 pounds.	
		28,490 pounds.

Rock, codfish, and perch .....	2,496 pounds.	
Flounder and sole .....	346 pounds.	
Herring .....	39,490 pounds.	
Tomcod and smelt .....	290 pounds.	
		42,622 pounds.

*February, 1886.*

Rock, codfish, and perch .....	9,496 pounds.	
Barracuda .....	490 pounds.	
Flounder and sole .....	12,560 pounds.	
Tomcod .....	3,720 pounds.	
Smelt .....	9,200 pounds.	
Herring .....	84,300 pounds.	
Turbot .....	320 pounds.	
Pampino .....	90 pounds.	
Prawns .....	140 pounds.	
Halibut .....	320 pounds.	
		120,636 pounds.

*March, 1886.*

<i>March, 1889.</i>	
Herring	3,420 pounds.
Rock, codfish, and perch	11,630 pounds.
Barracuda	760 pounds.
Flounder and sole	19,620 pounds.
Tomcod	49,340 pounds.
Smelt	11,360 pounds.
Halibut	1,390 pounds.
Turbot	960 pounds.
Pampino	1,390 pounds.
Prawns	40 pounds.
Kingfish	2,340 pounds.
Barretta	1,190 pounds.
Shad	12,920 pounds.
	<hr/> 116,340 pounds.

*April, 1886.*

<i>April, 1880.</i>	
Rock and codfish.....	24,670 pounds.
Shad.....	19,390 pounds.
Barracuda.....	340 pounds.
Tomcod.....	3,140 pounds.
Flounder and sole.....	22,390 pounds.
Smelt.....	20,190 pounds.
Halibut.....	290 pounds.
Turbot.....	90 pounds.
Pampino.....	40 pounds.
Kingfish.....	2,940 pounds.
93,480 pounds.	

*May, 1886.*

<i>May, 1886.</i>	
Rock and codfish .....	17,340 pounds.
Shad .....	9,600 pounds.
Barracuda .....	4,390 pounds.
Tomcod .....	6,400 pounds.
Flounder and sole .....	29,400 pounds.
Smelt .....	9,360 pounds.
Halibut .....	1,490 pounds.
Turbot .....	790 pounds.
Pampino .....	390 pounds.
Kingfish .....	1,340 pounds.
Sea bass .....	940 pounds.

*June, 1886.*

<i>June, 1886.</i>	
Rock and codfish .....	2,950 pounds.
Shad .....	360 pounds.
Barracuda .....	290 pounds.
Tomcod .....	970 pounds.
Flounder and sole .....	9,340 pounds.
Smelts .....	390 pounds.
Halibut .....	190 pounds.
Turbot .....	790 pounds.
Pampino .....	85 pounds.
Barretta .....	1,190 pounds.
Kingfish .....	2,340 pounds.
Smelt .....	420 pounds.
Sea bass .....	10,000 pounds.
	<hr/>
	29,315 pounds.

*July, 1886.*

<i>July, 1880.</i>	
Rock and codfish .....	12,420 pounds.
Shad .....	140 pounds.
Barracuda .....	90 pounds.
Tomcod .....	310 pounds.
Flounder and sole .....	6,160 pounds.
Sea bass .....	32,490 pounds.
Smelt .....	960 pounds.
Halibut .....	690 pounds.
Pampino .....	60 pounds.
Barretta .....	12,740 pounds.
Kingfish .....	1,410 pounds.
Shad (small) .....	2,140 pounds.
	<hr/>
	71,610 pounds.

## NETS AND SEINES.

During the year 1886 over three thousand men were engaged in salmon fishing. They used from fifty to sixty seines, and over nine hundred gill



nets. Greeks and Italians being a large class of the fishermen, use all kinds of nets and seines, and take most of the herring, smelt, flounder, tomcod, rock cod, sardines, barracuda, and sea bass. Chinese fishermen catch most of the shrimp, sturgeon, crabs, and clams.

#### CHINESE SPOILIATIONS.

We learn from the reports of the United States Treasury Department that our export trade with China for the year ending June 30, 1885, amounted to \$6,396,506. Evidently our importations are greatly in excess, probably as three is to one, over our exports. Be this as it may, California exportations bring no returns, except such trifling amounts as may be paid to shippers and carriers. The export trade from San Francisco is largely in the shape of dried and salted fish, and dried shrimps and shrimp shells. These are taken from our waters by Chinese using criminal methods, and in violation of our laws and as free of cost to them as if they were "to [our] the manor born." These shipments of *our* unmaturred fish in China are annually worth over \$3,000,000. Where comes in our compensation?

Deputy Fish Commissioner W. C. Jones, in letter of March 16, 1886, referring to the destruction of small fish by Chinamen, says: "I have seen on many occasions a vessel laden with shrimps and small fish all from one camp, the vessel carrying one hundred and twenty-five tons. I have visited some forty camps during the last two and a half years, and have heard of the location of many others on San Pablo and San Francisco Bays. To give you a better idea, I have arrested as high as five junks at a time, and in each of them would be at least one ton of small fish and shrimps in each junk every six hours or every tide. I made an effort last Fall to get something like an estimate of the number of Chinese engaged in the fish traffic—not including those directly engaged in San Francisco, but merely those catching fish and preparing them for shipment—and there are between fifteen hundred and two thousand. Five to six are required to manage one junk and attend to the drying beds. Their nets are made stationary and it requires about one hour to haul them and dump the catch in the boat; that leaves them about five hours to assort, spread them out, and take care of those sufficiently dried. On one occasion, last Summer, the boss Chinaman told me that the shrimp and fish in a junk was worth about twenty dollars when prepared for market. By the facts above stated, you can see that the matter has been underestimated."

In letter to one of our Representatives in Congress, dated March 9, 1886, our Commission, in hopes of obtaining Congressional relief, presented this grievance and stated that "the people of California most earnestly demand that a law shall be passed at the present session of Congress that will, in effect, prohibit the exportation of shrimp and young fish by Chinese to China. If such a law be passed our citizens will have (and they are entitled to have) the food of the waters for themselves, and a most destructive vandal occupation will cease. The oft-repeated and serious complaint that fish food is becoming scarce in California furnishes a powerful reason why the Chinese exhaustion should cease, and the cause of the complaint be removed."

The Commission received words of encouragement but nothing more. The Commission will use its police power to remedy the evil, and to enforce obedience to our fish laws.

## PATROL AND PROTECTION.

The present Commissioners on coming into office were alarmed at the excessive decrease in the salmon take and at the small catch of some other varieties of fish. Ascertaining that the diminution was largely owing to violation of the fish laws of the State, by Chinese and others, the Commissioners determined to employ upon bays and rivers a strong and active patrol police. We were compelled to do this, or to permit the laws of the State to be violated and our waters and citizens robbed. The Commissioners also believed it to be a vain work to stock waters for the mere gain of vandals and foreign exportation. The patrol system was inaugurated in the Fall of 1883, and up to the present time has done much excellent work. Chief W. C. Jones in one of his reports favorably says of it, "The best evidence I have to offer in the interest of the good accomplished by the river patrol, is the small amount of violations now being committed of the existing fish laws. It is a well known fact that prior to the establishment of an efficient patrol on the rivers and bays, fishermen carried on their unlawful business without restraint."

As to the necessity and efficiency of the patrol, no better or more convincing statement is required than to refer to the number of arrests and convictions that have resulted from the first day of August, 1883, to October 1, 1884.

That branch of the police service under Chief Jones, arrested, and in nearly all cases, convicted, one hundred and seventy-five criminal offenders. From these, fines in the sum of \$2,000 were collected, and under the law, mostly distributed to informers and District Attorneys. In 1885-86, over six hundred were arrested and about four hundred and fifty convicted. During the present year, between April seventh and September eighteenth, Chief J. H. Harten arrested seventy. Many were convicted, fined, or in default of payment, jailed. Whilst these law violations and wrongs have been known to all, their magnitude has been realized by but few. The expense of this service, although it has been heavy, is a trifle in comparison with the beneficial results secured. The work should be kept up and strengthened.

## MAINTAINING THE LAWS.

Having reference to public sentiment in favor of maintaining the laws, our Commission adopt, as applicable to our State, the views of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New York, contained in report for the years 1883-1884, page 12:

Allusion has been made to the decided change in public sentiment in regard to the work of the Fishery Commissioners. It is beginning to dawn upon the minds of a great many, hitherto opponents, that every citizen has a direct pecuniary interest in the matter of fish culture and protection. The stronger and more widespread it becomes, the sooner the aims and objects of the Commission will be realized. If the people can be educated up to the standard of believing what, to every reflecting, intelligent mind is a self-evident proposition, namely: that every citizen has an indisputable right to share in the fish products of this State, and that those who infringe the protective laws are defrauding them of a portion, or, perhaps, the whole, of their rightful dividend, antagonism to legislative appropriation would speedily cease, and in its stead there would be a strong popular demand for the providing of all the money needed to perfect the operations already begun. They should be taught to regard the individual who kills an edible fish out of season or by illicit means, at any time as a public enemy. Why not? Either act is unlawful; hence, the man who perpetrates it is a violator of law, and as clearly entitled to punishment as an offender of any other class.

## STEAM LAUNCH.

An Act of the Legislature to authorize the Board of Fish Commissioners to construct a steam launch to aid in carrying out the purpose of said Board, passed in March, 1885. The sum of \$4,000 was appropriated. In April, 1885, a contract was entered into with John W. Rock, Esq., of Sacramento, an experienced boat builder, for the construction of the steamer at the cost of \$4,000. The plans and specifications called for a boat forty-six feet long, twelve feet breadth of beam, and six feet depth of hold, with a boiler of the best American iron, six feet long, five feet in diameter, with return flues. The engine a ten by ten cylinder, propeller shaft three and one half inches in diameter, with a forty-six inch propeller. The boat was completed on the twentieth day of August, 1885, and immediately put into patrol service. The necessity for the craft was considered and passed upon by the Legislature, and the State is now the owner. The "Governor Stoneman" is staunch and swift (having made twenty miles in an hour and ten minutes) and has already done and will hereafter do most excellent protective and patrol work.

## SHEBLEY HATCHERY.

This hatchery was established in May, 1883. During that year there were hatched and distributed over 95,000 trout. In the year 1884 about 250,000. In the year 1885 about 150,000. During this year, up to the present time, over 100,000. The output for 1887 should not be less than 300,000. The trout distribution from Chabot for the two years preceding 1883 amounted to only 87,000. The maintenance cost of the hatchery at Chabot (condemned in 1883) was \$250 per month; cost of the Shebley, \$100 per month.

## STATE SALMON HATCHERY.

In March, 1885, the Legislature passed a bill, authorizing the Board of Fish Commissioners to erect and maintain a State Salmon Hatchery, and appropriating therefor the sum of \$10,000. Before entering upon the work of construction a majority of the Board personally examined the Little Sacramento River, McCloud, Pit, and Hat Creek, all tributaries of Sacramento River. On the twentieth day of April the Board selected a site, and secured ample domain and necessary water, timber, and other privileges. The station is upon Hat Creek, about two and one half miles above its junction with Pit River. The site is a most excellent and desirable one, for the following reasons: an assured supply of salmon spawn; abundance of pure, cold water; absolute security from freshets; convenient reservoir sites; excellence of seining grounds; abundance of timber; ample grades for water discharge; good public roads, etc.

The selection was also made from another and most important inducement. Pit River is only about one half a mile from the hatchery, and the spawn of both Hat Creek and Pit River (a noted salmon stream) can be readily handled and hatched in it. Work upon the building commenced in May last. Fred. White, Esq., of Sacramento, a skillful mechanic and builder, drafted the plan and superintended the construction. The building is 100 feet long, and 46 feet wide; framed and strongly tied; inclosed with planed rustic; well roofed, painted, and underpinned. The inside furnishing consists of four large water tanks, and eight tiers of boxes or flumes, set on proper grade, and made to receive seventy propagating baskets to the tier. Two more tiers can be added, when required. Two storage ponds, convenient to the hatchery, have been constructed—one,



40x40 feet; the other, 8x60 feet. The young samlets will be held in these reservoirs, until acquired size and strength will enable them to defend themselves against larger fish and common enemies. 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 young fry can be hatched annually. At the present writing we have in the hatchery about 1,200,000 that will be released in December.

The expense of running the United States Salmon Hatchery at McCloud, covering a period of five years preceding January, 1883, was \$53,000—(see Bulletin of the United States Fish Commissioners, page 202). The maintenance of the California State Salmon Hatchery should not exceed \$3,000 per annum. The State is now the owner of a large, commodious, well furnished hatchery, and will not hereafter be called upon to pay questionable bills, aggregating thousands of dollars, for the hatching and release of salmon.

#### CANNERIES.

On account of the small run, and decreased take of salmon, more than one half of the canneries that were operated in 1883-4 were closed in 1885 and 1886. The number of cases packed in 1885 was 90,000, as against 120,000 for 1883, and 200,000 for 1882. In 1882, nineteen canneries were in successful operation, whilst in 1885, only five or six were running.

The closing of ten or twelve packing establishments was not only a serious loss to proprietors, but also to the large force of men employed by them; several thousands thereby lost remunerative employment.

The prospect for the pack of 1887 is not encouraging. Most of the canneries will remain closed, and one third or more of the boats will be unused. The pack on the Columbia River also shows a heavy shortage, as appears from the following statement taken from an Oregon financial and trade report: "The legal limit of the canning season on the Columbia River closed last Saturday night, but the canneries have not made up their reports. In a general way, the pack in that river is estimated at from 400,000 to 450,000 cases. Possibly the actual returns will not vary much from 425,000 cases, which means a shortage of 100,000 cases, as compared with last year." The salmon season on the Columbia River runs from April first to August first.

#### DAMS AND FISH LADDERS.

Many complaints have been made to the Commissioners from all portions of the State, that owners of dams have neglected to comply with the law requiring the construction of fishways, so as to permit the free passage of fish. Many of the old dams now obstructing the rivers, were originally built to divert water for mining purposes. The mining use having ceased, the parties who erected long since abandoned them. Other parties have come into possession and now use them for irrigation, but disavow ownership and deny any obligation to furnish them with fish ladders. Others are owned by persons who still claim them, but who are not residents of the county in which they are situated, and others are owned by unknown parties. Such surrounding conditions render it difficult and expensive to serve the necessary papers, and to obtain the desired relief. Other dams are upon rivers close to natural falls, and the distance between is too limited to be of any serious injury. In such a case both or neither should be furnished with fishways. The owners of dams upon whom we have served notices have generally either put in fish ladders or promised so to do.



## LAWS RECOMMENDED.

The close season for salmon should be enlarged. It is now "between the thirtieth day of August and the first day of October." It should be from the first day of August to the first day of October.

A law should be passed prohibiting the use of what is called the "Chinese shrimp or bag net." This net does more damage to the fish interest of the State than all other nets and traps combined.

A law should be passed prohibiting the use of Chinese sturgeon lines at any time, and making the penalty severe for its violation.

The Commission earnestly recommends legislative remedial action to prevent the destruction of fish by seals and sea lions.

And further recommend the repealing of the shad close season law.

And further recommend that the penalties for the violations of fish laws be made uniform, and that fines collected be allotted as follows: one half to the informer, one quarter to the prosecuting District Attorney of the county in which the action is tried, one quarter to the State Board of Fish Commissioners, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Board.

## APPROPRIATION AND EXPENSES.

The sum of \$5,000 per year has heretofore been appropriated "for the restoration and preservation of the fish of the State." This sum was devoted by former Commissioners mostly in the securing and hatching of fish eggs, and in the distribution of young fish.

Extensively, as heretofore, the work of preservation and restoration has been kept up by the present Board. Since the coming in of the present Commission its work has been necessarily enlarged, and its expenses greatly increased. In August, 1883, a system of police patrol of the rivers and bays was established, and has been annually kept up, and should be continued. In March, 1885, a steam launch became an arm of the police service. The maintenance of the patrol, including the operative expenses of the steamer, has greatly increased the expenditures of the Commission, and the draft thereby occasioned upon the \$5,000 fund leaves but little of it for other important uses.

The efficient and successful management of the State Salmon Hatchery, since its construction in 1885, has devolved upon the Commission. We estimate that the cost of operating it will be about \$3,000 a year. This figure, in comparison with the annual expenditure of the United States Commission, of \$10,000 per year on the McCloud, we think is reasonable. In order to cover the cost of propagation and replenishment, the police service and steamer, two extensive hatcheries (a salmon and trout), the meetings of the Board, official work, traveling and incidental expenses, the sum of \$10,000 a year is required, and should be appropriated.

## SEALS AND SEA LIONS.

These aquatic animals are a serious detriment to the fish interests of the State. They sit at the entrance of the Golden Gate as royal toll gatherers, and take the lion's share of the schools of the finny tribe, as they pass from the broad Pacific into the Bay of San Francisco, preparatory to an ascent of our rivers. In the opinion of the Commission, they are great destroyers of the salmon. They appear to be more numerous at Seal Rock, and around the entrance of San Francisco Bay, than in former years, owing, no doubt, to the fact that the fishermen have driven them with their nets

from Suisun and San Pablo Bays. They not only guard the entrance of San Francisco Bay, but are found at the entrance of Monterey, Bolenas, Point Arena, Tomales, and Shoalwater Bays. This and former Commissions, and the public press, have repeatedly invoked legislative action to prevent the immense destruction of fish constantly going on and increasing by these worthless animals. It is highly important to our citizens to have the food of which they are so deprived, and in their behalf remedial legislation is again urgently demanded.

#### THE SACRAMENTO RIVER.

The Sacramento, the largest river in the State, runs from north to south through the counties of Modoc, Lassen, Shasta, Tehama, Butte, Colusa, Sutter, Yolo, Sacramento, and Solano, a distance of nearly five hundred miles. It has its origin from the springs and melting snows of the mountains, and, as it drains an immense area during protracted and heavy rains, it overflows its banks and floods a large area of lowlands along the lower part of its course. The river is a pure, clear stream above the mouth of the Feather, but below that point it is heavily charged with detritus from the mining districts, the streams flowing from which are tributary to the Feather. The water in the mountains is cold, while in the lower reaches during the Summer months it gets quite warm, reaching at times a temperature of eighty degrees.

#### COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURE OF THE RIVER.

Below is given the temperature of the water in the Sacramento River at Sacramento, taken at 4 o'clock P. M. daily, by Thomas Evans, day watchman of the Central Pacific Railroad, for the Fish Commission, from September 15, 1885, to September 15, 1886:

September 15, 1885.....	72 degrees.	October 17, 1885.....	62 degrees.
September 16, 1885.....	72 degrees.	October 18, 1885.....	63 degrees.
September 17, 1885.....	71 degrees.	October 19, 1885.....	63 degrees.
September 18, 1885.....	71 degrees.	October 20, 1885.....	62 degrees.
September 19, 1885.....	71 degrees.	October 21, 1885.....	61 degrees.
September 20, 1885.....	72 degrees.	October 22, 1885.....	61 degrees.
September 21, 1885.....	73 degrees.	October 23, 1885.....	61 degrees.
September 22, 1885.....	73 degrees.	October 24, 1885.....	61 degrees.
September 23, 1885.....	71 degrees.	October 25, 1885.....	61 degrees.
September 24, 1885.....	70 degrees.	October 26, 1885.....	61 degrees.
September 25, 1885.....	70 degrees.	October 27, 1885.....	61 degrees.
September 26, 1885.....	69 degrees.	October 28, 1885.....	61 degrees.
September 27, 1885.....	69 degrees.	October 29, 1885.....	61 degrees.
September 28, 1885.....	69 degrees.	October 30, 1885.....	61 degrees.
September 29, 1885.....	68 degrees.	October 31, 1885.....	61 degrees.
September 30, 1885.....	68 degrees.	November 1, 1885.....	60 degrees.
October 1, 1885.....	68 degrees.	November 2, 1885.....	59 degrees.
October 2, 1885.....	69 degrees.	November 3, 1885.....	58 degrees.
October 3, 1885.....	70 degrees.	November 4, 1885.....	56 degrees.
October 4, 1885.....	70 degrees.	November 5, 1885.....	55 degrees.
October 5, 1885.....	70 degrees.	November 6, 1885.....	54 degrees.
October 6, 1885.....	68 degrees.	November 7, 1885.....	54 degrees.
October 7, 1885.....	67 degrees.	November 8, 1885.....	56 degrees.
October 8, 1885.....	67 degrees.	November 9, 1885.....	54 degrees.
October 9, 1885.....	66 degrees.	November 10, 1885.....	53 degrees.
October 10, 1885.....	66 degrees.	November 11, 1885.....	52 degrees.
October 11, 1885.....	66 degrees.	November 12, 1885.....	52 degrees.
October 12, 1885.....	64 degrees.	November 13, 1885.....	51 degrees.
October 13, 1885.....	64 degrees.	November 14, 1885.....	51 degrees.
October 14, 1885.....	63 degrees.	November 15, 1885.....	51 degrees.
October 15, 1885.....	63 degrees.	November 16, 1885.....	51 degrees.
October 16, 1885.....	63 degrees.	November 17, 1885.....	52 degrees.

November 18, 1885	51 degrees.	February 2, 1886	48 degrees.
November 19, 1885	51 degrees.	February 3, 1886	49 degrees.
November 20, 1885	50 degrees.	February 4, 1886	50 degrees.
November 21, 1885	50 degrees.	February 5, 1886	50 degrees.
November 22, 1885	49 degrees.	February 6, 1886	50 degrees.
November 23, 1885	49 degrees.	February 7, 1886	50 degrees.
November 24, 1885	48 degrees.	February 8, 1886	50 degrees.
November 25, 1885	48 degrees.	February 9, 1886	51 degrees.
November 26, 1885	48 degrees.	February 10, 1886	51 degrees.
November 27, 1885	49 degrees.	February 11, 1886	52 degrees.
November 28, 1885	49 degrees.	February 12, 1886	53 degrees.
November 29, 1885	49 degrees.	February 13, 1886	51 degrees.
November 30, 1885	50 degrees.	February 14, 1886	51 degrees.
December 1, 1885	48 degrees.	February 15, 1886	50 degrees.
December 2, 1885	48 degrees.	February 16, 1886	50 degrees.
December 3, 1885	48 degrees.	February 17, 1886	50 degrees.
December 4, 1885	48 degrees.	February 18, 1886	51 degrees.
December 5, 1885	48 degrees.	February 19, 1886	51 degrees.
December 6, 1885	46 degrees.	February 20, 1886	51 degrees.
December 7, 1885	46 degrees.	February 21, 1886	52 degrees.
December 8, 1885	46 degrees.	February 22, 1886	51 degrees.
December 9, 1885	46 degrees.	February 23, 1886	51 degrees.
December 10, 1885	46 degrees.	February 24, 1886	53 degrees.
December 11, 1885	46 degrees.	February 25, 1886	53 degrees.
December 12, 1885	46 degrees.	February 26, 1886	51 degrees.
December 13, 1885	46 degrees.	February 27, 1886	50 degrees.
December 14, 1885	46 degrees.	February 28, 1886	50 degrees.
December 15, 1885	46 degrees.	March 1, 1886	49 degrees.
December 16, 1885	46 degrees.	March 2, 1886	48 degrees.
December 17, 1885	46 degrees.	March 3, 1886	48 degrees.
December 18, 1885	46 degrees.	March 4, 1886	48 degrees.
December 19, 1885	46 degrees.	March 5, 1886	48 degrees.
December 20, 1885	46 degrees.	March 6, 1886	48 degrees.
December 21, 1885	46 degrees.	March 7, 1886	48 degrees.
December 22, 1885	46 degrees.	March 8, 1886	49 degrees.
December 23, 1885	46 degrees.	March 9, 1886	49 degrees.
December 24, 1885	46 degrees.	March 10, 1886	48 degrees.
December 25, 1885	46 degrees.	March 11, 1886	49 degrees.
December 26, 1885	46 degrees.	March 12, 1886	50 degrees.
December 27, 1885	46 degrees.	March 13, 1886	50 degrees.
December 28, 1885	46 degrees.	March 14, 1886	48 degrees.
December 29, 1885	46 degrees.	March 15, 1886	50 degrees.
December 30, 1885	46 degrees.	March 16, 1886	50 degrees.
December 31, 1885	45 degrees.	March 17, 1886	48 degrees.
January 1, 1886	44 degrees.	March 18, 1886	48 degrees.
January 2, 1886	43 degrees.	March 19, 1886	49 degrees.
January 3, 1886	42 degrees.	March 20, 1886	50 degrees.
January 4, 1886	41 degrees.	March 21, 1886	51 degrees.
January 5, 1886	41 degrees.	March 22, 1886	53 degrees.
January 6, 1886	41 degrees.	March 23, 1886	53 degrees.
January 7, 1886	41 degrees.	March 24, 1886	54 degrees.
January 8, 1886	41 degrees.	March 25, 1886	54 degrees.
January 9, 1886	41 degrees.	March 26, 1886	55 degrees.
January 10, 1886	41 degrees.	March 27, 1886	55 degrees.
January 11, 1886	40 degrees.	March 28, 1886	55 degrees.
January 12, 1886	40 degrees.	March 29, 1886	55 degrees.
January 13, 1886	42 degrees.	March 30, 1886	55 degrees.
January 14, 1886	42 degrees.	March 31, 1886	55 degrees.
January 15, 1886	42 degrees.	April 1, 1886	54 degrees.
January 16, 1886	43 degrees.	April 2, 1886	54 degrees.
January 17, 1886	43 degrees.	April 3, 1886	54 degrees.
January 18, 1886	42 degrees.	April 4, 1886	55 degrees.
January 19, 1886	43 degrees.	April 5, 1886	55 degrees.
January 20, 1886	43 degrees.	April 6, 1886	54 degrees.
January 21, 1886	47 degrees.	April 7, 1886	55 degrees.
January 22, 1886	47 degrees.	April 8, 1886	54 degrees.
January 23, 1886	47 degrees.	April 9, 1886	53 degrees.
January 24, 1886	47 degrees.	April 10, 1886	53 degrees.
January 25, 1886	47 degrees.	April 11, 1886	50 degrees.
January 26, 1886	47 degrees.	April 12, 1886	50 degrees.
January 27, 1886	47 degrees.	April 13, 1886	50 degrees.
January 28, 1886	46 degrees.	April 14, 1886	50 degrees.
January 29, 1886	46 degrees.	April 16, 1886	50 degrees.
January 30, 1886	46 degrees.	April 15, 1886	50 degrees.
January 31, 1886	46 degrees.	April 17, 1886	50 degrees.
February 1, 1886	48 degrees.	April 18, 1886	51 degrees.



April 19, 1886.....	52 degrees.	July 3, 1886.....	72 degrees.
April 20, 1886.....	54 degrees.	July 4, 1886.....	72 degrees.
April 21, 1886.....	55 degrees.	July 5, 1886.....	72 degrees.
April 22, 1886.....	56 degrees.	July 6, 1886.....	72 degrees.
April 23, 1886.....	56 degrees.	July 7, 1886.....	73 degrees.
April 24, 1886.....	58 degrees.	July 8, 1886.....	74 degrees.
April 25, 1886.....	59 degrees.	July 9, 1886.....	75 degrees.
April 26, 1886.....	59 degrees.	July 10, 1886.....	76 degrees.
April 27, 1886.....	59 degrees.	July 11, 1886.....	77 degrees.
April 28, 1886.....	58 degrees.	July 12, 1886.....	78 degrees.
April 29, 1886.....	58 degrees.	July 13, 1886.....	80 degrees.
April 30, 1886.....	58 degrees.	July 14, 1886.....	82 degrees.
May 1, 1886.....	59 degrees.	July 15, 1886.....	82 degrees.
May 2, 1886.....	58 degrees.	July 16, 1886.....	82 degrees.
May 3, 1886.....	56 degrees.	July 17, 1886.....	81 degrees.
May 4, 1886.....	56 degrees.	July 18, 1886.....	80 degrees.
May 5, 1886.....	56 degrees.	July 19, 1886.....	80 degrees.
May 6, 1886.....	57 degrees.	July 20, 1886.....	79 degrees.
May 7, 1886.....	58 degrees.	July 21, 1886.....	80 degrees.
May 8, 1886.....	58 degrees.	July 22, 1886.....	79 degrees.
May 9, 1886.....	58 degrees.	July 23, 1886.....	78 degrees.
May 10, 1886.....	58 degrees.	July 24, 1886.....	78 degrees.
May 11, 1886.....	58 degrees.	July 25, 1886.....	78 degrees.
May 12, 1886.....	58 degrees.	July 26, 1886.....	77 degrees.
May 13, 1886.....	59 degrees.	July 27, 1886.....	76 degrees.
May 14, 1886.....	60 degrees.	July 28, 1886.....	78 degrees.
May 15, 1886.....	62 degrees.	July 29, 1886.....	78 degrees.
May 16, 1886.....	64 degrees.	July 30, 1886.....	80 degrees.
May 17, 1886.....	65 degrees.	July 31, 1886.....	80 degrees.
May 18, 1886.....	65 degrees.	August 1, 1886.....	82 degrees.
May 19, 1886.....	63 degrees.	August 2, 1886.....	80 degrees.
May 20, 1886.....	62 degrees.	August 3, 1886.....	79 degrees.
May 21, 1886.....	62 degrees.	August 4, 1886.....	80 degrees.
May 22, 1886.....	63 degrees.	August 5, 1886.....	81 degrees.
May 23, 1886.....	62 degrees.	August 6, 1886.....	79 degrees.
May 24, 1886.....	62 degrees.	August 7, 1886.....	78 degrees.
May 25, 1886.....	63 degrees.	August 8, 1886.....	78 degrees.
May 26, 1886.....	63 degrees.	August 9, 1886.....	78 degrees.
May 27, 1886.....	63 degrees.	August 10, 1886.....	80 degrees.
May 28, 1886.....	63 degrees.	August 11, 1886.....	81 degrees.
May 29, 1886.....	63 degrees.	August 12, 1886.....	80 degrees.
May 30, 1886.....	63 degrees.	August 13, 1886.....	78 degrees.
May 31, 1886.....	64 degrees.	August 14, 1886.....	78 degrees.
June 1, 1886.....	65 degrees.	August 15, 1886.....	77 degrees.
June 2, 1886.....	65 degrees.	August 16, 1886.....	77 degrees.
June 3, 1886.....	66 degrees.	August 17, 1886.....	77 degrees.
June 4, 1886.....	66 degrees.	August 18, 1886.....	77 degrees.
June 5, 1886.....	67 degrees.	August 19, 1886.....	76 degrees.
June 6, 1886.....	69 degrees.	August 20, 1886.....	75 degrees.
June 7, 1886.....	70 degrees.	August 21, 1886.....	75 degrees.
June 8, 1886.....	70 degrees.	August 22, 1886.....	74 degrees.
June 9, 1886.....	70 degrees.	August 23, 1886.....	74 degrees.
June 10, 1886.....	68 degrees.	August 24, 1886.....	75 degrees.
June 11, 1886.....	68 degrees.	August 25, 1886.....	76 degrees.
June 12, 1886.....	68 degrees.	August 26, 1886.....	77 degrees.
June 13, 1886.....	67 degrees.	August 27, 1886.....	76 degrees.
June 14, 1886.....	69 degrees.	August 28, 1886.....	75 degrees.
June 15, 1886.....	70 degrees.	August 29, 1886.....	75 degrees.
June 16, 1886.....	70 degrees.	August 30, 1886.....	74 degrees.
June 17, 1886.....	70 degrees.	August 31, 1886.....	74 degrees.
June 18, 1886.....	70 degrees.	September 1, 1886.....	74 degrees.
June 19, 1886.....	70 degrees.	September 2, 1886.....	74 degrees.
June 20, 1886.....	72 degrees.	September 3, 1886.....	75 degrees.
June 21, 1886.....	73 degrees.	September 4, 1886.....	73 degrees.
June 22, 1886.....	73 degrees.	September 5, 1886.....	71 degrees.
June 23, 1886.....	74 degrees.	September 6, 1886.....	71 degrees.
June 24, 1886.....	74 degrees.	September 7, 1886.....	72 degrees.
June 25, 1886.....	74 degrees.	September 8, 1886.....	73 degrees.
June 26, 1886.....	72 degrees.	September 9, 1886.....	74 degrees.
June 27, 1886.....	71 degrees.	September 10, 1886.....	73 degrees.
June 28, 1886.....	71 degrees.	September 11, 1886.....	73 degrees.
June 29, 1886.....	72 degrees.	September 12, 1886.....	72 degrees.
June 30, 1886.....	72 degrees.	September 13, 1886.....	71 degrees.
July 1, 1886.....	72 degrees.	September 14, 1886.....	71 degrees.
July 2, 1886.....	72 degrees.	September 15, 1886.....	71 degrees.



## THE AMERICAN RIVER.

The American is a shallow, muddy stream and empties into the Sacramento at Sacramento City. But few fish are found in the lower part of the stream. Trout are found in some of its branches above the mining districts—notably Silver Creek and the Rubicon. This river, prior to placer mining, was one of the best salmon streams in the State. Of late years no salmon have ascended it.

## THE YUBA RIVER.

The Yuba is a branch of the Feather River. It is a shallow stream, except during the rainy season. Considerable mining is carried on in its bed and along its banks, and its water is muddy. Trout are found in its headwaters above the mining districts.

## BEAR RIVER.

Bear has lost all claim to the name of river. Above the town of Wheatland it has lost its channel and volume as a Summer stream. It never was noted as a fish stream, although a few salmon and perch were taken from its waters in early days.

## THE SAN JOAQUIN RIVER.

The San Joaquin, once a noted salmon stream; of late years few salmon have been taken in its waters. The principal cause of abandonment is the great number of dams upon its various branches, which are so constructed as not to allow the fish to reach their spawning grounds. Salmon and other varieties of fish are taken in considerable quantities near the mouth of the river. Most of the fishing in this stream is done below the city of Stockton.

## THE TUOLUMNE RIVER.

The Tuolumne, a branch of the San Joaquin, at one time was one of the best salmon streams in the State. Salmon have not ascended the stream for some years.

## THE STANISLAUS RIVER.

What has been said of the Tuolumne is true of the Stanislaus. Occasionally a salmon may be seen trying to get over one of its numerous dams.

## COAST RIVERS AND CREEKS.

Smith River, in the county of Del Norte, with its north and south forks, makes a large stream. It has a regular run of salmon and is also well stocked with salmon and brook trout.

The next stream south of the Smith of any consequence is the Klamath. This is an excellent salmon stream, not fished, however, to any great extent. The time is close at hand when it will have its share of fishing camps and canneries.

Trinity River, owing to the debris from the placer mines in that section, does not amount to much as a fishing stream. The fish will not ascend a stream to spawning grounds through water heavily charged, as this is, with mining detritus.

Redwood Creek and Mad River are not much fished, notwithstanding the fact that salmon and trout abound in them.

Eel, one of the principal rivers running through Humboldt County, is a large stream and has many fishing camps upon its banks, in which large quantities of salmon are salted annually.

Mattole River and Casper Creek are comparatively small streams. They are well stocked with fish.

A great many salmon are taken in Little River and shipped to San Francisco, where they are known as coast salmon.

The same can be said of the Navarro River in Mendocino County.

Russian, the longest river running through Sonoma County, is a good fish stream. There are several camps upon its banks near its mouth, and vast quantities of fish are taken in its waters. Its best fish is the salmon, perch, pike, and chub.

San Lorenzo, Benito, and Soquel Creeks, are about the only streams of any consequence in Santa Cruz County. Several smaller streams empty into Monterey Bay. At times salmon run in them, but never in great quantities. These are the most southerly streams entered by salmon, being between latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty-seven degrees north, and are the lowest salmon streams on either the Atlantic or Pacific Coast.

In the rivers and creeks of Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, and San Diego, no salmon enter to speak of, but salmon trout are taken in large quantities.

## EXPENDITURES DURING THE THIRTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.

<i>To Appropriation.</i>			
General Appropriation Bill, Stats. of California, 1883 (p. 76).....			\$5,000 00
<i>By Expenditures.</i>			
Warrant No. 537—To J. C. Frazier, salary and expenses .....	\$194 80		
To W. C. Jones, salary and expenses, July.....	240 00	\$434 80	
Warrant No. 1839—To J. Shebley, cash and labor.....	\$168 10		
To E. Bosqui, engraving and printing.....	25 00		
To W. C. Jones, salary and expenses, August.....	600 00		
To R. H. Buckingham, traveling expenses, supplies, etc.....	144 65	937 75	
Warrant No. 3088—To J. C. Frazier, salary and expenses, September .....	\$247 95		
To W. C. Jones, salary September and October .....	160 00		
To R. H. Buckingham, traveling expenses, supplies, etc.....	98 35	506 30	
Warrant No. 3095—To A. B. Dibble, traveling expenses, supplies, etc.....		365 04	
Warrant No. 3547—To W. C. Jones, salary November .....	\$80 00		
To J. C. Frazier, salary and expenses October .....	101 75		
To W. E. Doan, clerical work.....	40 00		
To T. H. Wilhelm, meat.....	32 00	253 75	
Warrant No. 4446—To Wm. Irelan, analysis of water.....	\$20 00		
To R. H. Buckingham, traveling and other expenses .....	65 78		
To W. C. Jones, salary December.....	80 00		
To Shaw & Son, 100,000 salmon eggs.....	65 00	230 78	
Warrant No. 6279—To W. C. Jones, salary January.....	\$80 00		
To Jos. Shebley, labor, expressage, etc.....	211 86		
To A. B. Dibble, traveling expenses, supplies, etc.....	329 10	620 96	
Warrant No. 8723—To J. Shebley, salary and expenses January.....	\$306 10		
To J. C. Frazier, salary and expenses December .....	24 48		
To W. C. Jones, salary February.....	80 00		
To R. H. Buckingham, traveling expenses, supplies, etc.....	170 40		
To A. B. Dibble, traveling expenses, supplies, etc.....	189 25	770 23	
Warrant No. 9595—To W. C. Jones, salary March and April.....	\$160 00		
To S. P. Maslin, clerical work.....	100 00		
To A. B. Dibble, traveling expenses, supplies, etc.....	160 60	420 60	
Warrant No. 7—To R. H. Buckingham, traveling expenses, supplies, etc.....	\$51 95		
To H. Woodson, 100,000 trout eggs.....	195 75		
To Wells, Fargo & Co., expressage.....	29 75	277 45	
Warrant No. 341—To W. C. Jones, salary June.....		80 00	
Warrant No. 352—To J. Shebley, traveling and expressage.....		46 60	
Warrant No. 353—To J. C. Frazier, salary December and expenses .....	\$240 90		
Less deficiency in appropriation.....	55 74	185 16	
			5,000 00

## EXPENDITURES

*During the Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year, chargeable against the Appropriation for the Restoration and Preservation of Fish within the waters of the State.*

To appropriation (General Appropriation Bill, Statutes California, 1885, page 85) .....		\$5,000 00
<i>By Expenditures.</i>		
Warrant No. 354—To A. & D. E. Matteson, laying cement pipe ..	\$41 50	
To Stevens & McKenny, 362,580 trout eggs ..	365 78	
To A. W. Coffin, freight on fish ..	65 00	
To J. Shebley, labor, etc. ....	100 00	
To Wm. Shebley, expressage, etc. ....	82 85	
To Wells, Fargo & Co., expressage ..	32 40	
		\$687 53
Warrant No. 737—To A. B. Dibble, traveling expenses, supplies, etc. ....		99 00
Warrant No. 796—To W. C. Jones, salary July and expenses, 1885 ..		105 00
Warrant No. 1818—To R. H. Buckingham, traveling expenses, etc. ....		286 75
Warrant No. 1819—To W. C. Jones, salary August, etc., 1885 ..	\$300 00	
To Goodall, Perkins & Co., 500 gallons water ..	2 50	
To Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, hardware ..	45 99	
		348 49
Warrant No. 2106—To Huntington, Hopkins & Co., hardware ..	\$51 19	
To J. N. Gill, provisions ..	26 36	
		77 57
Warrant No. 2108—To S. P. Maslin, clerical services ..		100 00
Warrant No. 2415—To Sherburn & Smith, crockery ..	\$21 00	
To E. Canberry, labor ..	5 00	
To Standard Oil Company, oil ..	4 88	
To E. N. Eager, survey of San Pablo Bay ..	40 00	
To W. Shebley, labor, etc. ....	90 63	
		161 51
Warrant No. 2761—To Marchutz & Cantrell, propeller ..		27 80
Warrant No. 3206—To R. H. Buckingham, traveling expenses, supplies, etc. ....	\$148 85	
To A. Caldero, board, etc. ....	5 00	
To R. E. Hansen, pilot ..	30 00	
To A. B. Dibble, traveling expenses, supplies, etc. ....	125 50	
To Black Diamond Mining Company, coal ..	35 30	
To W. C. Jones, provisions ..	31 85	
To W. H. Dewey & Co., provisions ..	106 18	
To pay-roll September and October, 1885 ..	885 00	
		1,367 68
Warrant No. 4019—To W. C. Jones, provisions ..	\$22 60	
To Thos. Summers, engineer ..	27 00	
To Marchutz & Cantrell, propeller ..	67 00	
To E. M. Leitch, coal ..	42 25	
To Peter Johnson, hardware ..	15 70	
To W. H. Dewey & Co., provisions ..	108 14	
		282 69
Warrant No. 4214—To Huntington, Hopkins & Co., packing ..	\$5 67	
To Peter Torillo, labor ..	10 50	
To Black Diamond Mining Company, coal ..	13 45	
To W. C. Jones, traveling expenses ..	50 75	
To A. B. Dibble, traveling expenses, supplies, etc. ....	113 55	
To W. H. Dewey & Co., provisions ..	26 27	
To pay-roll, November ..	176 00	
		396 19
Warrant No. 5294—To Huntington, Hopkins & Co., oars ..	\$2 00	
To Root, Neilson & Co., machine work ..	4 10	
To John Cropper, labor, December ..	30 00	
To R. H. Buckingham, traveling expenses, supplies, etc. ....	89 30	
To S. P. Maslin, clerical work ..	38 00	
		163 40
Amount carried forward ..	\$4,103 61	\$5,000 00



## EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward.....	\$4,103 61	\$5,000 00
Warrant No. 5580—To A. B. Dibble, traveling expenses, supplies, etc.....	114 70	
Warrant No. 5813—To W. C. Jones, salary December, etc.....	90 00	
Warrant No. 5814—To Wm. Shebley, salary September to December.....	\$390 00	
To John Cropper, salary January.....	30 00	
To A. B. Dibble, traveling expenses, supplies, etc.....	77 65	
To R. H. Buckingham, traveling expenses, supplies, etc.....	53 85	
	551 50	
Warrant No. 6442—To Sacramento Transfer Company, 3 tons coal.....	\$36 00	
To A. B. Dibble, traveling expenses, supplies, etc.....	71 80	
To pay-roll, February.....	71 50	
	\$179 30	
Less deficiency in appropriation.....	39 11	
	140 19	5,000 00

## DEFICIENCIES

*Incurred during the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Fiscal Years, chargeable against the Appropriation for the Restoration and Preservation of Fish within the waters of the State.*

<i>Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year.</i>		
Warrant No. 353.....		\$55 74
To W. C. Jones, salary, May.....		80 00
<i>Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year.</i>		
Warrant No. 6442.....	\$39 10	
To R. H. Buckingham, traveling expenses, etc.....	80 00	
To J. Shebley, salary June, 1886.....	86 66	
To J. H. Hartin, expenses April, May, and June.....	294 50	
To A. B. Dibble, traveling expenses, supplies, etc.....	288 94	
		789 10
		\$924 84

## EXPENDITURES

*In the Erection and Maintenance of a State Salmon Hatchery, incurred during the Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year.*

To appropriation (Statutes of California, 1885, page 31)-----		-----	\$10,000 00
<i>By Expenditures.</i>			
Warrant No. 9615—To R. H. Buckingham, traveling expenses			
selecting site for hatchery-----	\$447 55		
To A. B. Dibble, traveling expenses select-			
ing site-----	238 05		
		\$715 60	
Warrant No. 9789—To T. C. Ten Eick, teaming-----		\$182 00	
To Murcken & Knoch, lumber-----	47 27		
To Hat Creek Mills, lumber-----	167 51		
To Florin Brothers, supplies-----	926 49		
To T. Millward, fish spear-----	2 50		
To J. L. Chadderdon, oil-----	15 00		
To Standard Oil Company, paints and oil-	26 77		
To Sacramento Lumber Company, lum-			
ber-----	207 65		
To Sherburn & Smith, crockery, etc-----	252 85		
To Hall, Luhrs & Co., provisions-----	134 72		
To Charles Zeitler, hardware-----	397 25		
		2,360 01	
Balance on hand July 1, 1885-----		6,924 39	
			10,000 00

## EXPENDITURES

*In the Erection and Maintenance of a State Salmon Hatchery, incurred during the Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year.*

<i>To Appropriation.</i>		
Balance on hand July 1, 1885.....		\$6,924 39
<i>By Expenditures.</i>		
Warrant No. 8—To M. Knoch, supplies to hatchery.....	\$81 73	
To J. F. Bowman, supplies to hatchery.....	41 39	
To H. Schnittger, supplies to hatchery.....	31 65	
To F. L. White, supplies to hatchery.....	16 90	
To pay-roll, April and May.....	713 50	
		\$885 17
Warrant No. 340—To F. L. White, supplies.....	\$37 50	
To Merchen & Knoch, supplies.....	10 55	
To H. Schnittger, supplies.....	18 50	
To Huntington, Hopkins & Co., seine net.....	63 75	
To Dennis & Fitzwater, supplies.....	43 35	
To labor pay-roll, June and July.....	518 83	
		692 48
Warrant No. 355—To R. H. Buckingham, traveling expenses, supplies, etc.....	\$130 90	
To C. W. Pierce, teams and board.....	53 50	
To Bidwell Brothers, provisions.....	91 29	
		275 69
Warrant No. 797—To Dennis & Fitzwater, provisions.....	\$88 66	
To A. B. Dibble, traveling and other expenses.....	397 90	
To labor pay-roll, July and August.....	500 00	
To H. Schnittger, supplies.....	15 70	
To Murcken & Knoch, supplies.....	11 99	
To F. L. White, supplies.....	24 58	
		1,039 60
Warrant No. 1820—To Lion Insurance Company, insurance on hatchery.....	\$48 00	
To A. B. Dibble, traveling expenses, sup- plies, etc.....	208 65	
To F. L. White, freight and supplies.....	96 30	
To J. McArthur, supplies.....	17 68	
To H. Schnittger, supplies.....	16 86	
To Florin Brothers, lumber and supplies.....	41 80	
To Mureken & Knoch, supplies.....	44 17	
To Dennis & Fitzwater, supplies.....	87 53	
To pay-roll, August.....	514 00	
		1,074 98
Warrant No. 2107—To Huntington, Hopkins & Co., pipes, etc.....		179 83
Warrant No. 2416—To California Wire Works, wire cloth.....		400 05
Warrant No. 2762—To Huntington, Hopkins & Co., hardware.....	\$60 83	
To Dennis & Fitzwater, provisions.....	55 92	
To J. Dungan, lumber.....	8 64	
To H. Schnittger, provisions.....	27 70	
To Mureken & Knoch, provisions.....	33 69	
To F. L. White, provisions.....	80 00	
To pay-roll, September.....	557 20	
		823 98
Warrant No. 3202—To R. H. Buckingham, traveling expenses, supplies, etc.....	\$90 55	
To M. R. Rose, bridge bolts.....	11 87	
		102 42
Warrant No. 3729—To Black Diamond Mining Company, coal.....	\$52 20	
To D. H. Woods, labor.....	150 00	
To Florin Brothers, supplies.....	8 00	
To S. T. Dibble, labor.....	38 33	
To Mureken & Knoch, supplies.....	16 34	
To Huntington, Hopkins & Co., hardware.....	2 52	
To pay-roll, October.....	374 33	
		641 72
Amount carried forward.....	\$6,115 92	\$6,924 39

## EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward .....	\$6,115 92	\$6,924 39
Warrant No. 4020—To Dennis & Fitzwater, provisions .....	57 60	
Warrant No. 4213—To C. W. Pierce, teams and board .....	\$54 00	
To Murcken & Knoch, supplies .....	15 96	
To A. B. Dibble, traveling expenses, supplies, etc. ....	156 00	
To Bidwell Brothers, supplies .....	92 62	
To pay-roll, November .....	120 00	
	438 58	
Warrant No. 5292—To Fall River Mills, lumber .....	\$8 98	
To Murcken & Knoch, supplies .....	77 80	
To Dennis & Fitzwater, supplies .....	31 75	
To pay-roll, December .....	103 25	
To S. P. Maslin, salary April to August ..	105 00	
	\$371 78	
Less deficiency .....	59 49	
	312 29	6,924 39

## DEFICIENCY

*Incurred during the Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year, chargeable to the Appropriation for the Construction and Maintenance of a State Salmon Hatchery.*

Warrant No. 5292—To deficiency .....		\$59 49
Warrant No. 5815—To Bush & Johnson, freight .....	\$15 55	
To Dennis & Fitzwater, supplies .....	25 40	
To Murcken & Knoch, supplies .....	9 78	
To pay-roll, January .....	120 00	
		170 73
Warrant No. 6439—To Huntington, Hopkins & Co., hardware .....	\$14 20	
To H. Schnittger, provisions .....	8 05	
To Dennis & Fitzwater, provisions .....	46 28	
To I. N. Gill, supplies .....	17 98	
To Murcken & Knoch, supplies .....	16 87	
To pay-roll, February .....	115 67	
		219 05
Warrant No. 6834—To S. P. Maslin, salary January and February .....		60 00
Warrant No. 7000—To Murcken & Knoch, supplies .....	\$81 67	
To pay-roll, March .....	151 40	
		160 07
Warrant No. 7724—To S. P. Maslin, salary March and April .....		60 00
To Dennis & Fitzwater, provisions .....	\$92 94	
To Murcken & Knoch, supplies .....	23 35	
To H. Schnittger, supplies .....	9 55	
To Florin Bros., lumber .....	20 46	
To S. P. Maslin, salary May and June .....	60 00	
To T. M. Buckingham, labor April, May, and June ..	120 00	
To W. R. Dibble, labor April, May, and June .....	120 00	
To W. O. Cropper, labor April, May, and June .....	120 00	
To John Cropper, labor April, May, and June .....	90 00	
		656 30
Deficiency incurred in the erection and maintenance of a State Salmon Hatchery ..		\$1,385 64



## EXPENDITURES INCURRED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM LAUNCH.

To appropriation (Statutes of California, 1885, page 124).....	-----	\$4,000 00
Warrant No. 15—To J. W. Rock, first payment on contract.....	\$1,330 00	
Warrant No. 16—To J. W. Rock, second payment on contract .....	1,330 00	
Warrant No. 1492—To J. W. Rock, third payment on contract .....	1,340 00	
	-----	4,000 00
To J. W. Rock, alteration made on steam launch.....	-----	595 00

NOTE.—This deficiency of \$595 was authorized to be created by the State Board of Examiners September 4, 1885.

Respectfully submitted.

R. H. BUCKINGHAM,  
A. B. DIBBLE,  
T. J. SHERWOOD,  
Commissioners of Fisheries.

## LIST OF FISH COMMISSIONERS.

## UNITED STATES.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird ..... Washington, D. C.

## ALABAMA.

Col. D. R. Hundley ..... Madison.

Hon. Charles S. G. Dorster ..... Prattville.

## ARIZONA.

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Hon. Richard Rule ..... Tombstone.

J. H. Taggart, Business Manager ..... Yuma.

## ARKANSAS.

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H. H. Rottaken ..... Little Rock.

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A. B. Dibble, Secretary and Treasurer ..... Grass Valley.

## COLORADO.

Wilson E. Sisty ..... Idaho Springs.

## CONNECTICUT.

Dr. W. M. Hudson ..... Hartford.

James A. Bill (term expires August 26, 1887) ..... Middletown.

Robert G. Pike (term expires March 8, 1889) ..... Lyme.

## DELAWARE.

Enoch Moore, Jr. ..... Wilmington.

## GEORGIA.

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Enos B. Reed (term expires in 1887) ..... Indianapolis.

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## KANSAS.

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J. H. Malory ..... Bowling Green.

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Henry O. Stanley, } ..... { Dixfield.

B. W. Counce, Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries ..... Thomaston.

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Dr. E. W. Humphries .....	Salisbury.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

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E. H. Lathrop .....	Springfield.

## MICHIGAN.

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A. J. Kellogg .....	Detroit.
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Wm. M. Swerney .....	Red Wing.
Robert Ormsby Sweeney .....	St. Paul.
S. S. Walkins, Superintendent .....	Red Wing.

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Gen. J. L. Smith .....	Jefferson City.
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B. E. B. Kennedy .....	Omaha.
R. R. Livingston .....	Plattsmouth.

## NEVADA.

W. M. Cary .....	Carson City.
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E. B. Hadge, Superintendent .....	Plymouth.
John H. Kimball .....	Marlboro.

## NEW JERSEY.

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William Wright .....	Newark.
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*Superintendents.*

Seth Green .....	Rochester.
Fred. Mather .....	Cold Spring Harbor.
Monroe A. Green .....	Mumford, Monroe County.
F. A. Walters .....	Bloomington, Essex County.
H. H. Thompson, Secretary .....	P. O. Box 25, New York City.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

There is no Fish Commissioners in service in this State.

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Geo. Danials .....	Sandusky.
Henry Douglass, Superintendent .....	Sandusky.
James Dority .....	Toledo.

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Aug. Duncan, Treasurer .....	Chambersburg.
Chas. Porter Corry .....	

## RHODE ISLAND.

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Henry T. Root .....	Providence.
William P. Morton .....	Providence.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Hon. A. P. Butler ..... Com. of Agriculture.

## TENNESSEE.

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H. H. Sneed ..... Chattanooga.  
Edward D. Hicks ..... Nashville.

## VERMONT.

Hiram A. Cutting ..... Lunenburg.  
Herbert Brainard ..... St. Albans.

## VIRGINIA.

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F. J. Baxter, Treasurer ..... Baxton Court House.

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C. L. Valentine, Secretary and Treasurer ..... Janesville.  
J. U. Jones ..... Oshkosh.  
A. U. H. Carpenter ..... Wilwaukee.  
Mark Douglas ..... Melrose.  
Calvert Spensley ..... Mineral Park.  
James Nevin, Superintendent ..... Madison.

## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Albert T. Stream ..... North Cove, Pacific County.

## WYOMING TERRITORY.

Otto Gramm ..... Laramie.  
Dr. W. H. Hemt, Commissioner for Laramie County ..... Cheyenne.  
B. F. Northington, Commissioner for Carbon County ..... Rawlins.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

Hon. John Tilton, Deputy Minister of Fisheries .....

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

W. F. Venning, Inspector ..... St. John.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

W. H. Rogers, Inspector ..... Amherst.

## PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

J. H. Duvar, Inspector ..... Alberton.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

W. Wakeham, Inspector ..... Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf Division.

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Thomas Mowat, Acting Inspector ..... New Westminster.

## PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

Alexander McQueen, Inspector ..... Winnipeg, Manitoba.  
S. Wilmot, Superintendent of Fish Culture ..... Newcastle, Ontario.





# REPORT

OF THE

## COMMISSIONERS TO MANAGE THE YOSEMITE VALLEY

AND THE

## MARIPOSA BIG TREE GROVE.

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1885-86.



SACRAMENTO, CAL.

STATE OFFICE.....JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.

1886.



# COMMISSIONERS

TO MANAGE THE

## YOSEMITE VALLEY AND THE MARIPOSA BIG TREE GROVE.

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HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE STONEMAN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
*Ex Officio President.*

I. W. RAYMOND,  
*Vice-President.*

WILLIAM B. MAY,  
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

I. W. RAYMOND,

THOMAS P. MADDEN,  
*Executive Committee.*

WM. B. MAY,

### COMMISSIONERS.

I. W. RAYMOND, San Francisco,

E. W. CHAPMAN, Madera,

JONATHAN MENTZER, Coulterville,

J. M. GRIFFITH, Los Angeles,

Terms expire April 19, 1888.

W. H. MILLS, San Francisco,

J. H. O'BRIEN, Stockton,

THOMAS P. MADDEN, San Francisco,

WM. B. MAY, San Francisco,

Terms expire April 19, 1890.

WALTER E. DENNISON,  
*Guardian.*

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## REPORT.

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*To his Excellency GEORGE STONEMAN, Governor of California :*

SIR: In obedience to the law of the State creating the Yosemite Trust, the "Board of Commissioners to manage the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove," begs leave, through you, to make its biennial report to the Legislature.

This Board is impressed with a conviction that the ultimate value of the Yosemite grant to California—whether viewed from the lowest standpoint of money attraction to the State from without its bounds, or from its elevating and refining influence upon ourselves—has never been sufficiently considered.

During the first five years after the grant was accepted by California, the visitors to it numbered only twenty-two hundred and seventy-nine, being a yearly average of four hundred and fifty-six. The completion of the transcontinental railway at once swelled the annual number to eleven hundred and twenty-two, and the register for the present season will rise very closely to four thousand.

The total for twenty-three years exceeds forty thousand.

Very many of these crossed a continent, and some of them from New Zealand, Australia, and India, on a visit to the old world cradle, and still others en route from Europe to the Indies, came this way, "putting a girdle about the earth" to see Yosemite.

To say nothing of the glory that has fallen to us in the possession of so rich an attraction, and speaking to the subject on its lowest plane as a commonwealth contributor—of the growth it stimulates in our assessment roll—we may safely say that a low average of the amount each visitor leaves in the State would be two hundred and fifty dollars. It is certain a much larger sum would be nearer the truth, but even at that figure Yosemite has added ten millions of dollars to our taxable wealth since we accepted the trust; and for the present year the amount is one million dollars.

With improved facilities for visiting the valley—particularly so at an earlier date in the springtime than is now practicable, and with greatly extended and improved means of entertainment to those who find their way to it—the rivulet will swell to a flood, and the four thousand of the present year, with its contribution of a million dollars to our aggregate wealth, will rise to ten thousand, placing two millions and a half of treasure annually in our laps.

Tennyson must have had a vision of Yosemite when he sang of the lotus eaters' paradise:

In the afternoon they came unto a land  
In which it seemed always afternoon.  
All round the coast the languid air did swoon,  
Breathing like one that hath a weary dream.  
Full-faced above the valley stood the moon;  
And, like a downward smoke, the slender stream  
Along the cliff to fall and pause and fall did seem.

A land of streams! some, like a downward smoke,  
 Slow-dropping; veils of thinnest lawn, did go;  
 And some thro' wavering lights and shadows broke,  
 Rolling a slumbrous sheet of foam below.  
 They saw the gleaming river seaward flow  
 From the inner land: far off, three mountain tops,  
 Three silent pinnacles of aged snow,  
 Stood sunset-flush'd: and, dew'd with shining drops,  
 Up-clomb the shadowy pine above the woven copse.

The place, of all places, in which to dream, to rest, and yet so primitive, so meager are its improvements—its possibilities of entertainment—that, in large part, the visitors turn away at the end of two or three days, even before they have dreamed into an acquaintance with the mythical divinity of the temple. All this should be changed, and at once. It can only be done by the State of California.

#### HOTEL.

A wide step in this direction was taken by the twenty-sixth Legislature, when it appropriated forty thousand dollars for the construction of a hotel in the valley; and no wiser, more statesmanlike, or defensible appropriation was ever made by a legislative body.

The Board has been singularly fortunate in obtaining for the hotel a plan of high merit, and of closing a contract with responsible parties, under a bond in thirty thousand dollars for its completion on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and within the limit of the appropriation.

The hotel will contain about one hundred apartments, of ample dimensions, and all the conveniences usually found in well constructed modern built public houses.

#### WATER SUPPLY AND FURNITURE.

It will require an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for water supply and furniture.

Situated about a mile from the hotel, and at an elevation one hundred and ten feet above its foundation level, is a most remarkable spring of excellent water for domestic use, rising out of the granite rock at the foot of Glacier Wall. The outflow creates a considerable stream, and is unvarying in quantity with the several seasons of the year, and is equal to the demands of the entire valley for domestic purposes.

It is the desire of the Commission to draw from this spring so much water as can be conveyed through a six-inch pipe, thereby giving an ample supply for all uses in and about the hotel, for protection against fire, and to irrigate its grounds.

#### FURNITURE OF HOTEL.

When it is considered that, under the limitations of power by the Commissioners in the terms of the Federal grant to the State, no leasehold can be created extending beyond a term of ten years, it will be readily seen why no arrangement could be closed with private parties to construct a hotel in the valley, of a character at all commensurate with its needs.

The same difficulty follows in regard to fitting up and furnishing the one now erected by the State. At a low estimate, it will cost fifteen thousand dollars to prepare the house for occupancy. At the end of a ten years' lease the furniture, however valuable in its place, would not pay the

expense of removal, when to do so would cost for wagon transportation to the nearest market fifty dollars a ton. Under such circumstances it will be difficult, probably impossible, to obtain a desirable tenant.

The question of *first* and *last* importance in selecting a landlord should be "can he keep a hotel?" but in this case that and all others must be made to attend upon "has he twenty thousand dollars of ready capital?"

There can be no doubt that under a system of short-term leases the best interests of all will be subserved, and this is true whether, on the one hand, you consider those which are paramount, to wit: the comfort and happiness of the hotel guests, or, upon the other hand, those of the State of California as Trustee of this noble property.

Under a yearly holding the tenant would exhaust all resources in an intelligent effort to please, while with ten years before him, the average publican would ask: "What are you going to *do* about it?"

Let the State *furnish*, as it has *built*, the hotel, and there can be left no apology to the management if at any time it shall be found that it has fallen into second-class hands.

#### PEDESTRIANISM.

It is desirable to present such attractions to visitors in the valley that the present stay of days should grow into weeks and months.

Clearly in this direction is the first-class hotel now under contract for construction.

The next step can be nothing less than some suitable provision for cleanly, healthful, instructive, and romantic pedestrianism.

Radiating from the new hotel, and from the old ones as well, there should be good promenades. Inviting and secluded walks should be carried to every point that offers novelty, or a sense of restfulness.

The conspicuous beauties of Yosemite reveal themselves in color and in outline, and in the grand diapason of its falling waters to all who approach its shrine, but who knows of the timid maiden beauties concealed upon the "happy isles" that are so thickly set within the Upper Merced, and whose troubled spirit has been brought to rest by the music of the cascades that dash past the head of Tissaack Avenue.

If there be a place on earth more inviting to profitable pedestrianism than Yosemite Valley, then that place has never been revealed to civilized man.

At the present time there is not a footpath in the grant.

Nor can the management of the trust be justly charged with neglect in this matter, for with carriage roads and bridges and trails to create, with many of the sublimest wonders of this wonderland unseen of human eye, from financial inability to raise the curtain with which nature has veiled them, the Commission might well hesitate to draw upon its inadequate funds to construct what to a superficial sight could rank as an unnecessary pleasure walk, but the State of California cannot, in justice to its obligations under the Federal trust, or to its own interest, longer delay action in this regard.

#### CARRIAGE ROAD.

A valuable carriage road, constructed under the spur of great necessity, has been made to encircle the entire valley, closely following the line of talus at foot of its walls; and while it is a boon to the tourist, even in its present rude condition almost above price, it should be carried forward to completion—made as smooth as the best macadamized highway, and kept free of dust by daily watering.



Half a score of new points of attraction await the axe, the pick, the shovel, and the drill, to reveal their beauties to the visitor.

#### GOLDEN GATE PARK.

Golden Gate Park, in San Francisco, has enjoyed a revenue not much short of fifty thousand dollars a year for more than a decade, and it is popularly believed that the investment is a good one to the city and should be increased.

Yosemite *exists* (it scarcely does more than that) on a yearly average of less than ten thousand dollars. The present Legislature should appropriate twenty-five thousand dollars for its improvement and maintenance during the thirty-ninth and fortieth fiscal years, and thereafter not less than ten thousand dollars a year.

#### PASTURAGE.

During the season now closing—with its list of visitors largely in excess of former years—the utmost resources of the valley were drawn upon and exhausted for pasturage. Any increase of demand must be met by a timely increase of meadow land area, and the Commission has no choice but to appeal to the State on this behalf. The truth is that, under the strain of over-pasturage, the best meadow lands are being injured, while all of them show narrowing lines from the encroachment of brambles and thickets of young pines, willows, and cottonwoods, and some of them are so entirely overgrown as to have passed out of a pasturage classification into that of woodland. The restoration of the valley to its earlier and natural condition in this regard is a work of pressing necessity, and should appeal in the strongest manner to legislative consideration.

#### NARROWING VIEWS.

Closely connected with loss of meadow land, and in part chargeable to the same cause and demanding a similar remedy, is that of rapidly narrowing views. An exuberant underbrush is almost everywhere crowding upon the carriage drives and the trails, veiling them in by a verdant drapery, and year by year increasing the discount upon its earlier grandeur. The remedy may be found in immediate and intelligent forestry.

#### ENLARGEMENT OF THE GRANT.

The Board respectfully invites your careful attention to the manifest need of an enlargement of the grant, and asks that you memorialize Congress upon the subject by joint resolution.

The beauty of the valley as a place of public resort rests largely in its incomparable waterfalls, and these in turn depend for their permanence upon the wooded and fern-clad mountains of the Sierra, that receive and store the snows of Winter and the rains of Springtime.

The control of the watershed that discharges into Yosemite Valley, and its preservation in its natural state, is vital to the future existence of the valley.

The land comprising that watershed has no present value that may not be measured by the cropping of its scant grasses by roving bands of sheep during a few short weeks in the Autumn of each year, the herders expressing their gratitude to the public in forest fires and desolation.

It is difficult to suggest any good reason for opposition to this enlargement of the grant on the part of an intelligent community.

Certainly there can be no prospective value to a few thousand acres of mountain land, for the purposes of denudation and a brief period of sheep pasturage, that can at all compare with the vandalism of thereby destroying this central attraction in the crown of California.

#### IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

Since its report to your Excellency, of date November first, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, the Board has devoted all its revenues to improvements that could be spared from the pressing claims of repairs and preservation.

#### NEW TRAIL TO CASA NEVADA.

By the construction of a massive bridge spanning the Merced at Register Rock, connection is made between the celebrated Vernal Cañon trail and the well known trail to Nevada Falls, thereby bringing into profitable use a work upon which a large sum of money had been heretofore spent and which was unremunerative by reason of its incompletion.

This new route shortens the distance to Nevada Falls in a degree that reduces the trip to one of easy pedestrianism, and reveals many new scenes of the most romantic character.

The views at various points on the Vernal Cañon trail—embracing within their scope Yosemite Falls, Glacier Point, Too-lool-a-we-ack Falls and the tumultuous dash of its waters down the gorge of the South Cañon, together with Echo Wall and Vernal Falls—and standing in conscious safety upon the new bridge, the Vernal Falls in the near upper view, and the wealth and roar of rushing waters beneath one's feet, there is a presence of sublime beauty and resistless power, hardly equaled elsewhere in the valley.

Over this noble trail a pedestrian trip from the new hotel to Vernal Falls may be made within a short hour.

#### DIAMOND CASCADE BRIDGE.

The well known bridge across the Diamond Cascade, having suffered the storms and traffic of many years, and beginning to exhibit signs of a life beyond the period of safety, the Board, in excess of caution, has replaced it with a new well-approved and substantial structure.

#### NEVADA FALLS TO GLACIER POINT.

The Board has also constructed a trail from Casa Nevada to Glacier Point, and has named it "*Echo Wall Trail*"—a work that has been held in contemplation and hope by artists, and poets, and Commissioners for many years. It crosses the Merced River by a bridge that spans its waters a few yards above the Nevada Falls, and thence skirts the edge of Echo Wall, revealing scenes of wondrous beauty, some of them rivaling the famous one at Glacier Point, and crossing the Too-lool-a-we-ack River by a bridge at the brink of its fall, it passes upward to Glacier Point. Using this new trail, it is by no means difficult to make the entire circuit, covering Glacier Point, Sentinel Dome, Too-lool-a-we-ack Falls, Nevada Falls, Casa Nevada, and Vernon Falls, and return to hotel within a day.

## MIRROR LAKE.

It has been apparent for many years that Mirror Lake was in process of destruction by the deposit of granite debris, brought down in the waters of the Tenaya. Some attempt had formerly been made to submerge this deposit, and to that end a dam was constructed across the outlet of the lake; but it was seen at last that this only amounted to temporizing, and failing to reach the cause, simply postponed the evil day. The Board thereupon caused a survey to be made of the Tenaya channel above the lake, and finding a suitable place in a narrow, rocky gorge, constructed a retaining dam, since which there appears to be no further cause for alarm.

## IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTED.

The construction of a bridge across the Yosemite near and above the brink of the Upper Fall is in a good state of forwardness, this work being now executed while the low state of the water in the river permits it to be most economically done, and thereby anticipating the time when the Commission may be financially able to carry a trail thence to that conspicuous eminence that few have reached, and known as Yosemite Point, dominating and overlooking the entire Yosemite world, and thence returning to the valley by historic Indian Cañon.

Also, to reopen and perfect the disused trail from Glacier Point to Old Inspiration Point, by way of the Fissures, reaching the valley near the Bridal Veil Falls.

Also, from many persons, there is suggested a trail to open up the unexplored scenery of the South Fork, enabling tourists to visit the foot of the Too-lool-a-we-ack Falls.

The Commissioners are not unmindful that some suitable provision should be made for visiting the Ribbon Falls, and for an easy, safe, and near approach to the foot of the Lower Yosemite Falls, together with greatly improved facilities for the enjoyment of the prismatic glories that crown and beautify the Bridal Veil.

## OVERFLOW OF STREAMS.

Serious damage has befallen the valley within the last few years, and more serious ones are threatened in the near future from its ungoverned watercourses.

The best engineering advice should be had in regard to a proper remedy, and early action taken to prevent what may otherwise prove to be a calamity to the State.

## MARIPOSA BIG TREE GROVE.

The Commission takes pleasure in saying that no injury has occurred to this famous grove since the date of its last report.

During the tourist season there is need of constant vigilance, to guard on the one hand against destructive efforts of visitors to obtain souvenirs, and on the other from forest fires, inadvertently started by camping parties.

A comfortable and artistic log cabin has been erected at a central point in the grove for the shelter and convenience of visitors, ornamented by a shapely massive chimney of stone, with commodious fireplace graced by traditional crane and pendent kettle.

Five hundred dollars have been expended in the construction of new roads in and about the grove, and in the improvement of those heretofore laid out.



## COULTERVILLE AND YOSEMITE WAGON ROAD.

The twenty-sixth Legislature, by an Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, authorized and instructed the Board to purchase on behalf of the State "and to make free that part of the Coulterville and Yosemite wagon road extending over the Yosemite grant from the lower iron bridge, on the level of the Yosemite Valley, to the Cascade Falls in the Cañon of the Merced River," and appropriating ten thousand dollars from the State Treasury for that purpose.

In obedience to said Act the Board consummated the purchase on the second day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, taking a deed for the same in the name of the State, which said deed is now on file with the Secretary of this Board at his office in San Francisco.

## EAGLE POINT TRAIL.

By the same Act of the Legislature authority was also given to purchase and make free that well approved piece of engineering known as "Eagle Point Trail," and fifteen hundred dollars was appropriated for payment of the same. In due time the Board made the purchase; the money has been paid and the title passed to the State.

## BIG OAK FLAT AND YOSEMITE TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

Authority was by said Act also given to the Board to purchase "all that portion of the road owned by the Big Oak Flat and Yosemite Turnpike Road Company lying within the Yosemite grant, and known as the Big Oak Flat Road," and for this purpose an appropriation of thirty-five hundred dollars was made.

The purchase for that sum was duly consummated by the Board, but the Controller of State, up to the present time, has neglected to draw his warrant in payment of the same. It is subject for congratulation that with the close of the present year there will be left no toll road or trail within the Yosemite grant.

## DEFICIENCY IN SALARY OF GUARDIAN.

The Board respectfully calls your attention to the fact that the appropriation made by the twenty-fifth Legislature—by Act approved March 9, 1883—provided only one thousand dollars per year for payment of the Guardian's salary during the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth fiscal years. The modest salary of that official—as fixed by law, being fifteen hundred dollars a year—leaves a deficiency due that underpaid official of five hundred dollars a year.

The twenty-sixth Legislature, in view of these facts, and of the further fact that the full term of the thirty-fifth fiscal year had elapsed, passed a deficiency bill for the payment of the amount then due—and the Act being approved at date March 10, 1885—the sum of five hundred dollars was paid to the Guardian in full for his services during said thirty-fifth fiscal year.

It will be an act of simple justice to pass a second deficiency bill in the same terms as the first, but covering the following or thirty-sixth fiscal year.

The Board respectfully calls your attention to the fact that the appropriations heretofore made of one thousand dollars per year for Commissioners'



traveling expenses is inadequate for that purpose, making it needful for some members of the Board to choose between absence from important meetings or the payment of expenses from personal or other resources.

The law requires one meeting each year to be held in Yosemite Valley. The average expenses of each of the nine Commissioners on that occasion is one hundred and forty dollars, leaving a deficiency of nearly three hundred dollars, for one meeting alone, and the law demands a second meeting, to be held biennially in San Francisco or elsewhere.

The appropriation should be increased to fifteen hundred dollars a year. Respectfully submitted, by order of the Board.

WM. B. MAY, Secretary.

## REPORT OF STATE ENGINEER.

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During the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one, by request of the Board, an extended professional visit was made to the valley by Wm. Ham. Hall, C.E., State Engineer, and his report of date May twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, covering his observations and recommendations, has seemed so able, and by reason of its value to those in charge of public or private pleasure grounds throughout the State so well deserving of broad circulation, that the Board determined to republish it as an appendix to its report as follows:

### TO PRESERVE FROM DEFACEMENT AND PROMOTE THE USE OF THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

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WM. HAM. HALL, C.E., State Engineer.

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#### THE PRESERVATION AND USE OF THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

No attempt should be made to "improve" the Yosemite Valley, in the sense we use the word in speaking of a park. In this gem of topographical carving, with its sparkling setting of snow-clad peaks, polished granite knobs, and verdure-covered ridges, the Creator has provided a magnificent jewel: one transcendently attractive simply for the reason that it represents the grand and the beautiful in nature; because it so far dwarfs all which man can accomplish, all else which the individuals of mankind generally can hope to look upon.

Seriously to speak of its *improvement* would be presumptuous; but, if it is to be occupied and enjoyed, there arises a duty, because it becomes a necessity, to preserve this property from defacement; for the influence of man's presence in such regions is destructive of their charms, and productive of effects which pain rather than please the beholder.

Hence, I presume the object of your desires is to preserve and promote the enjoyment, on the part of the public, of this noble trust property; and with the view of assisting or sustaining you in such endeavors, I write this communication. And wherever the words "improve" or "improvement" are used herein, they are to be held as applying to works necessary for the preservation or promotion of the use of the valley—works, in themselves, that are by no means *improvements* to the valley, but *necessary evils*, which *occupation* and *use* bring in their train or force in their advance.

#### TO PROTECT THE VALLEY FROM DEFACEMENT.

If it be asked, "What is necessary to *preserve* the Yosemite Valley property from deterioration?" we have these answers:

*First*—The control of the mountain watershed tributary to the valley

streams, to prevent the destruction of timber and vegetation generally thereon.

*Second*—The regulation of the use of the floor of the valley and its immediate surroundings, in order that the verdure be not altogether trampled out of existence, or useful vegetation supplanted by that less desirable but more able to resist the influences of civilized occupancy.

*Third*—The counteracting of natural deteriorative action to be found in the movement of its waters: the "improvement" of its streams.

### *Preservation of the Watershed Area.*

The Yosemite grant does not cover near all the watershed of the valley; but, on the contrary, while, according to the terms of the grant, it extends to a line drawn around the valley at an average distance of one mile from its edge, the real mountain basins from which drain the waters that constitute to most people the great charm of the place, are altogether outside of the grant, and the rim of high land contained within it is composed for the most part of rocky slopes that incline directly into the valley, or to its walls, and not to the cañons and higher valleys from which issue the waters of the falls.

According to the best information available at this time, the entire watershed area of the Merced River, inclusive of the grant with the valley, east of a line drawn from ridge to ridge, across the gorge, at a point on the spur just below the Cascade Falls, is about 358 square miles; or, in round numbers, 229,000 acres.

Only about 30,500 acres of this territory are included in the grant as it now exists, leaving 198,500 acres which drain into the valley, and which will, if no steps are taken to prevent it, within a very few years, nearly all pass into the hands of private persons, for purposes of sheep and cattle grazing and lumbering. Even now, some considerable tracts have been bought up, and the public land surveys are being advanced over the remainder.

This watershed line should form the limits of the grant; all the contained territory should be within the grant, and under your control; for it is necessary to protect this region from devastation, in order to insure an efficient preservation of the charms and attractions of the valley itself.

So much has been written and published, of late years, concerning the effect of deforestation of mountain lands, and the scarcely less disastrous consequences resulting from unregulated sheep grazing over such tracts, I feel that it is only necessary to call your attention to the point, for you to realize its importance.

The subject has been one of special study with me, so far as a reasonably diligent search for and reading of authorities can be called study, and I have always, in traveling through and sojourning amidst our mountain regions, paid particular attention to phenomena and appearances, such as might be calculated to throw light upon it or aid in the formation of a judgment concerning the probable results in this State; and, hence, I should consider myself deficient in interest in the future of your trust did I not express the opinion now, when it may yet do some good, that the effect of forest cutting and grazing on the watershed of the Yosemite Valley streams will, within a few years—within a generation—prove disastrous, in a material and deplorable degree, to the attractions of the valley, unless it be duly regulated.

It will only require the construction of a railroad up into this region to start the axe in motion at a lively rate; already thousands of sheep devas-

tate the glades and loosen up the mountain sides every year. It will be to the interest of California to forestall the woodman and the lumberman, on this one water-shed, at least, and to hold the sheep grazer in check, by having the land withheld from public sale and placed under your control.

If this can be done, then, indeed, will you be in a position not only to preserve but to greatly enhance the attractions of your charge. Controlling the entire water-shed, you can, by keeping cattle and sheep off from it for a few years, and sowing the seeds of native and other suitable trees over a considerable area of land now not forested, but which still has soil enough to start a growth, lay the foundation for a future mine of wealth to your fund, and a protective battlement to your valley below.

Such action would neither result in withholding a valuable timber body from use, nor in a waste of pasturage. On the contrary, under a wise and independent management the reservation could furnish a goodly supply of timber in years to come without detriment, but with advantage to its forests; and the grazing privilege could be utilized, after the first few years, to the full extent of the actual food supply above ground—without permitting the destruction of the roots and sods by over-grazing.

The difference would be, that the State would have a magnificent mountain property, with one of nature's wonders in its midst: a property yielding an income perhaps sufficient to repay all outlay of maintenance and "improvement" of the valley and its approaches, and the irrigators on the dry plains of Merced County below would be blessed with a water supply for irrigation the more to be depended upon, in place of a few persons being enriched by skimming the cream off from the virgin mountains in their occupation as lumber dealers or wool growers.

If the water-shed of the Yosemite Valley is stripped of its timber, the supply of water, to say the least, will fail much earlier in the season than it now does; while on the other hand, if the area of timber growth be increased, the falls will present their grand appearance to a later date each year. If the timber is stripped off and the country be overrun with sheep, muddy water in place of that which is so beautifully clear will be precipitated into the valley during the early part of each season, and sand and gravel banks will obstruct the main river channel through the valley, and force the cutting away or overflow and obliteration of the beautiful meadows which now form an essential feature of the landscape, heightening, as they do, by their quiet brightness and air of peaceful repose, the majestic and ruggedly imposing effect of the granite walls by which they are surrounded.

It seems to me, therefore, that it would be well to take steps to secure the territorial enlargement of your charge, in such manner, through the action of the State Legislature and the Congress of the United States, as your discretion may dictate.

#### *Regulation of the Use of the Valley.*

The preservation and extension of grass meadows in the valley is a matter for serious consideration, and one meriting your earnest consideration.

The use of the valley itself by the constant travel and the grazing of animals upon it, is beginning to tell upon the character and extent of its vegetable productions. The finer forage grasses are being thinned out; the coarser and more robust or hardy grasses and weeds, able to withstand the trampling and cropping, are taking their places; and the area of meadow is decreasing, while young thickets of forest or shrub growth are springing



up instead. Members of your Board have observed this change; it is very marked, and it may be regarded as in a degree alarming, sufficiently so, at least, to prompt measures calculated to check it. The cause is alleged to be the abolition of the old practice of burning off the thickets, which practice formerly made new clearings almost every year for grass growth. Doubtless this clearing had its effect in this way, but another cause, and perhaps a more potent one, is to be found in the continued cropping of the grass and trampling of the ground by horses. The finer grasses are cropped off, pulled up, trampled under foot into the soft meadow ground, while coarser growths are avoided by browsing animals and permitted to flourish. The soil and the subsoil of the meadows is becoming compacted, and percolation of waters therein is arrested, so that they dry out earlier each year; the change in character of their forage vegetation results, and the thicket growths encroach upon their borders.

The remedy for this will come primarily under the head of preservation of the valley; secondarily, under the head of its "improvement."

*First*—The use of natural meadows and grazing lands must be so far regulated as to prevent their being over-cropped.

*Second*—These lands must be cleared, perhaps plowed, reformed, and resown.

*Third*—Other suitable lands must be cleared and brought under cultivation by irrigation as grass meadows, to supply the deficiency in the forage supply.

The last operation mentioned might be regarded as *improvement*, the first two as *preservation*, but it will be convenient to speak of the whole together under a subsequent heading.

As a matter of course, I understand and appreciate your present regulations with respect to the use of the valley. I desire here simply to bear witness, from my own observation, to the necessity for them, and, going a step further, to point out that the time is near at hand when you will be obliged to make them even more stringent and far-reaching.

You have now between two thousand and two thousand five hundred people per year in the valley, and it is reasonable to expect, considering the rapid advance in population which is taking place in the southern half of the State, and the increasing facilities for local and foreign tourist travel, that this number will be doubled within five years, and the average sojourn of the visitor in the valley be prolonged by a half or more. When even this increased demand on the resources, and increased wear on the surface of the valley is brought about, it requires no great amount of foresight to realize that not only must greater precautionary measures be enforced for its preservation, but means must be provided for saving it from wear, and for artificially increasing its productiveness.

### *Treatment of the Valley Streams.*

Partly to check the influence of natural action, the causes of which are and must remain largely beyond your control, partly to check the results of the influences of occupation and use of the valley and its water-shed, and in a measure to facilitate and add to the enjoyment of the use of the valley, its streams must be attended to—cleared out, trained, and regulated.

Nature does not present to us streams perfected to perform the functions devolving upon them, without at the same time working effects which are not desired. It always remains for man to train the operations of nature to his advantage, with respect to drainage ways. To be sure, in our new country but few people realize the fact that this must be done, and appre-

ciate the false economy of postponing it, but it is nevertheless so. Even within the narrow limits of your little trust property, you have already found that something must be done with your river to prevent it from destroying much that is beautiful and valuable in your marginal lands and back-lying meadows, and my inspection of the ground and the very limited attention I was able to give the subject while in the valley, have convinced me that your fears are well grounded.

Rivers are constantly demolishing their banks in some places and building them up in others; when altogether undisturbed in nature, such wounds have opportunity to heal: deposits of silt become clothed with shrubbery, and new banks are rapidly formed. But when a country is occupied by man, with his domestic animals, much is done to facilitate the tearing down process, and still more to prevent the building up and consolidation of new bank lands.

Such is the process going on in the Yosemite Valley. Its river, for a considerable portion of its course, flows through a light alluvial deposit, the soil of the best lands of the tract, which it is cutting away in a number of places, widening its channel, dividing its waters, and leaving sand and gravel bars where meadow land or good firm soil formerly stood.

The counteracting of these influences is to be accomplished by works which will be hereinafter referred to, but the lessening of the causes is to be accomplished by regulative measures, such as you already have inaugurated, but these must be carried to a greater extent than yet has been attempted.

#### *Conclusion as to Preservation.*

Before closing this subject of the preservation of the property of your trust, I sum up the matter in this way:

The occupation and use of the water-shed above the valley, the visiting and enjoyment of the valley itself, and the operations designed to prepare for these, are all calculated to destroy its attractions.

The immediate interest of every land owner in the water-shed, of every visitor to the valley, are inimical to the preservation of the property, and consequently at war with the object of your trust.

One of the greatest of living writers on physical geography, Elisee Reclus, in view of the great changes which the last fifty years have witnessed in the mountain valleys of southern Europe, has exclaimed:

“And has it come to this, that man must rid the mountains of his odious presence in order that nature, by her healing balms, through the lapse of time, may cure the wounds he has made, and refit these spots for the occupation of future generations?”

Imbibing this spirit, the countries of Central Europe are just now thoroughly aroused upon the subject of protecting their mountain forests, glades, and slopes. You have a special trust of this nature; but your territorial jurisdiction is not now sufficient to enable you to do all which ought to be done in this regard.

#### TO PROMOTE THE USE OF THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

If it be asked, “What is necessary to promote the enjoyment of the property?” we have, in general terms, this answer: Make it accessible to a greater number of people, and more accessible to each.

To be more generally enjoyed—that is, by a greater number of people—

and to be more fully enjoyed by each individual visitor: the valley must be more quickly and cheaply reached; the scenery must be viewed with a less degree of fatigue and outlay of money; or the stay there must be one of more comfort and less expense. And better still would it be, of course, could there be an advance on each of these three lines wherein the enjoyment of the property may be promoted.

In this connection, I am not to be understood as meaning that the degree of expense or discomfort attendant upon a Yosemite trip is now other than reasonable under the circumstances, but simply as stating, in a classified form, the lines of advance which it is necessary to follow in bettering the condition of things—an object, of course, that it is always desirable to accomplish.

*Improvement of the Approaches to the Valley.*

I presume that it is not within the power of the Board of Trustees at this time to improve on the approaches to the valley, and that how far it may be within their province in the future is quite doubtful, so I will pass this part of the subject with but a few words.

The Yosemite Valley and its surroundings constitute a grand panorama, to be seen from many different standpoints, in different lights, and on separate occasions to be appreciated and enjoyed. It is not a place to rush to and escape from. It is not a Niagara, to be seen quite fully in two or three days. It is a collection of sights, numberless almost, each niagara-like in the extent of its effect, and every one to be dwelt and reflected upon, in order that it may be appreciated.

To enjoy the Yosemite is to see it; but it cannot be seen within a few days. Visitors should go there and stay, at least a month; yet it is safe to say that the average visit is less than a week.

If we inquire why the Yosemite Valley is not more a place of sojourning, we find, as a primary cause, the fact that it is comparatively difficult of access. As it is, the trip there to most people is one of fatigue; and the remembrance of it while in the valley creates a feeling of unrest and anxiety to be out and away, and to have the return journey over with. Whether the drive is made by private conveyance or by stage the effect is much the same, differing only in degree.

Life in Yosemite must be to almost all people one on horseback or in a carriage; for very few people can withstand the fatigue of, or should attempt the viewing of this region altogether on foot.

There can be made in the valley, as will be seen later in this communication, a series of drives, safe, on easy gradients, suitable for comparatively light, and well finished vehicles, and from points on which very many magnificent views and charming spots may be had, or be easily reached. Let us suppose that these drives are built; let us suppose that more ample, comfortable, and less expensive hotel accommodations are at command. Yet the facts will still exist: (1) that the valley will not naturally supply forage enough for the animals that will be required to accommodate the visitors; (2) that the existing roads will not admit of the delivery of supplies from the nearest agricultural lands at cheap rates; (3) that they will not admit of private teams being driven into the valley with reasonable loads behind them; and (4) that they will not permit of an easy stage ride to it.

The question of the production of forage I shall speak of further on, here let us consider the point that a chief end to be attained in promoting the enjoyment of the Yosemite trip, is the provision of a really first-class wagon road to the valley.



I have, within the past five years, been over a good portion of all the three roads which go into the Yosemite, have considered the matter of approach to the valley, have canvassed the subject with those who have driven in and out of it with their own horses, and think it cannot be denied that these roads are not what they should be to insure the success of the valley as a health and pleasure resort. The fault is not, as a general thing, so much with those portions of the roads which have been built especially for the Yosemite travel, namely: from the ends of the ordinary county roads in the mountains to the valley, as it is with the county roads passed in getting to where the Yosemite roads commence. It is desirable to be able to drive an ordinary pair of carriage horses into the Yosemite Valley, with a light wagon and four persons behind them, at the rate of fifty miles a day (two days' drive). As it is, this cannot be done without danger of ruining the horses, to say the least, because of certain exceptionally bad portions of each of the roads of approach.

I do not know of anything that would so much contribute to the enjoyment of the Yosemite trip as the provision of a first-class road to the valley. Even if a railroad were built to a point within three or four hours' drive of the hotels in the valley—which it is believed will be done in the near future—the necessity for a good wagon road from the San Joaquin Valley, located and constructed with the single purpose of getting into the Yosemite Valley on light grades and over a smooth surface, would still not be done away with. This road would accommodate and build up another class of travel—a pleasure travel of the residents of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, which are now becoming well settled and prosperous regions—while the railroad and stages would convey the regular tourists from abroad and Californians from the more distant parts of the State.

I repeat that I realize the fact of your absence of power or means to undertake this work now, but it is an essential feature of a complete popularizing of this property, and one that will be found to stand forth prominently in the near future, when you shall have more thoroughly prepared for the reception of the people and the enjoyment of a stay in the valley itself, and hence I have considered that the subject should not be passed by in silence.

#### *Aids to Travel in and about the Valley.*

*Roads.*—There should be one drive in the valley, following approximately the outline of the plain which constitutes its floor; several connecting drives across the valley between governing points on the main road; a limited number of side drives from this main road up and over some of the lower shelving points of fallen rock at the base of the cliffs, and branch roads up the principal cañons to points as near the lower fall in each as can be reached on moderate grades.

The main drive and cross-valley connections would be practically level carriage-ways, and should be at least fourteen feet in clear width at all points, and generally from sixteen to twenty feet wide.

The side drives and branch roads should be located on grades not exceeding at any point twelve feet in one hundred, and generally at six or eight feet in one hundred, and should be at least twelve feet, and generally fourteen to sixteen feet in clear width.

In the absence of any map of the valley in sufficient detail for planning thereon, I find it impossible to locate on paper, or definitely describe the location of the drives referred to, and am only able to speak in general terms, and mention several points of which I have made note, and which will be recognizable to you who are familiar with the ground.



As a general principle of location for landscape effect, the open grounds of the valley should not be intersected by the drive-ways. Although this is more particularly true with respect to the larger meadows or plains, the rule should be to follow the edges of the smaller glades, even, rather than to cross them directly, and the general location of the road should thus be so aligned as to strike aright on these governing points without sacrificing directness of alignment.

The other extreme in this regard, would be always to locate in the shelter of overshadowing trees, but this idea as well should not be followed too closely. Rather should the general rule be to leave a view out across open ground on one side or the other of the roadway, and seek deep shade only at intervals on the drive, where it is particularly attractive.

In such a region a drive along a river's bank has enlivening variety in its immediate surroundings, and affords pleasing contrasts in itself to other bits of location, besides opening out some fine distance views along the course of the stream with its waters and shores in the foreground, and where other motives are not well defined and shaped by decided advantages, such a location may well be selected.

In the location of roads, as of all structures in this valley, the idea of its overshadowing importance as a work of nature should be constantly kept in mind, and the unnecessary obtrusion of bare macadamized surfaces and lines of artificial construction should be avoided. If possible, it would be better, from the point of view of the admirer of nature, to occupy the valley and see it without the aid of roads, but this cannot be done, either with comfort and advantage to the visitor, or safety to the vegetation of the valley itself.

With these motives, regarding such constructions as necessary evils, we would have the exterior or main drive following closely in general alignment, the edge of the rocky talus or slope which lies between the plain and the walls of the valley, and leaving this line only for short cuts from point to point, or when otherwise it would become tortuous, or, where the marginal plain is narrow, following the river bank for a space; and thus the plain land would be reserved as far as possible in compact bodies of the maximum size; a result which, aside from its accordance with good taste, will leave the property in a shape best for partial utilization at least, and the cultivations for local landscape effects, as hereinafter spoken of.

For these reasons, also, the across-valley roads should be but few in number, and their location should be as much as possible upon the margins of the open grounds, and not directly through them.

The side roads, leading as far as practicable on easy grades up upon the sides of the valley, will serve the special purpose of opening out to everybody, really the most beautiful views, from the artistic standpoint, that are to be found in the region. In the manner proposed, elevations, varying from two hundred to five hundred feet above the plain, can be reached at half a dozen or more well distributed points, from which the valley, and its walls and waters, show out in detail and in proper perspective for correct appreciation of proportion and realization of lights and shades.

As examples of such standpoints, I have in mind the open space on the slope at the western edge of Indian Cañon, whence the view down the valley is exceptionally fine; a point on the mass of debris below the Royal Arches; another near the base of the Washington Column, whence the Too-lool-a-we-ack Fall may be seen; and, the most desirable of all on the slope east of the base of Glacier Point, from which the Vernal and Nevada Falls are in full view.

At the chosen point of view on each such side road a roomy level space

for the collection or turning of carriages should be provided, with due regard paid to safety, by the construction of a stone wall on the outer edge to prevent accidents from bad driving.

The branch roads up the cañons would serve to reduce the lengths of walks or rides to the points of special interest; as, for instance, a road up the cañon of the main river, to a point whence the walk to Vernal Fall is quite easy of accomplishment; namely, a distance of about half-way from the crossing of the Too-lool-a-we-ack Fall to the Toll-house on the Snowy Trail, and then a turn from this point around the face of the rocky talus into the Too-lool-a-we-ack Cañon to another point, whence the Too-lool-a-we-ack Fall may be approached by a trail and foot-path.

With such a system of roads the valley would possess a feature calculated to prolong the average stay and increase the pleasure of individual visitors, and to bring to it a class of travel which in large measure it does not now secure. Persons in ill health, and those of advanced age, seeking comfort and quiet repose, pure air, and interesting surroundings, now hearing of the comparative hardship of a Yosemite trip, may not care to encounter it; but when it becomes known that so much more may be seen from a seat in a carriage, the way will be open for them to enjoy its pleasures without encountering all of its fatigues.

It will become a resort where families will go for the purpose of spending several months during a Summer, and thus its management can be put on a much firmer basis financially, the public be accommodated at popular rates, and the State relieved in great measure, at least, of the cost of maintenance.

While in the valley at the time mentioned, in company with the Guardian, I personally went over all the ground of the proposed main drive, adopting the location of the existing road where reasonably well placed, and staking out the balance for the greater portion of its length, and wherever the proper position was not easily traced by natural objects; and the motive for projective alignment were quite fully discussed with the Guardian, who will no doubt inform you concerning points in detail upon which you may desire more explanation at this time.

*Construction of Roads, etc.*—You cannot be too careful and thorough in the manner of building your roads: safety and comfort in the use of them and economy in their maintenance depend on thorough work in construction. There are very few well built roads in California, and so far as my knowledge goes, none that are thoroughly well built.

In the Yosemite Valley you have an ample supply of excellent material for road metaling, the motive for the best work, and the necessity for it: stone is everywhere abundant, and clean gravel to be had at special localities, your object is to produce the most pleasing impression on each visitor (which is not to be accomplished by rocky roads) and to keep down the cost of maintenance; while the severe Winters, when there cannot be much attention paid to the roads, and the hard travel of Summer, when they will not receive moisture unless you incur the expense of sprinkling, combine to wear them to a rough condition in a short time. The safeguard is in thorough construction.

Upon a well-prepared, shaped, compacted, and drained bed, set as in a cobbled street, close together on their flat ends, stones somewhat smaller than a man's head, forming thus a rough pavement: and on this, next put a layer, eight inches in depth, of well broken stone, then cap the whole with two inches of gravel, and you will have a good road. Have the road metaling thoroughly well broken, to sizes ranging from one to four cubic inches to each piece, and put it on the paved surface in one layer, after

breaking. Do not dump it in large pieces on to the roadbed and break it there; the best plan is to break it with a machine at the quarry. Do not make a foundation of the larger stone by simply dumping and scattering them on the graded roadbed. Unless these foundation stone are regularly set in place by hand, so as to bear against each other and form a pavement, it were better not to use them at all but simply to place on the graded surface a ten or twelve inch layer of the smaller stone, broken as above, and add gravel as a surfacing. If possible, the first season at least, sprinkle your roads abundantly, using a wagon with six or eight inch tires to haul the water, so that it may serve as a roller also, rather than cut ruts into the surface and prevent compacting, as would narrow tires heavily laden. If the road material is well broken, and the surface of river gravel and coarse sand, no other binding material will be required, and it will be a mistake to apply it.

*Trails.*—In the Eagle Peak, Glacier Point, and Snow trails the valley is quite well provided with means of access to its surrounding heights; but the necessity for a connecting trail from Glacier Point to Snow's, around the rim of the valley, by way of the Illouette Falls, and also for a trail up the Illouette Cañon, from below, to the foot of the fall of that name were quite apparent, and the location of these was viewed and their construction recommended to the Guardian, who I found to be fully alive to their importance.

With the exception of these two works, I was not impressed with the necessity for any more extended works of this class in the valley or its immediate neighborhood; or, in other words, there is so much else to do, which, in my judgment, is of more importance than the construction of other trails than those mentioned, I did not examine the subject of trails any further, except in so far as to view the proposed general location of a trail on the north side of the main stream to the summit of the Vernal Fall and thence to Snow's. This last project I was not favorably impressed with, for the reasons that it would involve a heavy outlay for a work the object of which is already accomplished by an existing trail; and for the additional reason that its construction would unnecessarily mar the face of a picturesque cliff at a most interesting point and really spoil the charm of natural seclusion which now attaches to the Vernal Fall as viewed from below.

*Foot-paths.*—There is not a path in Yosemite Valley leading to a point of interest upon which a good firm footing and a clean walk may be had for any considerable distance; yet nothing in a small way would add so much to the comfort and enjoyment of a month's sojourn there as a series of really good main walks between the various hotels, and from them, to at least the nearest special attractions, or points of fine view.

If visitors could walk between such places without encountering the dust of the roads and trails, they would be much more contented to remain in the valley for a good portion of the period of their Summer holiday: for, although almost all persons who make the trip to the valley, are willing to ride or drive every day for a short time in viewing its principal features once over, comparatively few want to do this every day through a month or more, nor can they be content to remain in the house, or sit on a hotel porch without being able to move about, where all nature tempts to an out of door life.

Walks, good, clean walks there must be. The main ones should, where possible, be removed from the roads far enough to escape the flying dust, yet near enough to avoid entire seclusion. As a general thing, shady loca-



tions should be sought, and, if necessary, some planting must be done to supply the deficiency in natural tree growth for this purpose.

In locating a rural park path, of which character these walks should partake, straight lines are to be avoided, as also long formal curves; and every change of direction should have an apparent motive, either in the form of the ground's surface, the presence of an obstruction, or the view ahead of some desired objective point.

If these simple rules be followed the walks will be sufficiently direct between objective points for all practical purposes, the natural repose of the landscape will not be disturbed by stiff and architectural lines, and the travel will follow the constructed way and not be tempted to leave it for the purpose of making what appear to be short cuts.

On the level lands, the walks should be laid with their surfaces just high enough above the general elevation of the turf to insure good drainage, but not so high as to be conspicuous objects in the landscape. Their beds should be excavated, shaped, and compacted, as in the case of the roads, and laid with a paving of stones closely set and about six inches in depth, upon which a four-inch layer of clear river gravel will make a good walk, that will remain dry, clean, and comparatively free from weeds; and if watered and rolled the first year will keep firm thereafter. If there is a choice, by all means, other things being equal, choose a gravel that will make a dark-colored walk, because it will be less trying on the eyes of those who use it when the sun is shining, and a less conspicuous and offensive object in the general landscape where it unavoidably appears therein.

Walks in the immediate neighborhood of the hotel and other buildings may be of construction similar to that just described, but those located on the hillsides or up the slopes to desirable points for outlook, at moderate heights, should be paved with stone, to prevent washing away in Winter and to insure freedom from dust in Summer.

Although a well constructed carriage road will afford a moderately good way for pedestrians, the trails on the valley slopes never can, for a good trail must be soft and yielding with dust and rocky debris to afford a proper surface to receive the horse's feet without jar to the animal and rider.

One more remark about foot-paths: When it becomes possible, abolish every plank-walk in the valley, and in the meantime try to hide them.

*Bridges and Crossings Generally.*—Of all places in the world the Yosemite Valley is that one where light or cheap structures look out of place. All architectural works in this region should ultimately be of the most solid and massive character, in appearance at least, yet how much better if in fact; and there are none of which this may be said with greater truth than of the bridges. For these works, as a general thing, stone is to be preferred, more especially if the span be across a stream with rocky bed and banks; yet timber—in the rough and massive in detail—is suitable if the crossing be amid a forest growth and over a stream of quiet-flowing water, with sandy or alluvial banks and bed; and iron-work where the crossing is in the open ground, away from the immediate presence of heavy timber growth or rock formation, and where it is desirable not to make the bridge a conspicuous object in the landscape.

In view of these considerations, I have recommended to the Guardian the following constructions:

For the stream from the Bridal Veil Falls, make the crossing well up to the foot of the great mass of debris at the base of the cliff; confine the waters to the two principal channels, and throw a cut-stone archway, with wide and deep coping, over each.



For the crossing of the main river, below the Too-lool-a-we-ack branch, a stone bridge would be most appropriate, though a heavy timber one would not look out of place.

For the crossing of the Teneya Fork, on the main drive, a timber bridge is the best.

For crossings on the Too-lool-a-we-ack, by all means, stone bridges.

The crossing of the Yosemite Fork, on the main road, near the falls, is a special problem. The stream spreads through many channels, and can not be permanently confined within a moderate number at a reasonably small outlay of money. Each channel is small and shallow, but very rocky, and the torrent every Winter brings down additional bowlders, which lodge just about where a crossing is desirable.

I propose to build a stone causeway, solidly, like a dam, across the whole spread of waters, and use its surface as a ford. Evenly distributed in this manner, during the season of pleasure travel the waters would never be more than a few inches deep on this paved surface; bowlders and other stones would not lodge upon it after the high spring flood is over, and one clearing away each season would suffice to make a good crossing for the year.

Such a structure should be well and carefully put up, so that it would not require yearly repairing; and there might be a railing put along its lower edge each Springtime, to prevent accidents during the Summer which could be removed before the Winter torrent waters come down with their load of driftwood and rocky debris.

For foot travel, a row of stepping-stones along one edge of this ford, or a temporary plankwalk laid on occasional stone piers, would best serve the purpose at this crossing.

A lower crossing on the Yosemite Fork, near the main river, may well be in the form of a timber or iron bridge.

Of the present iron bridges, the upper one, at the hotel, is not out of place or out of keeping with its surroundings; but the lower one, though at a good location for a bridge, is not the kind of a bridge for the place. The character of the river and the immediate surroundings there demand a good big stone bridge. It will probably remain the first large artificial construction encountered after entering the valley. Let it be imposing, and calculated to impart a sense of security to the jaded and nerve-shaken traveler, who, having just descended from the giddy heights of the roads from the outer world, would fain feel that she is once more perfectly safe.

Though you may not have means now to adopt this suggestion, let me counsel a forecast of plans involving it for the future. The iron bridge can be removed to the lower crossing of Yosemite Fork, or to a crossing on the main river, between the upper iron bridge and the Teneya Fork, where it is needed and will be appropriate, and a stone arch built in its place at the lower main crossing, with due regard to economy.

*Drainage-ways.*—For cross-drainage under roads and walks, by all means adopt stone culverts. When you once have them properly located and built, your trouble with them is, comparatively speaking, ended. Wooden culverts are an everlasting nuisance, and no provision for cross-drainage is the poorest economy and most unsatisfactory arrangement of all.

*Guard Walls.*—Where, from unavoidable causes, your roads are narrow, and along cliffs, bluffs, or rivers' brinks, let the edge be guarded by a wall of stone—a good, firm, and trustworthy construction—not capped with small stones and spalls to even it off on top, but with large and solid pieces that a horse's hoof or a carriage wheel cannot move. Such walls need not be high—a foot and a half or two feet above the elevation of the road sur-

face is sufficient—but let them be broad and substantial, that they serve their purpose when occasion is presented. When an accident occurs at such a point that is walled, it is because the wall gives way, and not because it is not high enough. When a wall is introduced in any such work let it look like what it is meant for; do not try to conceal unless this can be effectually done, which is not often the case; let it speak for itself as a measure of precaution, and it will have a satisfying if not a picturesque effect.

*Conveniences for a Sojourn in the Valley.*

*Hotels, Dwellings, Stores, Shops, etc.*—The only good excuse there can be for putting a house of any kind in the Yosemite Valley is that it will afford a shelter, convenience, or material comfort of some kind to those who come to view the great natural effects and features of the place. For this reason there must be hotels, dwellings, stores, shops, and other structures; but for the reason that they are only tolerated features, that cannot add to the scenic effects or the salubrity of the atmosphere—the two attractions of the region—they should not be prominently located or conspicuous in themselves.

The ideal house for Yosemite Valley must be of stone; its location near the base of the valley walls, with forest trees around and a fine view off in front; its planning spacious, and its construction massive.

Fancy a hotel of such character, with a wide portico and a great reception room, fireplaces each as big as an ordinary boudoir, and inside house finish of plain hard wood; outside of stone and tiles; the yard disposed and cultivated to appear as a bit of the natural woodland scenery with its Spring dress on; and you may feel that the visitor would desire to prolong his stay to enjoy, if nothing else, the fitness of his immediate surroundings as accompaniments to the natural features of the place.

It is this feeling of repose that many people seek in going to the country, not knowing really what they want until it be found. If possible, let the Yosemite Valley, the State's property, some day afford it.

Do not locate cottages for private occupancy in conspicuous places. Do not build out in the open grounds, the meadows, or the glades. Do not build near the falls, nor between these and the main points of view in the valley.

I have already orally given the Guardian my views in some detail as regards building sites, but in the absence of a proper map, it is difficult to go over the ground in a report.

I recognize the fact that existing houses must remain where and as they are for some time to come, and can only say here that before others are constructed there should be something of a plan to follow for the disposition of the whole, and recommend that the proposition, which I understand has been made, to locate cottages for private occupancy between the upper hotel and the Yosemite Fall, be not adopted; rather let them be put on the south side of the river, between the hotels, even if land has to be leveled off or filled in for their building.

*Water Supply.*—I examined the subject of water supply for the existing habitations, and think the source heretofore selected is the best that can be had, and in reality an excellent one. Of course, nothing which I can say here can increase your appreciation of the importance of a good supply of water for domestic purposes, but this is not all, for the walks, roads, and grounds in the immediate neighborhood of the hotels, dwellings, and shops or stores ought to be sprinkled to keep down the dust and maintain the bright appearance which should hereabouts prevail. The springs inspected

appear to furnish an ample supply of water for this purpose, and your pipe should be large enough to conduct it—at least *five* inches in bore. The distance is considerable, the fall not great, and a smaller pipe would disappoint you in the amount of its discharge.

#### GENERAL TREATMENT OF THE VALLEY LANDS.

##### *Landscape Effects.*

In addition to what has been said incidentally, under the several preceding headings, concerning subjects which collectively constitute the landscape treatment of the property, a few words exclusively to this point are necessary, by way of pointing out, however, what, in my judgment, ought not, as well as indicating some works which may, with propriety, be undertaken.

*Door-yard Improvements.*—About the buildings do not attempt any urban or suburban garden or bed work effects; even imitations of natural rock-breaks, and fountains or waterfalls, must, where nature so far outdoes herself in the rearing of rock walls and the tumbling of debris and waters, seem sadly out of place.

Have good clean firm front yards, without fences, with native trees, and with grasses and shrubs and native flowers further away and on either side, only as a foreground—a suitable one—to the view which should open out beyond.

If there must be fences in such localities, either let them be of wire, and hence invisible, or else of heavy rough timber and not painted, and thus in keeping with the surroundings.

Permit no such thing as whitewashed or white painted fences, posts, poles, or tree trunks to appear in the landscape; the Yosemite Valley is not a place to evidence by such objects the tidy thrift of a well conducted dairy farm or roadside inn.

*Artificial Plantations.*—Hedges there should be none of; avenues or rows of trees do not permit to be established, for the reason that they are totally out of keeping with the actual being and the spirit of the place.

Plant, where at all for landscape effect, native trees and shrubs, or those in keeping therewith and known to flourish in some similar mountain regions of our State.

It would be a pleasing and an instructive feature of the Yosemite hotel surroundings to have groupings of native trees and shrubs of the various kinds, in order that visitors might become familiar with their appearances and names, and be able to recognize them in the tours made through the valley and the surrounding mountains.

Within the space of a communication such as the present it would be impossible to speak of such subjects as this landscape work, save in the most general terms, for when we approach the details, they are so innumerable that the bare mention of them would be tedious, and each would seem absurdly trivial; but it is in the aggregate that such things have their effect, and the neglect of them often produces a most unsatisfying result.

*Clearings and Thinning-out of Woods.*—My attention was called to the fact that there were a number of large heavy growths of young trees—pines, willows, and other varieties—which occupy much space quite unprofitably in the valley. So far from adding in any manner to the landscape effect, these, as a general thing, detract from it, by cutting off the views or imposing a dense wall of foliage in the foreground. By all means they should be, in a great measure, gradually thinned out and cleared away. Clumps



of willows, alders, and other suitable soft wood trees should be left in the low grounds, in disconnected irregular lines, so as to divide the meadow land into the several tracts which it naturally appears to be divisible into; but the great body of the low land of the valley should be returned to grass, and not suffered to become an impenetrable thicket. So, also, with the higher plain timber in the valley, where of late years the growth, protected from fire and the woodman's axe, has become so thick as actually to obstruct the view; or to impart to any considerable area of land the character of woods, it should be thinned out; but this must be done judiciously.

The only general rule which can be laid down briefly is, that where young trees of decidedly different habit have grown up together in the same group or small woods, and it is desired to clear some away, determine beforehand the character which the resulting group is to have, and cut accordingly. For instance, if oaks and pines or other conifers, are found closely together in a group, cut all the oaks or all the pines rather than a part of each, for these two kinds of trees do not form either picturesque or useful groups in a landscape or on the ground, and it would be a mistake to be governed in the thinning by the appearance, or thrift, or beauty of the individual trees.

I know there is much prejudice against cutting down fine trees, but you must look to the ultimate result, and be governed accordingly.

This subject, and that of river improvement, which follows, is a most difficult matter to advise on, for a close study of the field, with a previous knowledge of landscape work, must ever be the only guide which can safely be followed in applying the axe.

I can say, this: that in all well managed parks, trees are planted with the view of utilizing their effect for a time, and then cutting them away as others become more fully developed. In Central Park, New York, as the reports show, and as attested by special writings of Mr. Fred. Law Olmsted, its gifted landscape architect, thousands of trees having thus served their end, having acquired large growth, interfering seriously with other equally handsome and more desirable trees, have been cut away.

If, in the judgment of men who have studied such things, for their love of the beautiful and the appropriate, who have striven from professional motives and for professional distinction, in the improvement of the great parks of the principal eastern cities, large trees can be cut away with advantage, where it has cost so much of time, money, and skill to raise them, certainly you should be safe from censure if, in opening out the views, caring for the full development of the timber, and clearing up the more unsightly parts of the valley lands of the Yosemite, you apply the axe right freely.

#### *Agricultural Use and Development.*

The lands of the general surface of the valley—within the walls—have been appropriately classified in description into meadows, fern lands, and rocky slopes.

Naturally the meadows produce a fair pasturage, but of late years, as heretofore remarked, a change for the worse has been noticed in the quality of the grass, and furthermore, much meadow land, having become thickly overgrown with native shrubs and young trees, is obliterated. This is generally the fate of natural meadows, used as pasture lands, so that there is nothing in your experience but what was to be expected.

The higher, or "fern" lands, although at locations well covered with timber, and, of course, to retain their generally wooded appearance, present open grounds of considerable area, which dry out comparatively early



each year, and thus, are not only in great degree valueless, economically, but also, in a measure, unsightly.

Now, the agricultural product of which the greatest quantity will always be required in the valley, and that most difficult of economical transportation, is hay. With plenty of well cured and rich hay, at low rates, the availability of the Yosemite Valley as a summering resort will be much augmented, for horses are indispensable to enjoyment and comfort, and forty to fifty dollars per ton for hay is more than most persons will care to pay for any considerable time.

The increased travel into the valley within a very few years will make a very largely increased demand for horses, and over-grazing the natural meadows will make a more marked diminishing effect on their productions; so that the item of hay will be one of great importance.

This contingency is to be met by cultivating the available land in the valley, in grass for hay, by irrigation.

The irrigated mountain meadows of Switzerland and Germany, together with the upper river cultivations of similar kind in France and on the plains of northern Italy, afford abundant examples of what it is desirable to accomplish in the Yosemite Valley in this respect.

There is no reason why the natural meadows, and much of the "fern land," should not be converted into grass meadows of the most productive description, and while adding to the charm of the landscape augment the revenues of the State, and enhance the pleasure of the visitor, by furnishing abundant forage at low rates, and consequently cheap and good transportation in and about the valley.

I consider the problem of forage supply as one of the most important with which you have to deal, for the supply will remain short and be held at high rates unless a railroad is built immediately into the valley, which is not likely to be done, and hence I look upon a project for making the valley produce its maximum in this way, as one worthy of your consideration.

The total area which might be thus cultivated in Yosemite Valley is about 1,000 acres net, making deductions for space covered by forest and shrub growth, works, roads, stream channels, hotel and house grounds, building sites, etc., which could be made to yield annually at least two tons of prime hay per acre, besides affording very much pasturage.

Thus far, alfalfa is the only crop generally cultivated by irrigation for forage in California, although some experiments have been tried with grasses, and red and white clover is grown, through the northern and middle foothill counties, in a comparatively small way and without any extended preparation of the ground.

These cultivations afford no model or criterion for that proposed to be inaugurated in Yosemite Valley. The preparation and care of a regular *water meadow* in a country subjected to the rains and snows of a severe Winter, alternating with the considerable heat of Summer, is a very different matter from the sowing of a little alfalfa seed on a level plain, where the year round presents a perpetual Summer, as in our valley counties, as also from the little hillside clover cultivations found in the foothills.

Alfalfa would probably be killed by the severe Winters in Yosemite Valley, or at least would be late in starting and maturing in the Spring, and neither it nor clover make a desirable hay to feed abundantly to horses that are hard worked in the mountains.

Your meadows in the Yosemite must be sown with a good mixture of the hardy grasses grown for hay under similar circumstances in other countries, such as *phleum pratense* (timothy), *poa trivialis*, *poa pratensis*, *avena pub-*

*escens*, and others less hardy and suitable but better known, as for instance, the English and Italian rye grasses and a number of varieties of *festuca*, and several varieties of clover in the mixture will, in moderation, be advantageous also.

The formation of water meadows is a subject which has received much intelligent examination and study in Europe, and there exist a number of treatises concerning it, as well as technical notices in books on irrigation works and practice in general.

In our own country but little is known about it, very little experience had, and in California none at all. It is only within the past ten years, probably, that the economy of such culture is being recognized by more than a very few agriculturists of broad ideas in the Middle and New England States, and some of the engineers have taken up the matter as worthy of their attention.

Schwerz, a German writer on *Practical Agriculture*, has said: "Good meadows are the mainstay of stock raising, the chief auxiliary of grain culture, the proprietor's riches, the treasure of every farm; while, on the contrary, bad meadows are the owner's sorrow, and those only moderately good, his burden of care."

Duenkelberg, the latest German authority on *Meadow Formation and Culture*, quotes and indorses this saying of Schwerz, and at considerable length his work, impresses upon the reader the importance of thorough work in preparation of these fields.

This fact we will readily appreciate here, when we reflect that with proper preparation as to disposition of ditches and drains, and form of surface, the labor of conducting the irrigation is but little else than simply turning on and turning off the water, and repairs to the meadows are seldom required; whereas errors in these matters may necessitate the expenditure of so much labor, and produce so much trouble, as to defeat the object in view—the raising of plenty of hay at low rates.

And again, you may see the importance of proper care in this regard, when you remember that unskilled irrigation on a large scale in your valley might and probably would detract from the salubrity of its climate and purity of its air; whereas, if the lands are properly prepared and drained, no such result will follow.

The neighborhood of irrigated meadows which have been properly prepared has not been found a disadvantage, even where such are plentiful. It is the rice, and hemp, and flax culture of southern Europe that is complained of, on account of the excess of water that is made to stand on the surface almost continuously, which is particularly the case with rice. Yet it will not do to attempt irrigation in the Yosemite Valley by simply flooding the natural meadows and other low lands. Proper provision must be made for drainage; and a good preparation of the soil and sowing of suitable grasses alone will insure that complete success which the movement ought to result in.

Of course, it would not be necessary to bring all, or even half, of the meadow lands under cultivation for some years to come. The proper way would be to make a plan with a view to extension, and prepare sixty to eighty acres, most advantageously situated, at first, and then add twenty to forty or more acres at a time each year as required.

In view of the physical facts in this case and the results of experience elsewhere, I see no good reason why the keeping of horses in the Yosemite Valley should not be rendered very nearly as cheap as on any farming lands in the State, for the hay can certainly be produced about as cheaply as alfalfa is in the lower valleys.

The water supply would be absolutely abundant and to spare, and the irrigation of your meadows even in the driest years would not detract from the supply for irrigation below; the phenomenon of reproduction of waters by drainage, so well understood in the Pyrenees and along their borders and in other localities in Europe where the subject has been studied under such circumstances, would soon become apparent and the river would receive through the soil and drains below your fields about as much water as you take from it above.

I am satisfied that this class of cultivation is destined to become quite prevalent in California, and that its application in the Yosemite Valley will be a boon to the State, and would relieve you of what I understand to be an embarrassment of your management.

I send you for inspection and reading a copy of a collection of notes on this subject of water meadows, from a number of the best authorities, which may be of service in the formation of your opinion as the originals have been in guiding my own.

### *Protection from Overflow.*

I have before noticed the fact of the bad condition and destructive tendency of the river, and doubtless you are, in a great degree at least, alive to the importance of the subject; nevertheless, a few words about some special localities and proposed remedies will not be amiss before closing this paper.

Above the upper iron bridge I found the river channel to be in especially bad condition; in fact, it is divided up, spread out, obstructed, and tortuous in its course. The result is, an almost annual unregulated overflow of a large portion of the available meadow lands of the valley, and the danger of a really disastrous flood occurring each season of more than the average volume of flow.

It would not be judicious, neither necessary, to build levees to prevent this; the river itself must be first brought to a good condition at least. Wherever obstructions exist below—and there are several notable ones which I have in mind now—the channel must be cleared out, either by direct labor or by such constructions as will guide the current to perform the task. Above, the waters must be brought into one channel, and that channel deepened and straightened by similar means. Training walls of stone and fine brush, spurs, and cross dykes, inexpensive and simple in themselves, but to be systematically and judiciously located and cared for, will effect the purpose.

Examples of the treatment of rivers of this class and character are so very numerous in engineering experience, that no fear of failure need enter the minds of the most timid, as perhaps is justified, in such minds, in the case of the great rivers of our central alluvial valleys.

You will probably have to do some blasting, both in removing rocks at special points and sunken tree logs; and it will be necessary to have a small flat boat or two for a hand dredge and rake, such as are frequently used on European rivers, to cut channels through the bars in guiding the currents, but beyond this and the tools your force ordinarily works with, nothing particularly expensive, except the labor, will be required.

The river above the bridge and thence on down can thus be prevented from overflow, except in such years as those spoken of as “when the whole valley was filled with water” (which events in my judgment do not occur very often), and water can be taken from it wherever necessary for the irrigation of artificial or the flooding of natural meadows, at will.



While it is impossible, without a definite plan, to point out just what should be done, I may say, emphatically, do not throw loose stone into the channel just to get rid of it; do not build stone training walls unless they are well founded and certain not to be undermined; do not spend much money on any river work until you know just what disposition you are going to make in detail of the whole lowland property.

*A Plan For Work.*

And this brings me to the closing point of my communication. It may be remembered that on a former occasion, I orally expressed the opinion that a detailed plan would not be necessary on which to conduct the work of developing the resources of the Valley. My visit there last year has disabused my mind of that idea. Your problems are greater, necessitate a more exact treatment, and cover more of a range, topographically and technically, than I had supposed. And I can only recommend now, as overruling my former advice, that you do have a topographical survey made of the valley lands, and a regular project drawn up for their development. Without it you may go on spending money and never be satisfied with the result; with such a plan you should be able to make every dollar effect its purpose fully and efficiently towards the desired end.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. HAM. HALL,  
State Engineer.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., May, 1882.



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the honorable the Board of Commissioners to Manage the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove:*

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave herewith to make official report, covering all financial transactions of this office, as follows:

*First*—The work of Chas. L. Weller, deceased, while acting as Treasurer from November 1, 1884, to March 9, 1885.

*Secondly*—The work of Thomas P. Madden, as Treasurer, from March 9, 1885, to the date of his resignation, June 24, 1885.

*Thirdly*—The account of Wm. B. May, Treasurer, from June 24, 1885, to October 31, 1886.

### FIRST.

#### *Receipts.*

Month.		Amount.
1884.		
December .....	From sundries .....	\$696 03

#### *Payments.*

Month.		Amount.
1884.		
November .....	Paid bank overdraft .....	\$12 13
December .....	Paid sundries .....	426 41
1885.		
January .....	Paid sundries .....	39 45
February .....	Paid sundries .....	140 15
March .....	Paid T. P. Madden, Treasurer .....	77 89
		\$696 03

### SECONDLY.

#### *Receipts.*

Month.		Amount.
1885.		
March .....	From C. L. Weller, balance .....	\$77 89
April .....	From H. S. Fitch, petty cash .....	4 50
May .....	From J. T. McLean .....	250 00
June .....	From sundries .....	555 00
	From sundries .....	1,624 22
		\$2,511 61

*Payments.*

Month.		Amount.
1885.		
March .....	Paid sundries .....	\$29 85
April .....	Paid office rent .....	25 00
June .....	Paid Wm. B. May, Treasurer .....	2,456 76
		\$2,511 61

## THIRDLY.

*Receipts.*

Month.		Amount.
1885.		
June .....	From T. P. Madden, ex-Treasurer .....	\$2,456 76
July .....	From sundries .....	1,099 77
August .....	From sundries .....	250 00
September .....	From sundries .....	271 00
October .....	From sundries .....	276 60
1886.		
January .....	From sundries .....	302 00
February .....	From sundries .....	562 00
March .....	From sundries .....	60 00
April .....	From sundries .....	170 00
May .....	From sundries .....	145 75
July .....	From sundries .....	2,164 40
July .....	From State of California, Act of March 3, 1885 .....	10,000 00
October .....	From sundries .....	806 41
	From sundries .....	6 35
		\$18,571 04

*Payments.*

Month.		Amount.
1885.		
August .....	Paid Vouchers 1 to 13 .....	\$2,616 98
September .....	Paid Vouchers 14 to 40 .....	1,225 17
October .....	Paid Vouchers 41 to 52 .....	781 19
December .....	Paid Vouchers 53 to 75 .....	1,255 34
1886.		
January .....	Paid Vouchers 76 to 82 .....	210 30
March .....	Paid Vouchers 83 to 94 .....	391 34
April .....	Paid Vouchers 95 to 111 .....	721 87
May .....	Paid Vouchers 112 to 129 .....	583 41
June .....	Paid Vouchers 130 to 147 .....	1,032 03
July .....	Paid Vouchers 148 to 166 .....	1,146 64
	<i>New Series.</i>	
August .....	Paid Vouchers 1 to 20 .....	872 72
September .....	Paid Vouchers 21 to 34 .....	802 06
October .....	Paid Vouchers 35 to 47 .....	725 62
	Cash in State Treasury .....	6,200 02
	Cash in hands of Secretary .....	6 35
		\$18,571 04

The Board has contracted for one hundred thousand feet of lumber, to be delivered during this season, on most favorable terms. The payment for this, and current expenses for October, November, and December, will nearly exhaust the balance now on hand, leaving no revenue, until provision is made by the Legislature.

## DISTRIBUTION.

Preservation .....	\$7,573 57
Improvements .....	3,295 73
Office expenses .....	1,495 37
	<hr/> \$12,364 67

## SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Rents and privileges (2 years) .....	\$8,571 04
Appropriation by State, Act of March 3, 1885 .....	10,000 00
	<hr/> \$18,571 04

## YOSEMITE HOTEL CONSTRUCTION.

*Receipts.*

Month.		Amount.
1885.		
July .....	From State of California, Act of March 9, 1885 .....	\$40,000 00

*Payments.*

Month.		Amount.
1885.		
December .....	Paid Vouchers 1 to 4 .....	\$580 70
.....	Paid Vouchers 5 to 6 .....	8,106 80
1886.		
October .....	Cash on hand .....	31,312 50
		<hr/> \$40,000 00

## COMMISSIONERS' TRAVELING EXPENSES.

THIRTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30, 1886.

*Receipts.*

Month.		Amount.
1885.		
July .....	From State appropriation .....	\$1,000 00

*Payments.*

Month.		Amount.
1885.		
October .....	Paid Vouchers 1 to 6 .....	\$336 80
1886.		
June .....	Paid Vouchers 7 to 12 .....	663 20
		\$1,000 00

THIRTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

*Receipts.*

Month.		Amount.
1887.		
July .....	From State appropriation .....	\$1,000 00

*Payments.*

Month.		Amount.
1886.		
October .....	Paid Vouchers 1 to 4 .....	\$128 25
October .....	Cash balance .....	871 75
		\$1,000 00

WM. B. MAY, Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, November 1, 1886.





# REPORT

OF THE

## PRESIDENT AND OTHER OFFICERS

OF THE

## VETERANS' HOME ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA.

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For the Years 1884, 1885, and 1886.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE : : : P. L. SHOAF, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.

1887.



# REPORT.

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*To the Governor of the State of California:*

SIR: As the Veterans' Home Association of California is an institution which derives most of its revenue from the State, I submit herewith a report of the transactions of the association, and as no report has heretofore been submitted, this report will be made to cover the transactions of the association from the beginning.

The "Veterans' Home Association" is a corporation formed under the laws of the State of California, for the purpose, as expressed in the articles of incorporation, of "founding a home for the relief and support of worthy officers, soldiers, marines, and sailors who honorably served in the army or navy of the United States during the war with Mexico, or of the rebellion, or in any other war, who are in indigent circumstances by reason of age, infirmity, or wounds received in the service, are incapable of self-support, and for that purpose to receive contributions, and to take and hold real and personal property by grant, devise, or bequest, and to erect suitable buildings for the use and occupation of the beneficiaries of the association." The association consists of twenty-five members, of whom twenty are elected by the Encampment of the Department of California, G. A. R., and five by the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War.

At each annual meeting, eleven Directors are chosen from the members of the association, nine from the twenty selected by the G. A. R., and two from those chosen by the Veterans of the Mexican War. These Directors are charged with the management of the Veterans' Home at Yountville.

The association was formed March 7, 1882, with the following named Directors: Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, C. Mason Kinne, James Coey, Thomas W. Freelon, S. O. Houghton, Wm. Blanding, J. J. Lyon, D. M. Cashin, R. M. Apgar, W. A. Phillips, Hugh K. McJunkin, Geo. C. Smart, Samuel W. Backus, R. E. Houghton, John F. Sheehan, Orrin Taber, A. G. Bennett, A. W. Collins, Ed. B. Jerome, R. H. Warfield, and E. W. Woodward.

On the twenty-fifth day of October, 1882, after several months of investigation, the association located the Home within half a mile of Yountville, Napa County, upon a farm of nine hundred and ten acres, purchased at a cost of \$17,750. About two hundred acres of the farm lie in the valley, along the railroad track, and are well adapted to vines or grain. The residue is on the hills sloping eastward, covered with oaks, which furnish an abundant supply of fuel. The whole of the farm is well watered, and is good pasture or fruit land. At the time of the purchase, in 1882, there was a new vineyard of thirty acres, and about thirty acres more of vines have been since added. There is also an orchard of apples and peaches. A large building, containing rooms for officers, library and chapel, dining-room, hospital, and dormitories, was erected during the summer of 1883 at a cost of \$16,130 50. In January, 1884, the original members of the association



resigned and new members were elected as follows: C. B. Hutchins, Stuart M. Taylor, T. Curran, P. H. McGrew, M. A. McLaughlin, Judson Rice, M. Robinson, A. J. Buckles, W. T. Simmons, W. F. Ellis, J. R. Laine, W. Murphy, J. M. Davis, Louis Dampf, G. W. Walts, M. J. Mallady, H. T. Hobbert, James A. Waymire, J. H. Work, and J. G. Edwards of the G. A. R., and Samuel Deal, T. J. Knipe, T. W. Freelon, J. L. Bromley, and David Scannell of the Veterans of the Mexican War. The following were elected Directors: Stuart M. Taylor, J. M. Davis, G. W. Walts, C. B. Hutchins, M. A. McLaughlin, J. G. Edwards, P. H. McGrew, Louis Dampf, James A. Waymire, J. L. Bromley, and T. W. Freelon. In 1885, Messrs. Edwards, Dampf, and Freelon were succeeded by H. T. Hobbert, W. T. Simmons, and W. C. Burnett. Up to January 31, 1884, the receipts were \$39,056 59, all of which came from private contributions of citizens and the various Posts of the G. A. R. The disbursements for the same period were:

For nine hundred and ten acres of land.....	\$17,750 00
For the Home building.....	16,130 50
For labor on the farm.....	2,030 39
For insurance for three years.....	360 00
For salaries, postage, stationery, etc.....	2,711 61
For debt contracted for a reservoir.....	1,746 43
Total disbursements and debt.....	\$40,728 33

This left an indebtedness of \$1,671 94 when the new Board of Directors took charge. Notwithstanding this embarrassing state of the funds, the Home was opened for the use of the beneficiaries April 1, 1884. Liberal donations of supplies were made by public spirited citizens, and contributions of money were made by the citizens and the G. A. R. Posts. The Woman's Relief Corps also rendered valuable aid. The Directors necessarily incurred a large expense for wagons, horses, and farming tools. They were also compelled to build a kitchen addition to the main building. The Legislature of California, by an Act approved March 7, 1883 (Acts of 1883, p. 55), appropriated \$150 per annum for each "aged person in indigent circumstances residing in the Veterans' Home" who had been a resident of the State for three years. The total of such appropriations was limited to \$15,000 per annum, and the amount of pension money received by each beneficiary was to be deducted, thus making it necessary to require those receiving pensions to surrender the money received thereon to the Home. This appropriation is payable semi-annually only, so that it was necessary to support the members of the Home the first six months on credit, or from other revenue. Some of the counties have contributed the cost of keeping men sent from their jurisdiction, for the first six months, and thus materially aided us. The State of Nevada passed a similar Act. We have two veterans from that State.

For the year commencing February 1, 1884, and ending December 31, 1884, the receipts and disbursements were as follows:

#### RECEIPTS IN 1884.

From old association.....	\$74 49
Collections from February 1, 1884, to December 31, 1884.....	6,236 72
Produce sold from the farm.....	595 15
Received for pasturage at the farm.....	280 30
From the State.....	2,105 50
Total receipts.....	\$9,292 16

## DISBURSEMENTS IN 1884.

Paid for two spans horses, two sets double harness, one set single harness, two farm wagons, one spring wagon, robes, etc. ....	\$1,001 25
Paid for labor on the farm .....	1,076 34
Paid for supplies for the Home from February 1 to October 1 .....	2,036 23
Expense account from February 1, 1884, to January 1, 1885, which included Commandant's, Secretary's, and cook's salary, stationery, postage stamps, cartage, etc. ....	1,794 88
Paid for building addition to main building, including four bath tubs, water pipe, lumber, repairs to old house, hardware .....	1,944 54
Bedding, furniture, clothing .....	251 33
Range for new kitchen and repairing old range .....	164 35
Paid on account reservoir .....	250 00
Paid for three coffins .....	87 00
Taxes for 1884 and 1885 .....	420 61
Total disbursements .....	<u>\$9,126 63</u>
Leaving a balance January 1, 1885 .....	\$165 63

The debt for the reservoir, \$1,746 43, was still unpaid, and there were outstanding bills for current expenses—provisions, bedsteads, clothing, salaries, etc.—amounting to \$1,719 99, making a total debt of \$3,466 42. To offset this, there was due from the State \$1,400, leaving a net indebtedness of \$2,066 42. During the year one hundred and two applications for admission to the Home were approved, and seventy-six were admitted, of whom nine subsequently left, one was discharged, and four died, leaving sixty-two in the Home January 1, 1885.

## TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

During the year 1885, the receipts and disbursements were as follows:

## RECEIPTS FOR 1885.

Balance on hand January 1, 1885 .....	\$165 63
Donations from January 1, 1885, to December 31, 1885 .....	1,164 31
Received for pasturage from the farm .....	140 53
Received for produce sold from the farm .....	569 94
Received for pension money of members .....	135 00
Received from the State .....	10,721 30
Total receipts .....	<u>\$12,896 71</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1885.

For account of salaries, etc. ....	\$2,269 93
For improvements .....	2,000 85
For furniture .....	725 00
For clothing .....	1,566 85
For miscellaneous account .....	1,430 53
For provision account .....	4,720 00
For bedding account .....	592 77
For repairs .....	3 30
For stationery account .....	84 35
For vegetable account .....	61 90
Total disbursements .....	<u>\$13,455 38</u>

There were unpaid bills for November and December amounting to \$1,365 01, and a total indebtedness of \$1,923 65, to offset which there was due from the State the sum of \$3,750 for the months of October, November, and December. During the year the old debt of \$2,066 42 was paid off, and a surplus of \$1,827 25 had accumulated. The item of \$2,066 85 for "improvements" included the debt of \$1,746 43 for the

reservoir. The only salaries paid were \$100 per month to the Commandant, who also performed the duties of Medical Director and Superintendent of the farm; \$50 per month to the Secretary, and \$60 per month to the chief cook. An effort to get along without other cooks than the veterans at the Home was unsuccessful, as it was found more economical as well as absolutely necessary for the comfort of the men to have a professional cook physically able to do the work properly. His assistants were taken from among the veterans, and all the work about the farm was done by the veterans without cost to the Home. During the year the number of applications for admission to the Home increased from one hundred and two to two hundred and nineteen. Of this number sixty-three new members entered, making one hundred and thirty-nine admissions altogether. Six died during the year and were buried by the association in its cemetery; six left of their own will, and three were discharged for disobedience of the rules. There were one hundred and ten in the Home January 1, 1885, of whom twenty-six were veterans of the war with Mexico.

#### A GENEROUS DONATION.

The buildings at the Home were overcrowded, and still there were deserving veterans anxious for admission. To meet the pressing need for more room there were no funds in the hands of the association, but some public spirited citizens of East Oakland very kindly came to our aid, and built for us upon the grounds of the association a handsome cottage capable of accommodating about forty veterans. For this purpose Messrs. A. Chabot and Hiram Tubbs, each contributed \$1,000; H. C. Kirk, P. H. McGrew, and others, contributed liberally in material and labor. The cottage was dedicated to the Home and named the "Chabot Cottage." With characteristic kindness of heart, the ladies of Oakland contributed the bedsteads and bedding necessary to fit the cottage for immediate use, and it was occupied as soon as ready.

During the year 1886 the principal transactions have been as follows:

#### RECEIPTS OF 1886.

Donations from January 1, 1886, to January 1, 1887 .....	\$970 13
Produce sold during the year .....	1,943 90
Pasturage on the farm .....	196 95
Pensions paid over by veterans .....	219 75
From the State .....	8,086 80
Total receipts .....	\$11,417 53

#### DISBURSEMENTS OF 1886.

Salary of Commandant .....	\$1,200 00
Salary of Secretary .....	600 00
Salary of cook .....	690 50
Labor, pruning, plowing, etc. ....	202 45
Improvements .....	226 23
Clothing .....	2,371 82
Miscellaneous:	
Freight .....	\$308 09
Interest .....	202 08
Stamps .....	31 00
Tickets to send veterans East ..	126 55
Picture frames .....	6 75
Stoves, etc. ....	111 15
Supplies at Yountville .....	324 81
Blacksmithing .....	47 80
Use of stallion .....	55 00
Hardware .....	37 60
Surveying .....	20 00



Lumber .....	\$14 70
Drugs .....	134 25
Notary fee .....	7 00
Seeds .....	68 76
Crockery .....	60 18
Laundry .....	26 70
Ropeyarns .....	8 33
Total .....	\$1,590 77
Provisions .....	6,784 22
Bedding .....	393 59
Repairs .....	5 00
Stationery .....	103 44
Vegetables .....	91 12
Taxes for 1886 .....	295 27
Total .....	\$14,554 41

Of the donations \$300 were from Napa County, \$75 from Alameda County, \$75 from Gaffney Sons, \$14 30 from comrades, and \$505 33 from the estate of Wm. J. Hill, a veteran who left this legacy to the association. The cash receipts from the farm were chiefly from the sale of grapes, as will be seen by reference to the annexed report of the Commandant. The total value of the products of the farm for the year was \$5,264 95. This includes the value of everything consumed at the Home that was raised on the farm. It was all profit, except the amount paid for taxes (\$295 27), and the cost of seeds (\$68 76), and labor (\$202 45). There is due the Home from the State for the half year ending October 1, 1885, the sum of \$9,668 95, for which the usual warrant has been issued, but which is unpaid for want of funds; and also the further sum of \$2,665 50, for October, November, and December, 1885, making a total due from the State of \$12,334 45. The association is indebted on account of overdraft at the bank of Tallant & Co., \$4,403 83, and for unpaid bills, \$4,142 70. The total indebtedness is \$8,546 53. Deducting this from the sums due from the State leaves a surplus of \$3,787 92. For the first half year ending October 1, 1886, we have drawn upon the State for \$9,668 95, which is more than half of the \$15,000 allowed for the year; hence, the allowance for the other half year will be only \$5,331 05.

#### ANOTHER COTTAGE.

We have supported an average of one hundred and twenty-nine men throughout the year, and the number in the Home at the end of the year is one hundred and forty, of whom forty are veterans of the war with Mexico. There are now fifty-one applicants for admission for whom we have no room. Fortunately the General Committee of Management of the Twentieth National Encampment, G. A. R., were able to save the sum of \$5,500 from the funds in their hands, and by their kindness we have been provided with a new cottage which will accommodate forty-eight men. It will be the best building on the property, and will be a substantial monument of the generosity of our people and of the faithful and economical administration of their trust by the committee. This cottage will be ready for occupancy by the twelfth day of February, and will then be dedicated to the use for which it is intended. After this event the number of veterans in the Home will be one hundred and ninety-one. By crowding somewhat, all now entitled to admission can be accommodated, so that by the middle of February and thereafter, we will be called upon to support fully two hundred men continuously. Of course, the present appropriation of \$15,000 will not be sufficient to that end. The receipts from the farm will materially aid us, but will not be enough. To provide for



the next two years the present appropriation should be doubled, for within another year the numbers in the Home will be increased to three hundred, in all probability. We hope to have the institution transferred to the United States within a few months, and if that hope should be realized, the State will be entirely relieved of this burden, while the old veterans will be better cared for than at present. But fearing delay in this transfer, the Board of Directors have instructed me to request the present Legislature to enlarge the annual appropriation to \$30,000, with the proviso that if the Home shall be transferred to the National Government, the State appropriation shall cease. They have also instructed me to ask for a further appropriation of \$10,000 for improvements, to increase the water supply, erect another cottage, and complete the first and principal building by fitting up the attic and adding the veranda. These improvements are indispensable, and since the State has not as yet contributed anything for buildings, it is a very reasonable demand. The State of Illinois has expended \$150,000 for buildings alone at the Soldiers' Home, located in Quincy, and Michigan has expended an equal sum. Other States have been liberal in the same way. The great and patriotic State of California will not fail to do its whole duty in this behalf, I am sure.

#### SUMMARY.

More than one hundred applications for admission to the Home have been approved during the year, of whom seventy-one were admitted. Altogether two hundred and ten veterans have received aid from the Home since its establishment. After the close of the year 1886 there were one hundred and forty still in the Home; twenty-one had died; twenty-two had been discharged at their own request; twenty-four had been discharged for cause, and three had been sent to the insane asylum.

The total expenses incurred had been as follows:

Prior to February 1, 1884.....	\$38,981 90
February 1 to December 31, 1884.....	9,126 63
December 31, 1884, to January 1, 1886.....	13,455 38
December 31, 1885, to January 1, 1887.....	18,401 86
Total.....	\$79,965 75

#### ASSETS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The association has nine hundred and ten acres of land, which, with the improvements, is valued at about \$75,000, and personal property of the value of about \$5,000. The personal property consists of furniture, farming utensils, horses, cattle, hogs, and chickens.

#### COUNTIES FROM WHICH VETERANS WERE ADMITTED.

The two hundred and nineteen veterans who have been admitted, were residents of counties as follows:

Alameda, 14; Colusa, 1; Calaveras, 1; El Dorado, 4; Fresno, 1; Humboldt, 2; Los Angeles, 11; Lake, 3; Mono, 3; Nevada, 1; Napa, 9; Placer, 4; Salinas, 1; Sutter, 1; San Mateo, 1; Sacramento, 7; San Joaquin, 1; San Luis Obispo, 3; Stanislaus, 3; Solano, 4; Santa Clara, 4; Santa Cruz, 7; San Bernardino, 1; Sonoma, 3; San Francisco, 123; Ventura, 1; Yuba, 1; State of Nevada, 3; Arizona, 1.

## TRANSFER OF THE HOME TO THE UNITED STATES.

Early in the year 1884 the Board of Directors, with the approval of the association, commenced a correspondence with members of Congress, and with the members of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, with a view to having a Branch Home established in California, which should relieve the Association and the people of California of the trust assumed in the care of the disabled veterans in our midst, and at the same time make them more comfortable by the more ample funds of the Federal Government. In 1885 the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, adopted a resolution to establish a Branch Home west of the Rocky Mountains as soon as Congress should make the necessary appropriation. The Federal Government has established six Soldiers' Homes—one for the regular army at Washington, where about six hundred veterans are cared for, and four for volunteers; one at Togus, Maine, called the Eastern Branch, where one thousand six hundred are supported; one at Hampton, called the Southern Branch, where two thousand are maintained; one at Dayton, Ohio, designated the Central Branch, where there are six thousand veterans; one called the Northwestern, at Milwaukee, Wis., where one thousand five hundred are cared for; and one at Leavenworth, Kansas, called the Western, which has just been established. The importance of this service, and the liberality of the Government, is shown by the appropriations recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in his estimate to the present Congress for the year 1886. They are as follows:

For the Home at Dayton .....	\$717,591 05
For the Home at Milwaukee .....	190,318 50
For the Home at Hampton .....	359,960 84
For the Home at Togus .....	208,028 98
For the Home at Leavenworth .....	109,500 00
For bedding and clothing .....	247,500 00
Total .....	\$1,832,899 37

These appropriations are merely for subsistence, as the necessary buildings have, for the most part, already been erected, except for the Home in Kansas. It is apparent, from an examination of the liberal appropriations made in past years, and from an investigation as to the management of the various Homes, that the Government can do much better for the veterans than any single State corporation, or even any State can do. For the purpose of assuring ourselves on this point, and to obtain information on the subject, Director McGrew and I, at our own expense, visited several of the National Homes during the Summer of 1885, and made thorough inspections of them. We were surprised and delighted to find the excellent accommodations provided in all the Homes. The buildings are usually of brick, several stories in height, with elevators, steam laundries, bathing houses, ample pleasure grounds, beautiful parks, theaters, libraries, and many other comforts, and even luxuries are provided. Good uniforms are supplied, and discipline is kindly but firmly enforced. The men are allowed to retain their pension money, and are permitted to take leaves of absence in the season when they can earn pocket money by light work. Bands of music, composed of veterans, are established. In short, everything is done with liberality to make the poor old soldiers and sailors as happy as possible in their declining years. We visited and talked with General Franklin, President of the Board, and other members, urging the establishment of a Branch Home in California. They promised to do all in

their power to aid us. General Jas. S. Negley, of Pennsylvania, who is a member of Congress as well as a member of the National Board, took a decided interest in our behalf, and promised to aid us in the Board and in Congress.

Upon my return to California I invited the Senators and members of Congress from this State to visit our Home at Yountville, so that they might be able to speak from personal knowledge. Senator Miller and Congressmen Morrow and McKenna responded. They spent a day at the Home, and expressed themselves as much pleased with the location. Senator Miller had been active in our aid the year before. Early in the present session, General Negley, true to his promise, introduced a bill to "Provide for the location and erection of a Branch Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers west of the Rocky Mountains." The text of the bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. That the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, are hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to locate, establish, construct, and permanently maintain a branch of said National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, to be by such Board located at such place in the States west of the Rocky Mountains as to said Board shall appear most desirable and advantageous; and that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to the said Board of Managers, and by them expended in the purchase of the necessary land and the erection of suitable buildings thereon, for said branch of said National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

SEC. 2. That all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the volunteer forces of the United States, and who are disabled by disease, wounds, or otherwise, and who have no adequate means of support, and by reason of such disability are incapable of earning their living, shall be entitled to be admitted to said Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, subject to like regulations, as they are now admitted to existing branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

SEC. 3. That as soon thereafter as practicable from the approval of this Act, the said Board of Managers shall secure the necessary lands and commence the erection of suitable buildings for the use of said Branch.

Mr. Morrow has taken a very active part in support of this bill, and he informs me that the subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom the bill was referred, has reported in favor of the bill recommending an appropriation of \$100,000. There is no opposition to the measure in either branch of Congress. We have already tendered the property to the Board of Managers of the National Home. It is quite probable that this bill will become a law by next March, and if so, the appropriation will be available for the year which begins July 1, 1887. It may, however, take several months for the Board of Managers to decide upon the location. If they should not accept our property, we can give it to the State. The great end to be accomplished is, to have the Federal Government take charge of our unfortunate comrades and provide for them as they deserve, and as we, with our limited resources, cannot provide.

To show the justice of our claim to this aid, I will refer to the number of soldiers on this coast. As careful an estimate as can be made puts the number of veterans of the Mexican war at one thousand, and of other ex-soldiers at over thirty thousand. During the war there were in the military service, from the States and Territories of the Pacific, the following numbers :

From California.....	15,725
From New Mexico.....	6,561
From Colorado.....	4,903
From Oregon.....	1,810
From Nevada.....	1,080
From Washington Territory.....	900

31,039



Many of these have died since the war, but their places have been more than supplied by immigrant ex-soldiers from other States. This is demonstrated by the statistics of the G. A. R. Posts, which always show a large majority—about three fourths—from regiments of other States. Of the veterans already admitted to the Home, more than two thirds are from regiments that served east of the Rocky Mountains, and almost every Union State is represented. New York has 46; Massachusetts, 19; Illinois, 8; Maine, 6; Pennsylvania, 10; Ohio, 8; Indiana, 7; Connecticut, 3; and so on.

We are now able to provide for one hundred and fifty, but have reached the limit of our resources. Applications from worthy men are coming in almost daily. I have no doubt there are now five hundred veterans on this coast needing the aid of the Home, and who are entitled to it. As age approaches, the number will increase. The cost of transportation across the continent is too great for them to expect to get there; besides, they have become accustomed to this mild climate, and would suffer from a change. The cost of supporting such an institution will be less here than anywhere else. It costs an average of \$138 a year, or \$11 50 per capita per month, to maintain the other branches. After the buildings are constructed here, the cost will not exceed \$100 per annum. In August last General J. C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, who is also a member of the National Board of Managers, visited the Home at Yountville, in company with Governor Stoneman and some of the Directors. He was much pleased with the location, and will greatly aid the transfer to the United States.

The Legislature of this State, at its last session, passed a resolution authorizing the transfer of the Home to the Federal Government, so that there is no legal impediment in the way. When we reflect that it was by the valor of the veterans of the war with Mexico that this magnificent domain was acquired, thus greatly extending the area and increasing the wealth of the nation; that it was by the patriotic devotion of the soldiers of the late war that the Union of our States was preserved; and that by the endurance and sleepless vigilance of the soldiers of our wars with the Indians our frontiers have been protected and our civilization planted in new fields, all must admit the duty of the General Government to provide for these old veterans in their hour of need. They were not always old and weak. They were once young and gallant soldiers, full of enthusiasm for their country and its institutions. They followed the old flag with honor in a successful war against a foreign foe, and maintained its glory untarnished upon many hard fought battlefields at home. They were ready to make any sacrifice for the good of their country. They risked life, and many of them shed their blood in its service. Shall they want for food in their old age?

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. WAYMIRE,  
President California Veterans' Home Association.

JANUARY 1, 1887.



## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 1, 1887.

*To the officers and members of the Veterans' Home Association :*

GENTLEMEN: Herewith find my report for the year, ending December 31, 1886 :

### RECEIPTS.

Donations from January 1, 1886, to January 1, 1887.....	\$970 13
Received for produce sold during the year.....	1,943 90
Received for pasturage during the year.....	196 95
Received for pension money.....	\$279 65
Less refunded.....	59 90
	219 75
Received from the State.....	8,086 80
Total.....	\$11,417 53

The donation account comprises donations from Napa County, \$300 for inmates taken from their infirmary, \$75 from Alameda County, \$75 from Gaffney Sons, \$14 30 from old comrades, \$505 83 from Hills' estate. We have no reliable income except that received from the State.

### DISBURSEMENTS.

For salary paid Commandant, Secretary, and cooks.....	\$2,490 50
Pruning, plowing, hired outside.....	202 45
Improvement account.....	226 23
Clothing account.....	2,371 82
Miscellaneous account.....	1,590 77
Provision account.....	6,784 22
Bedding account.....	393 59
Repair account.....	5 00
Taxes of 1886.....	295 27
Stationery account.....	103 44
Vegetable account.....	91 12
Total.....	\$14,554 41

Our bank account stands to-day overdrawn \$4,403 83, on which we are paying interest at 6 per cent per annum. To offset this we have our State warrant for the six months ending on the first of last October, amounting to \$9,668 95, which is still unpaid for want of funds. The total amount of bills standing against the association unpaid, is \$4,142 70. This amount, with overdraft at the bank, makes a total of all we owe to date \$8,546 53.

### NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE HOME.

January 1, 1886.....	111	July 1, 1886.....	133
February 1, 1886.....	110	August 1, 1886.....	138
March 1, 1886.....	113	September 1, 1886.....	138
April 1, 1886.....	127	October 1, 1886.....	142
May 1, 1886.....	129	November 1, 1886.....	141
June 1, 1886.....	130	December 1, 1886.....	142

Making a monthly average of one hundred and twenty-nine during the year.

The total amount expended during the year 1886, \$14,259 14; average per month, \$1,188 26; making an average per member for money paid out of \$9 21 per month. Properly we should add the amount of bills unpaid to total expenditures, which would make \$18,401 84 total expenditures, less what little clothing and provisions are on hand; that would make a monthly average for keeping, per inmate, \$11 88.

There are now on file in my office over fifty applications to enter the Home, not one of whom can be admitted at present for want of room.

#### NAMES OF COMRADES DECEASED DURING THE YEAR.

- N. Diggs (Mexican veteran), Company "B," United States Mounted Rifles, March 25, 1886.  
 G. A. Barrington, Company "B," One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois, April 12, 1886.  
 J. H. Hund, Company "A," First Iowa, April 17, 1886.  
 Thomas Jones, Company "B," Third California, April 20, 1886.  
 Geo. W. Andrews, Company "L," Second California Cavalry, May 10, 1886.  
 S. A. Orne, Company "E," First California Infantry, May 15, 1886.  
 J. P. Woodin, Company "I," First California Infantry, June 19, 1886.  
 Geo. Cole, Company "D," Fifth Wisconsin, September 10, 1886.  
 J. C. Christie (Mexican veteran), Company "A," First United States Infantry, October 15, 1886.  
 O. Custer (Mexican veteran), Company —, Tennessee Cavalry, December 13, 1886.  
 P. V. Cahn (Mexican veteran), Company "D," First New York Infantry, December 29, 1886.

All were buried in our own cemetery at the Home, and their friends notified.

#### DISCHARGED AT THEIR OWN REQUEST DURING THE YEAR.

- Chas. O'Neil, March 26, 1886; association paid his fare East.  
 C. F. Boetscher, April 14, 1886.  
 H. C. Bickers, June 8, 1886; paid his fare East to the Home at Hampton, Virginia.  
 F. H. Daily, November 22, 1886; gave him \$10 for meals on the road to the Home in Leavenworth, Kansas, his friends there having sent him tickets to go there by rail.  
 Henry Mathews, May 18, 1886.  
 C. W. Cook, April 6, 1886.

#### DISCHARGED FOR CAUSE—DISOBEDIENCE.

- J. E. Vails, January 23, 1886.  
 G. W. Hughs, January 26, 1886; sent to the Blind Asylum.  
 Geo. Pettigrew, May 16, 1886.  
 W. A. Chantler, June 8, 1886.  
 Otto Rothlander, August 7, 1886.  
 J. Wilson, August 7, 1886.  
 Thomas Graham, August 7, 1886.  
 George R. Spaulding, August 26, 1886.  
 G. W. Merkle, August 26, 1886.  
 M. Clancy, September 18, 1886.  
 C. P. Engstrom, September 18, 1886.  
 F. Mertens, September 18, 1886.  
 Hy. Goddard, October 2, 1886.  
 J. D. Sweet, October 2, 1886.

Number of members admitted during the year.....	71
Number of members discharged for cause.....	14
Number of members discharged at their own request.....	6
Number of members deceased.....	11

January 1, 1887, there were one hundred and forty members in the Home, eight sick in hospital, two sick in quarters.

The Directors have held twenty-eight sessions during the past year. The Home is situated at Yountville, Napa County, consists of nine hundred and ten acres of land well watered. There is no indebtedness against the corporation.

## NAMES OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

J. A. WAYMIRE.  
STUART TAYLOR.  
J. M. DAVIS.  
C. B. HUTCHINS.

G. W. WALTS.  
H. F. HUBBERT.  
M. A. McLAUGHLIN.  
W. P. SIMMONS.

P. H. McGREW.

From the Mexican Veterans, W. C. BURNETT and J. L. BROMLY.

## OFFICERS.

JAMES A. WAYMIRE .....	President.
J. L. BROMLY .....	Vice-President.
L. WADHAM .....	Secretary.
G. W. WALTS .....	Treasurer.

Meetings are held the first and third Saturdays of each month. Special meetings at the call of the President.

Respectfully submitted.

L. WADHAM, Secretary.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 1, 1887.

*Hon. J. A. WAYMIRE, President Veterans' Home Association, City:*

DEAR SIR: The following report of moneys received and paid out by me, as Treasurer of the Veterans' Home Association, since my last report, made at the annual meeting of the association, held March 6, 1886, is respectfully submitted:

### RECEIPTS.

April 20—State appropriation.....	\$8,086 80
August 9—Napa County.....	300 00
August 21—J. Daly, pension.....	7 60
September 10—Gaffeny's Sons.....	75 00
September 23—James Allen, pension.....	12 50
October 8—Sale of grapes.....	1,403 81
October 19—Sale of grapes.....	350 00
November 27—Donation, S. Leavitt.....	1 75
December 15—Legacy of William J. Hill.....	505 83
Total receipts.....	<u>\$10,743 29</u>

### DISBURSEMENTS.

April 20—Tallant & Co., amount as per last report.....	\$4,350 58
April 5—Sundry bills, supplies, etc.....	1,015 57
May 1—Sundry bills, supplies, etc.....	1,137 00
June 5—Sundry bills, supplies, etc.....	1,025 32
July 10—Sundry bills, supplies, etc.....	905 32
August 25—Sundry bills, supplies, etc.....	1,276 60
September 6—Sundry bills, supplies, etc.....	980 71
October 4—Sundry bills, supplies, etc.....	1,419 18
November 9—Sundry bills, supplies, etc.....	1,225 21
December 6—Sundry bills, supplies, etc.....	1,159 66
December 18—Insurance, three years.....	356 70
December 21—Taxes, 1886.....	295 27
Total disbursements.....	<u>\$15,147 12</u>
Amount overdrawn to date.....	<u>\$4,403 83</u>

GEO. W. WALTZ, Treasurer.



## REPORT OF COMMANDANT AND MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

YOUNTVILLE, CAL., January 1, 1887.

To Hon. JAMES A. WAYMIRE, *President of the Board of Directors of Veterans' Home Association:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, covering the time of my administration as Commandant and Medical Director of this institution.

The Home was opened April 1, 1884, and at the time of my taking charge of it—September first of the same year—there were forty inmates, most of whom were lodging in the old farmhouse, as the main building, excepting the hospital wards and the Commandant's rooms, had not been opened for occupancy. In the latter part of September we completed the new kitchen, got the cooking range in operation, and then opened the spacious dining-room in the main building, using tables and benches made by inmate carpenters.

The library, which consisted of second-hand books and magazines, was arranged upon suitable shelves, books catalogued, etc., and early in the autumn of 1884 seats were prepared, fires were built, and the members were given access to our large and comfortable reading and assembly room. We now have five hundred and eighty-five volumes in the Home Library, and regularly receive eight daily and fifteen weekly papers for the reading-room.

### HOSPITAL.

The hospital wards are large, well ventilated, sunny rooms, and, on account of the crowded condition of the other sleeping apartments, I have in some cases had to put well men in the convalescent rooms.

Number treated in hospital.....	44
Number treated in quarters.....	65
Number treated at sick call.....	193
Number requiring no medicines.....	8

Total.....210

Number of deaths.....	21
Number sent to Insane Asylum.....	3

Number totally blind.....	1
Number partially blind.....	13

Total.....14

Diseases.	Deaths.
Apoplexy.....	2
Bronchitis.....	1
Enteritis.....	2
Gangrene.....	2
Inanition.....	1
Meningitis.....	1
Nephritis.....	1
Paralysis.....	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	10

Total.....21

The general health of patients the past year has been unusually good, and when we consider the fact that many of our men have been taken from city and county hospitals, where they have been under treatment for chronic diseases for years, the above mortuary record shows well for the sanitary regulations of the Home. To insure perfect cleanliness of inmates and quarters, we need an increased water supply. During the greater part of the dry season we have had to keep two of the hot-water faucets closed, thereby practically shutting one bath-room and the hot-water sink near the hospital on second floor. I would recommend that measures be taken immediately to fill our reservoir from the numerous springs in its vicinity, or that a dam be built to hold back sufficient water for summer use.

Whole number cared for ..... 210

*What War.*

Florida war ..... 3  
 Mexican war ..... 41  
 Civil war ..... 153  
 Regular army ..... 13  
 Total ..... 210

*Nativity.*

Native born ..... 98  
 Foreign born ..... 112  
 Total ..... 210

*Nativity of Foreign Born.*

Canada ..... 2  
 England ..... 11  
 France ..... 2  
 Germany ..... 25  
 Ireland ..... 57  
 Poland ..... 1  
 Saxony ..... 1  
 Scotland ..... 8  
 Spain ..... 1  
 Sweden ..... 1  
 Switzerland ..... 3  
 Total ..... 112

*Ages.*

Between thirty and forty ..... 6  
 Between forty and fifty ..... 32  
 Between fifty and sixty ..... 73  
 Between sixty and seventy ..... 78  
 Between seventy and eighty ..... 17  
 Between eighty and ninety ..... 4  
 Total ..... 210

SPECIAL DETAIL.

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Adjutant.....	1	Librarian and florist.....	1
Bugler.....	1	Mail carrier.....	1
Cook.....	1	Nurses.....	2
Carpenters.....	2	Quartermaster.....	1
Dishwashers.....	4	Steward.....	1
Drummer.....	1	Teamsters.....	2
Fifer.....	1	Wardmaster.....	1
In charge of chickens.....	2	Wood choppers.....	4
In charge of cows.....	2	Watchmen.....	3
In charge of hogs.....	1	Waiters (dining-room).....	5
Janitors.....	3		
Knife cleaner.....	1	Total.....	46
Laundrymen.....	5		

## TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Agent .....	1	Miners .....	21
Bakers .....	5	Molder .....	1
Brewers .....	2	Merchants .....	3
Boilermaker .....	1	Miller .....	1
Butchers .....	2	News vender .....	1
Barber .....	1	Nurse .....	1
Barkeeper .....	1	Photographer .....	1
Brickmasons .....	3	Plasterer .....	1
Brickmaker .....	1	Painters .....	4
Carpenters .....	25	Paper maker .....	1
Cooks .....	3	Printers .....	4
Clerks .....	4	Porter .....	1
Coopers .....	3	Physicians .....	2
Choppers .....	2	Ranchers .....	17
Cutter of shirts .....	1	Stone mason .....	1
Cabinetmaker .....	1	Stamp maker .....	1
Carver .....	1	Sailors .....	7
Drayman .....	1	Soldiers .....	5
Dairyman .....	1	Shoemakers .....	4
Engineers .....	2	Saddler .....	1
Farrier .....	1	Stage driver .....	1
Fireman .....	1	Tinsmith .....	1
Gasfitter .....	1	Tailors .....	6
Gardeners .....	3	Teamster .....	1
Harness makers .....	2	Teacher .....	1
Hatter .....	1	Wheelwright .....	1
Janitor .....	1	Watchmen .....	2
Laborers .....	35	No occupation .....	3
Lumbermen .....	4	Total .....	210
Machinists .....	4		
Musicians .....	2		

## PRODUCTS OF RANCH THE PRESENT YEAR.

ARTICLES.	Value.
50 barrels apples, at \$2 per barrel .....	\$100 00
340 sacks barley, at \$1 per sack .....	340 00
6 calves, at \$7 .....	42 00
150 chickens, at \$6 per dozen .....	75 00
2 colts, at \$40 .....	80 00
6 tons corn, at \$20 .....	120 00
1,015 dozen eggs, at 20 cents .....	203 00
200,810 pounds grapes (sold) .....	1,884 95
55 tons hay, at \$12 .....	660 00
3,000 pounds hogs (killed), at 6 cents .....	180 00
1,460 gallons milk, at 24 cents .....	350 40
Pasturage (sold) .....	204 10
18 pigs (sold) .....	49 50
40 pigs (increase on hand), at \$2 50 .....	100 00
4 barrels pickles, at \$4 .....	16 00
75 boxes tomatoes, at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents .....	50 00
120 cords wood, at \$6 .....	720 00
600 melons, at 15 cents .....	90 00
(Cabbage, green peas, etc., not estimated) .....	
Total .....	\$5,264 95

COMPARATIVE MORNING REPORT AT VETERANS' HOME, FOR SEPTEMBER FIRST, EACH YEAR,  
SINCE THE HOME WAS OPENED.

DAY OF MONTH.	Present at Roll Call	In Hospital	Sick in quarters	Excused	On Detail	Light Duty	Field Duty	On Furlough	Absent Without Leave	Total
Monday, September 1, 1884.....	20	2	1	12	9	7	7	1	1	40
Tuesday, September 1, 1885.....	41	10	1	23	21	20	19	6	---	100
Wednesday, September 1, 1886.....	63	9	1	35	29	23	22	7	2	138
Saturday, January 1, 1887.....	71	8	1	38	46	24	15	8	---	140

With the exception of grape pruning last spring, all of the farm work has been done by members of the Home *without* pay. This year, especially, the work has been very satisfactorily done. The vineyards, consisting of forty-five acres of bearing vines, require almost constant labor through the season. In the spring of 1885 we filled in eight thousand vines, and last winter set about three thousand Zinfandel and Chasselar cuttings.

We have harvested the present year's crop of over one hundred tons of grapes, in the best possible condition, and received for the same the *best* market price. Next year another ten acres of young vines will come into bearing, making fifty-five acres of vines.

The one thousand trees received from Lusk & Co., last spring, were well set, so that in addition to our large apple orchards we have five acres of peach and plum trees.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Since the opening of the Home we have had no Chaplain, but have been dependent upon the kindness of neighboring clergymen. Services have been held by Rev. James Mitchell, Presbyterian, of St. Helena, one Sunday in each month for over two years.

Rev. M. D. Slattery, Catholic, of Napa City, and his assistants, Fathers Veracci and Heslin, have held services on holy days, and also been very kind in attending to the sick.

Prof. Lowell Rogers, Methodist, of St. Helena, gave us most excellent sermons once a month for more than a year.

Rev. E. H. King, Methodist, formerly an army Chaplain, delivered the "memorial sermon" this year, and has been ever ready to assist us in the burial service.

The Past Department Chaplain, Rev. L. W. Simmons, was with us once, and the present Past Department Chaplain, Rev. W. L. Stevens, several times. The German members of the Home have also had preaching in their own language by Rev. G. Mechtersheimer.

In conclusion I would say, that during my administration, owing to the limited financial condition of the Association, I have faithfully performed the duties of Commandant, Medical Director, and Superintendent of the ranch, attending personally to the minutiae of each department. It is needless to say that this has been a heavy task, but I have taken good care of the property belonging to the Veterans' Home Association, and have endeavored to make the members as comfortable and happy as the circumstances would allow, and I trust my management has the approval of the Board of Directors.

W. B. LOVETT, M.D.,  
Commandant and Medical Director.



## NAMES OF INMATES.

NAME.	Age.	Residence at Time of Entering Service.	Date of Enlistment.	Regiment, or Branch of Naval Service.	Date of Discharge.
Henry C. Bickers	67	Louisville, Kentucky	November, 1848	United States Mounted Rifles	May 12, 1850.
Daniel W. Ellis	62	California	August 15, 1861	1st Infantry, California Volunteers	August 31, 1864.
Spencer Purser	64	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	April 18, 1861	23d Pennsylvania Volunteers	July 31, 1861.
David Solis	52	Marysville, California	November 4, 1864	7th California Infantry	March 31, 1863.
Robert Humphreys	55	New York City	May 21, 1861	20th and 99th New York Volunteers	January 29, 1863.
Reuben B. Parcell	52	San Francisco, California	September 20, 1862	1st Washington Territory Volunteers.	July 1, 1863.
John Whiting	54	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	September 1, 1862	20th Iowa Volunteers	July 8, 1863.
Charles O'Neil	59	San Francisco, California	May 1, 1863	1st California Volunteer Cavalry	May 7, 1863.
Peter McKeown	63	Virginia City, Nevada	August 9, 1863	1st Battalion Nevada Volunteer Cavalry	July 12, 1863.
Samuel O'Neil	53	Sacramento, California	October 18, 1864	7th California Volunteer Infantry	April 13, 1865.
William A. Lyon	54	Sacramento, California	October 2, 1861	5th California Volunteer Infantry	December 23, 1865.
Jacob E. Bowman	58	Newburg, New York	February 6, 1862	95th New York Volunteers	May 5, 1862.
Arnold Wulfschlaeger	41	St. Louis, Missouri	February 21, 1863	1st Missouri Light Artillery	July 11, 1865.
John C. Wood	51	Charlestown, Massachusetts.	April 12, 1863	United States Steamer Queen	September 21, 1864.
Daniel McCarthy	64	St. Louis, Missouri	November 8, 1862	3d Missouri Infantry	July 19, 1865.
Frederick C. Muller	54	San Francisco, California	February 1, 1862	6th California Infantry	October 31, 1865.
Samuel Sampson	60	Charleston, South Carolina	June 8, 1844	United States Sloop Pennsylvania	December 7, 1863.
Pierre McDonald	65	New York City	October 4, 1848	2d and 3d Artillery, and 4th U. S. Infantry	December 5, 1863.
Teofil Strazinski	45	New York City	April, 1861	3d New York Volunteers	June 4, 1863.
Robert Davis	74	San Francisco, California	October 20, 1861	3d California Volunteer Infantry	November 30, 1864.
George Smith	43	Springfield, Ohio	May 29, 1861	24th Ohio Volunteers	January 1, 1864.
Daniel Sullivan	73	Albany, New York	March, 1841	6th United States Infantry	September 28, 1871.
Henry Colter	59	Sacramento, California	April 8, 1862	4th California Volunteer Infantry	April 7, 1865.
Alonzo O. Parsons	53	Oshkosh, Wisconsin	April 12, 1862	21st Wisconsin Volunteers	February 28, 1863.
Stephen Finnegan	41	Auburn, New York	December 26, 1863	164th New York Volunteers.	July 16, 1875.
Michael Torney	69	Florida	October 9, 1861	Florida Volunteers	June 30, 1848.
Frederick Moorhman	68	Auburn, California	June, 1845	4th California Volunteers	October 11, 1864.
H. A. McPherson	65	New York City	December, 1846	United States Ship Columbus	March, 1848.
Patrick Ryan	69	New York City	May 4, 1863	2d New York Volunteers.	August, 1848.
John Ward	69	San Francisco, California	September 21, 1863	1st California Cavalry	June 12, 1866.
James L. Simmons	58	California	October 7, 1861	1st California Volunteers	June 28, 1866.
John Maguire	50	San Francisco, California	August 11, 1864	2d California Volunteer Cavalry	September 27, 1864.
John Kessler	59	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	August 30, 1864	5th Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery	June 30, 1865.
Joseph E. Lawrence	38	Concord, New Hampshire	August 11, 1862	1st New Hampshire Heavy Artillery	September 11, 1865.
William Cook	39	Oregon, Illinois	October 10, 1861	74th Illinois Volunteers	March 23, 1865.
G. W. Andrews	56	San Francisco, California	September 16, 1861	2d California Volunteer Cavalry	October 10, 1864.
G. W. McKellup	58	St. Paul, Minnesota	September 1, 1864	2d United States Sharpshooters	January 19, 1864.
Benjamin Cooley	39	Springfield, Massachusetts	September 1, 1864	2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery	June 12, 1865.
Joseph Bradshaw	58	Vancouver, Washington Ter.	November 4, 1864	9th United States Infantry	April, 1867.

John H. Harritt	Fredericksburg, Maryland	February 24, 1847	3d Dragoons	July 31, 1848.
Michael Cannon	Washington, Dist. Columbia	April 19, 1852	5th United States Infantry	December 15, 1872
Thomas Street	New Bedford, Massachusetts	October 21, 1864	32d Massachusetts Infantry	June 20, 1865.
William E. Byfield	Concord, New Hampshire	September 30, 1864	5th New Hampshire Volunteers	September 30, 1865.
John Fox	Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.	January 5, 1863	6th California Infantry	October 31, 1865.
William Bayersdorfer	New York City	December 5, 1855.	2d and 3d United States Artillery	1860, 1865, 1868, 1870.
Jeremiah S. Anderson	Placerville, California	October 18, 1864	7th California Volunteers	June 28, 1866.
John Reis	Camp Wright, California	April 17, 1861	9th United States Infantry	September 25, 1866.
Michael F. Monahan	Carson City, Nevada	October 15, 1861	2d United States Infantry	May 4, 1866.
William T. Pepper	Rising Sun, Indiana	July, 1862	4th and 13th Indiana Cavalry	September, 1865.
M. J. McLaughlin	Camp Union, California	April 3, 1862	1st California Infantry	September 16, 1862
Michael Gilmore	Springfield, Ohio	June 24, 1863	1st Ohio Heavy Artillery	July 25, 1865.
H. E. Cutting	Placerville, California	October 20, 1861	5th California Infantry	December 16, 1862
John Beatty	New York	August 12, 1864	16th United States Infantry	August 12, 1867.
Joseph L. Reed	New Orleans, Louisiana	July, 1847	Louisiana Mounted Volunteers	July, 1848.
Anton Perry	Boston, Massachusetts	August 5, 1865	Pensacola and Vermont	July 20, 1866.
Harry Kruse	Placerville, California	November 4, 1861	1st California Infantry	September 15, 1866.
John M. Lubitz	Bridgeport, Connecticut	August 19, 1862	17th Connecticut Volunteers	July 19, 1865.
Thomas Horan	New York City	May 27, 1863	3d Cavalry, New York Volunteers.	September 21, 1865.
George Bingham	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	December 14, 1846	2d Pennsylvania Volunteers	July 15, 1848.
Joseph Darvey	San Francisco, California	September 27, 1861	2d California Infantry	October 9, 1864.
Otto Rothleuder	Dubuque, Iowa	July 30, 1861	1st Iowa Cavalry, and 1st Missouri Cavalry	September 1, 1865.
W. J. Wright	New York City	December, 1847	Marine Battalion	September, 1848.
John Daily	San Francisco, California	July 7, 1862	2d California Cavalry	July 5, 1855.
David Beckdolf	New York City	September 9, 1861	1st New York Volunteers	September 8, 1864.
Philip V. Cahn	New York City	July 6, 1847	1st New York Volunteers	October 24, 1848.
Abraham Harlick	San Francisco, California	October 2, 1861	2d California Cavalry	October 14, 1864.
P. C. Shannon	San Francisco, California	April 11, 1863	2d California Cavalry	April 9, 1866.
John Higgins	New Mexico	July 10, 1860	1st and 5th U. S. Cavalry, and 5th Infantry	April 9, 1868.
George R. Spaulding	Rochester, New York	April 25, 1861	152d New York Volunteers	May 15, 1863.
Charles Anwander	Stockton, California	September 25, 1861	2d and 3d California Infantry	June 13, 1863.
James Cluncy	Boston, Massachusetts	February 13, 1864	Steamer Chicopee	December 19, 1866.
Thomas O'Neil	Charlestown, Massachusetts	September 13, 1862	5th Massachusetts Volunteers	July 2, 1863.
Charles Keller	Fort Plain, New York	October 1, 1861	1st New York Light Artillery	October 1, 1864.
Cornelius Connell	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas	September 13, 1861	7th Kansas Cavalry	September 27, 1864.
Daniel O'Regan	Boston, Massachusetts	December 21, 1846	1st Massachusetts Volunteers	July 26, 1848.
Michael Clancy	San Francisco, California	November 25, 1861	5th California Volunteers	June 20, 1865.
James Gillman	Troy, New York	April 26, 1861	30th New York Volunteers	January, 1849.
John K. Friemoote	Baltimore, Maryland	August 25, 1845	Frigate Congress	October 31, 1865.
John O'Marra	San Francisco, California	November 27, 1863	6th California Infantry	November 20, 1862.
Charles F. Boetscher	New York City	August 13, 1862	7th New York Volunteers	September 5, 1845.
W. D. Downing	Chaukessville, Texas	May 30, 1846	3d Texas Mounted Volunteers	August 27, 1864.
Daniel B. Foley	California	March 7, 1864	2d California Cavalry	July 9, 1862
John Moran	San Francisco, California	February 4, 1862	3d California Volunteers	September 18, 1848.
Castor Briggs	Fort Hamilton, New York	September, 1847	1st New York Volunteers	

## NAMES OF INMATES.—Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Residence at Time of Entering Service.	Date of Enlistment.	Regiment, or Branch of Naval Service.	Date of Discharge.
James Scott	52	San Francisco, California	October 17, 1861	3d California Volunteers	October 11, 1864.
William Traxel	57	Louisville, Kentucky	May 19, 1846	1st Kentucky Volunteers	June, 1847.
John S. Crough	59	Washington, Dist. Columbia	May 30, 1846	1st Maryland and Dist. Colum. Volunteers.	June, 1847.
Benjamin F. Perry	64	Fremont, Illinois	May 10, 1846	4th Illinois Volunteers	October 6, 1846.
James Aitken	66	Fort Churchill	August 4, 1863	1st Nevada Cavalry	July 12, 1863.
William Tol	62	New York City	June 9, 1847	North Carolina and Ohio	November 17, 1849.
William B. Morgan	44	Camp Union, California	October 23, 1861	5th California Volunteers	November 30, 1864.
Daniel McCawley	55	Sacramento, California	March 21, 1861	4th California Infantry	February 19, 1865.
George W. Merkle	52	Brooklyn, New York	August 28, 1862	183d New York Volunteers	June 6, 1865.
James Dooly	44	Greenfield, Massachusetts	October 28, 1862	52d Massachusetts Volunteers	August 14, 1863.
William H. Carpenter	72	Boston, Massachusetts	September 23, 1861	26th Massachusetts Infantry	July 9, 1864.
John Turpin	43	Yamhill, Oregon	June 23, 1863	4th California Volunteers	December 19, 1865.
Michael Collins	60	Bangor, Maine	September 21, 1861	9th Maine Volunteers	June 21, 1862.
Charles Martell	67	San Francisco, California	November 1, 1861	3d California Volunteers	September 23, 1862.
Charles W. Emmell	65	Reading, Pennsylvania	July 7, 1840	6th United States Infantry	July 7, 1845.
Thomas Jones	46	San Francisco, California	September 26, 1861	3d California Volunteers	October 30, 1864.
William Mitchell	60	Fort Mojave, Arizona Ter.	February 25, 1865	4th California Volunteers	November 13, 1865.
Henry Godart	82	Sonoma, California	October 25, 1861	3d California Volunteers	October 23, 1864.
George W. Hughes	42	Indianapolis, Indiana	September 12, 1864	1st Indiana Heavy Artillery	July 29, 1865.
William Gross	61	Fort Hamilton, New York	1846	2d New York Volunteers	1848.
Godleib Hawzer	55	Camp Dennison	March 27, 1861	9th Ohio Volunteers	June 7, 1864.
Martin Meagher	43	Cincinnati, Ohio	September 5, 1865	10th and 32d United States Infantry	June 9, 1868.
James Baxter	65	Columbia, California	December 7, 1863	6th California Infantry	June 30, 1865.
Andrew Kerr	58	Detroit, Michigan	February 1, 1862	1st Michigan Cavalry	February 3, 1865.
George S. Nicholson	73	New Haven, Connecticut	August 14, 1862	15th Connecticut Volunteers	January 18, 1864.
Hugh F. Aines	42	Jonesboro, Illinois	December 1, 1861	63d Illinois Volunteers	July 13, 1864.
James Christie	69	Boston, Massachusetts	November 27, 1837	1st United States Infantry	November 27, 1840.
William W. Owens	63	Jackson, California	October 27, 1864	7th California Infantry	April 26, 1866.
Maurice Brennan	60	City of Mexico.	1847	2d Texas Rangers	1848.
T. O'Callahan	68	Boston, Massachusetts	January 3, 1862	Ohio, Wachusetts, etc.	June 18, 1863.
Charles A. Urban	63	Lincoln, Illinois	July 22, 1861	7th Illinois Volunteers.	March 23, 1863.
John E. F. Valles	62	San Francisco, California	1847	2d United States Infantry	1848.
Norman Driggs	64	Richmond, Virginia	August 26, 1861	Mounted Rifles	1848.
John P. Woodin	53	California	September 14, 1863	1st California Infantry	August 31, 1864.
James Hamilton	65	Nevada	September 14, 1863	1st Nevada Cavalry	November 18, 1865.
B. F. McDougall	40	New York	September, 1862	Gunboat Isaac Smith	September 6, 1864.
D. B. Cook	65	Wisconsin	May 30, 1861	3d Wisconsin Infantry	September 6, 1864.
William Ritchey	58	California	January 24, 1862	2d California Infantry	May 5, 1863.
Michael McCue	58	Boston, Massachusetts	September 17, 1862	19th Massachusetts Volunteers	September, 1863.
John H. Hume	63	Fort Atherson, Iowa		1st Iowa Cavalry	August, 1847.



James M. Hutchings.....	San Francisco, California.....	April 4, 1864.....	2d California Volunteers.....	March 10, 1866.....
George Bailey.....	Boston, Massachusetts.....	1843.....	Sloop of War Boston.....	June 10, 1880.....
C. B. Wagner.....	Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.....	October 31, 1861.....	Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers.....	January 1, 1867.....
John J. Tisdale.....	Missouri.....		2d Missouri Rifles.....	
John Wilson.....	New Jersey.....		14th N. J. Volunteers and 1st U. S. Cavalry.....	
F. A. Henning.....	New York.....		17th New York Volunteers.....	
Francis H. Daily.....	New York.....	April 18, 1861.....	1st New York Volunteers.....	May 7, 1863.....
Newton Morse.....	Massachusetts.....		13th and 35th Massachusetts Volunteers.....	
Frederick Gallagher.....	New York.....		United States Ship Ohio.....	
Hugh Gaynor.....	New York.....		2d New York Volunteers.....	
Henry C. Creal.....	Newport, Kentucky.....		5th United States Infantry.....	
Orville Custer.....	Memphis, Tennessee.....		Tennessee Cavalry.....	
William A. Chandler.....	San Francisco, California.....		2d California Cavalry.....	
Christain Lang.....	San Francisco, California.....		3d United States Artillery.....	
Michael Egan.....	Boston, Massachusetts.....		24th Massachusetts Volunteers.....	
George Davis.....	California.....		5th California Volunteers.....	
George Pettigrew.....	Pennsylvania.....		103d Pennsylvania Volunteers.....	
Edward Dunn.....	Wisconsin.....		21st Wisconsin Volunteers.....	
E. S. Staples.....	Illinois.....		34th Illinois Infantry.....	
Henry M. Webb.....	Salem, Oregon.....		1st Oregon Cavalry.....	
Samuel Dwyer.....	San Francisco, California.....		2d California Cavalry.....	
Henry Matthews.....	San Francisco, California.....	March 6, 1865.....	4th California Volunteers.....	April 18, 1866.....
J. Breitenbacher.....	Newport, Kentucky.....	December, 1860.....	1st United States Infantry.....	February 25, 1862.....
Philip Casserly.....	California.....	September, 1861.....	2d California Cavalry.....	September, 1864.....
M. S. Merrill.....	Alabama.....	May, 1846.....	Battalion Alabama Volunteers.....	August 18, 1846.....
Thomas Graham.....	Boston, Massachusetts.....	1827.....	2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.....	
James B. Caywood.....	New York.....		7th and 8th United States Infantry.....	
Frank Hawratty.....	New Orleans.....	March 1, 1846.....	3d Regiment Louisiana Volunteers.....	1849.....
Abram Peer.....	New York.....	January 4, 1862.....	93d New York Volunteers.....	June 15, 1846.....
Asa M. Bowen.....	St. Louis, Missouri.....	February 5, 1844.....	1st Regiment United States Dragoons.....	June 29, 1865.....
John McElroy.....	Louisiana.....	March 5, 1846.....	3d Regiment Louisiana Volunteers.....	February 5, 1849.....
John Collins.....	New York.....	December 17, 1850.....	8th Regiment United States Infantry.....	August 9, 1846.....
Philip Boersch.....	Dubuque, Iowa.....	January 24, 1846.....	1st United States Infantry.....	December 17, 1855.....
James Crossley.....	San Francisco.....	March 7, 1863.....	6th Regiment Cal. Volunteer Infantry.....	June 24, 1851.....
A. D. Kilborn.....	San Jose, California.....	March 13, 1864.....	6th Regiment Cal. Volunteer Infantry.....	October 31, 1865.....
J. H. Rice.....	Charlestown, Massachusetts.....	December 30, 1862.....	United States Reindeer 35.....	October 26, 1865.....
John Grant.....	San Francisco.....	March 7, 1863.....	6th Regiment Cal. Volunteer Infantry.....	October 31, 1865.....
David Ebi.....	Colorado.....	August 15, 1864.....	3d Regiment Colorado Cavalry.....	December 28, 1864.....
Andrew J. Stark.....	Missouri.....	August, 1846.....	2d Regiment Missouri Cavalry.....	September 27, 1847.....
Edward County.....	Massachusetts.....	September 20, 1862.....	United States Ship Sabine, etc.....	September 19, 1864.....
Charles W. Cook.....	Sierra County, California.....	December 3, 1864.....	8th Regiment California Volunteers.....	October 24, 1865.....
William Manson.....	New York.....	1846.....	2d Regiment New York Volunteers.....	
Thomas Sullivan.....	San Francisco.....	October 1, 1862.....	2d Regiment California Volunteer Infantry.....	June 29, 1865.....
John Clark.....	San Francisco.....	November 13, 1861.....	12th and 23d U. S. Infantry and 1st Cal. Vols.....	September 9, 1880.....
Samuel A. Orme.....	San Francisco.....	August 26, 1861.....	1st Cal. Infantry and 2d Cal. Cavalry.....	May, 1896.....



NAMES OF INMATES—Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Residence at Time of Entering Service.	Date of Enlistment.	Regiment, or Branch of Naval Service.	Date of Discharge.
William Burns	70	New Orleans, Louisiana	March 15, 1847	3d United States Dragoons	July 31, 1848.
John D. West	61	Detroit, Michigan	April 8, 1847	3d United States Dragoons	July 31, 1848.
W. G. Barringer	47	Illinois	February 9, 1865	151st Regiment Illinois Volunteers	January 24, 1866.
William Russell	65	San Francisco, California	July 10, 1846	Fremont's Battalion, California Volunteers	March 7, 1847.
Vincent Dubanowski	70	San Francisco, California	April 8, 1862	1st Reg't Washington Territory Volunteers	April 1, 1865.
Charles G. Engstrom	61	New York	September 30, 1862	69th Regiment New York Volunteers	June 26, 1865.
Zena H. Robinson	61	Augusta, Maine	September 19, 1861	9th Regiment Maine Volunteers	August 16, 1864.
Thomas Byrne	58	San Francisco, California	December 28, 1865	3d U. S. Art'y, 3d Cal. Vol., 7th U. S. Inf'y	January 8, 1870.
Anton Brown	58	San Francisco, California	November 17, 1862	2d Reg't California Infantry Volunteers	May 10, 1866.
James Hunt	74	Oswego, New York	June 17, 1846	2d Regiment United States Infantry	June 17, 1851.
Jason Lander	71	Baltimore, Maryland	March 1, 1846	Brig Stronbole	November, 1847.
Frederick Mortens.	61	Wisconsin	March 22, 1861	2d Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers	June 14, 1864.
Quartes Clapp	48	Illinois	January 7, 1860	4th Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry	January 7, 1865.
James E. Blakeman	55	Missouri	February 12, 1864	33d Regiment Missouri Volunteers	January 15, 1866.
Adolph Braun	66	Illinois	May 28, 1861	18th Reg't Illinois Vol., 13th Indiana Vol.	September 5, 1865.
Lewis T. Grant	56	San Francisco, California	February 6, 1865	3d Regiment California Volunteers	October 24, 1865.
J. D. Swett	50	New York	April 17, 1861	United States Mounted Rifles	September 16, 1861.
Horatio G. Balch	43	Maine	April 29, 1861	6th Reg't Maine Vol., and Star. Vanderbilt.	February 15, 1864.
S. B. McCall	59	Iowa	September, 1847	5th Reg't Indiana Vol., and 3d Iowa Vol. }	August, 1848.
Thomas Miller	65	San Francisco, California	June 8, 1861	2d Regiment California Volunteers	June 18, 1864.
Nicholas Deede	60	New York	December 2, 1864	18th Regiment New York Cavalry	May 10, 1866.
Jacob Jones	58	San Francisco, California	May 7, 1863	United States Marine Corps	June, 1865.
Patrick Hart	57	Boston, Massachusetts.	1863	Massachusetts Artillery	March 7, 1867.
Charles Spiers	86	Arizona Territory	1865.	Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department	1865.
George Cole	56	Wisconsin		5th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers	1865.
Lawrin Briggs	66	Anador County, California	1861	1st Regiment California Infantry	1864.
H. L. Knowles	52	Rhode Island	January 1, 1863	1st I. R. Light Artillery	June, 1865.
Frederick Franklin	55	Sacramento, California	October, 1861	5th Regiment California Volunteers.	1864.
Henry F. Wolgamuth	63	Philadelphia	1847.	1st Regiment New York Volunteers.	1848.
Michael Maloney	45	Washington, Dist. Columbia		United States Marine Corps	
Charles Dunbar	47	St. Louis, Missouri		8th Regiment Missouri Infantry	1864.
Patrick Murphy	57	Troy, New York		20th New York Battery	December 30, 1865.
Robert E. Reed	43	Baltimore, Maryland	December, 1862	2d United States Artillery.	1865.
Thomas Green	49	Vermont		5th Regiment Vermont Volunteers	1865.
James Graftney	55	Madison, Indiana		5th Regiment Indiana Volunteers	1848.
John Allen	38	San Francisco		8th United States Infantry	
George W. Gibbs.	62	Evansville, Indiana	February 19, 1862	Cavalry Regiment Indiana Volunteers.	March 6, 1865.
John McIntyre	57	San Francisco		2d Regiment California Volunteers	1865.

INVOICE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE VETERANS' HOME,  
YOUNTVILLE, CALIFORNIA, DECEMBER 31, 1886.

<i>Sundries.</i>			
Brown mares	2	Eight-day clocks	2
Bay mares	2	Alarm clock	1
Roan mare	1	Settees	3
Chestnut horse	1	<i>In Dining-Room.</i>	
Yearling colts	2	Tables and covers	16
Suckling colts	2	Benches	28
Cows	8	Soup plates	249
Heifers	5	Dinner plates	197
Calves	4	Breakfast plates	153
Hogs	14	Tin plates	56
Shoats	48	Yellow ware dishes	4
Chickens	200	Bakers	150
Harness—double (sets)	4	Butter dishes	5
Harness—single (set)	1	Fruit dishes	2
Harness—cart (set)	1	Meat dishes	8
Mower	1	Turkey dishes	2
Cultivators	2	Bread baskets	46
Double plows	2	Glass tumblers	20
Single plow	1	Soup terreens	14
Harrows	2	Soup ladles	16
Revolving rake	1	Pitchers—large	16
Hand rakes	3	Pitchers—small	21
Spades	2	Sugar bowls	3
Shovels	3	Coffee bowls	51
Picks	2	Syrup jugs	21
Hoes	5	Peppers	58
Hay forks	3	Table knives	179
Stable fork	1	Table forks	177
Crowbar	1	Britannia spoons—large	69
Chopping axes	10	Iron spoons—large	135
Wheelbarrows	2	Iron spoons—small	48
Fire hose (feet)	250	Cups and saucers (each)	116
Garden hose (feet)	30	<i>In Kitchen.</i>	
Garden trowel	1	Kitchen table	1
Platform scales	1	Cooking range—new	1
Bakers' scales	1	Cooking range—old	1
Iron wedges	2	Coffee boilers	5
Two-horse farm wagons	2	Coffee strainer	1
Two-horse spring wagon	1	Coffee pots	5
One-horse cart	1	Copper stock pot	1
Forty-gallon iron kettle	1	Copper mush pot	1
Forty-gallon clothes boiler	1	Iron pots	3
Heating stoves	3	Tin dippers	3
Washbasins	15	Egg whipper	1
Clothes wringer	1	Cake turners	2
Washboards	7	Flour sieve	1
Cuspidores	20	Large forks	2
Chamber vessels	84	Potato masher	1
Commodore	2	Potato steamers	2
Slop pails	4	Sheet-iron pans	11
Pruning shears	4	Roasting pans	4
Pruning knives	5	Bread pans	4
Bracket lamps	10	Round tin pans	5
Standing lamps	5	Square tin pans	3
Dinner bell	1	Wooden bowls	2
Flag, fife, drum, and bugle (each)	1	Wooden pails	14
Feather dusters	2	Soup boiler	1
Tobacco cutter	1	Soup strainers	2
Can opener	1	Round boilers	2
Mailbag	1	Colanders	2
<i>Furniture, etc.</i>		Tin scoop	1
Pictures and engravings	7	Saucepans	4
Bust of Lincoln	1	Fryingpans	5
Office desk	1	Omelette pans	2
Office chairs	6	Dishpans	4
Rocking chairs	28	Graters	2
Arm chairs	51	Basting spoons	2
Armless chairs	30	French knife	1
Reclining chair	1	Broiler and cover	1
Lamp stands	43	Enameled pot	1

Meat cleaver .....	1
Tea kettles .....	2
Chopping knives .....	2
Chopping bowls .....	2

*Mechanics' Tools.*

Gasfitter's dies and cutter (set) .....	1
Gasfitters' vise .....	1
Gasfitters' tongs .....	2
Hand ax .....	1
Augers .....	2
Brace and bitts (set) .....	1
Firmer chisel .....	1
Bench screw .....	1
Countersinks .....	2
Drawknife .....	1
Grindstone .....	1
Claw hammer .....	1
Hatchets—lathing .....	2
Trowel—brick .....	1
Monkey wrenches .....	2
Try square .....	1

Steel square .....	1
Screwdriver .....	1
Saws—hand .....	2
Saws—crosscut .....	2
Saws—buck .....	2
Reamers .....	2
Bench planes (set) .....	1
Philistey plane .....	1
Rabbit plane .....	1
Panel plow, etc. ....	1
Gauges .....	3

*In Dairy.*

Milk pails .....	2
Milk pans .....	23

*In Library.*

Tables .....	2
Volumes of books .....	585

*In Drug Store.*

Medicines—value .....	\$100
Furniture—value .....	75

I have examined the above and find it correct.

W. T. PEPPER, Quartermaster.

W. B. LOVETT, Commandant.

ACCOUNT OF BEDDING AND CLOTHING FOR THE QUARTER ENDING  
DECEMBER 31, 1886.

	Quartermaster stores received 4th quarter.	In use at close of 3d quarter.	In store at close of 3d quarter.	Total.	Issued during 4th quarter.	In use September 30.	In store December 31.	Total.	In store December 31.	In use December 31.	Condemned 4th quar- ter.	Total.	RECAPITU- LATION.	
													Whole amt't rec'd since Oct. 1, '84.	Whole amt't used since Oct. 1, '84.
Sheets		459		459		459		459		441	18	459	474	474
Pillow slips	56	250		306	56	250		306		271	35	306	346	346
Blankets		408	12	420	12	408		420		420		420	427	432
Comforters		65		65		65		65		65		65	72	65
Bedspreads		11	1	12		11	1	12	1	11		12	13	12
Mattresses		151		151		151		151		151		151	151	151
Bedsacks		32		32		32		32		32		32	32	32
Pillows, soft		158	4	162	2	158	2	162	2	158		162	165	163
Pillows, hard		26		26		26		26		26		26	26	26
Towels		194	56	250	16	194	40	250	40	205	5	250	263	223
Iron bedsteads		22		22		22		22		22		22	22	22
Wire bottoms		118		118		118		118		118		118	118	118
Bed slats		3		3		3		3		3		3	3	3
Bed frames		1		1		1		1		1		1	1	1
Bunks		1		1		1		1		1		1	7	7
Candle stands		41		41		41		41		41		41	41	41
Rugs		49	5	54	3	49	2	54	2	52		54	54	52
Hat racks		2		2		2		2		2		2	2	2
Nets			3	3			3	3	3			3	3	
Cots		2		2		2		2		2		2	2	2
Rubber blankets		2		2		2		2		2		2	2	2
Hats	24		19	43	29		14	43	14				164	150
Caps			14	14	14			14					60	60
Coats	54		4	58	47		11	58	11				182	171
Blouses			8	8	5		3	8	3				83	80
Pants	72		4	76	59		17	76	17				251	234
Overshirts	84		35	119	87		32	119	32				481	449
Undershirts	84		21	105	72		29	101	29				434	401
Drawers	110		3	113	99		14	113	14				487	473
Socks	360		65	425	179		240	419	240				1088	842
Overalls	12		26	38	21		17	38	17				121	104
Boots	4		1	5	4		1	5	1				33	32
Shoes	30		22	52	39		13	52	13				207	194
Slippers			1	1	1			1					3	3
Suspenders	12		40	52	21		31	52	31				156	125
Handkerchiefs			46	46	17		29	46	29				46	17
Spectacles	12		13	25	12		13	25	13				64	51
Combs	48		23	71	71			71					96	96
Gloves	2		12	14	2		12	14	12				14	2
Shoe laces			132	132			132	132	132				144	12
Hair brushes	48		48	48	48			48					48	48



## AVERAGE DAILY RATIONS ISSUED DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER, 1886.

Coffee.....	6 $\frac{3}{8}$ lbs.	Vegetables.....	29 cts.
Chicory.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Dried apples.....	1 lb.
Tea.....	2 lbs.	Prunes.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Sugar.....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Canned milk.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Syrup.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gal.	Pearl barley.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Flour.....	73 lbs.	Split peas.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Meal.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Macaroni.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Crackers.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Spices.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Cornstarch.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Soap.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Fresh beef.....	22 lbs.	Candles.....	1 $\frac{1}{10}$ lbs.
Corned beef.....	15 lbs.	Coal oil.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gal.
Mutton.....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Tobacco, chewing.....	2 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs.
Fresh pork.....	19 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	Tobacco, smoking.....	2 $\frac{1}{6}$ lbs.
Bacon.....	3 lbs.	Saleratus.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Fresh fish.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Salt.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Salt fish.....	6 $\frac{3}{8}$ lbs.	Sal soda.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Butter.....	12 lbs.	Ammonia.....	1 quart per week.
Cheese.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Vinegar.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gal.
Beans.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Raisins.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Rice.....	4 lbs.	Baking powder.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Potatoes.....	82 lbs.	Turkey.....	2 lbs.
Onions.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Chicken.....	1 lb.

I have examined the above and find it correct.

W. T. PEPPER, Quartermaster.

W. B. LOVETT, Commandant.











UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS,

TO

His Excellency the Governor of the State.

---

1886.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE.....JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.

1886.



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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, September 7, 1886.

*To his Excellency the Governor of California:*

SIR: The *Political Code* of California requires the Regents of the University to make a report to the Governor of California to be submitted before October first in each of the years 1880-82-84-86-88, etc.

The nature of the report contemplated is described in the *Organic Act* creating the University (see *Regents' Manual*, Article LIII, page 39), as follows:

At the close of each fiscal year the Regents, through their \*President, shall make a report in detail to the Governor, exhibiting the progress, condition and wants of each of the colleges embraced in the University, the course of study in each, the number of professors and students, the amount of receipts and disbursements, together with the nature, cost and results of all important investigations and experiments and such other information as they may deem important.

In accordance with law, the Regents of the University of California have caused the following report to be prepared by the President of the University, and to be transmitted to you for your information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD S. HOLDEN,  
President.

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\* For "*their* President" it is plain that we should read "the President of the University," or else we should have the anomaly of the Governor, as President of the Board of Regents, submitting a report to himself as Chief Executive.





## REPORT PREPARED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY ON BEHALF OF THE REGENTS.

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, June 30, 1886.

The information required to be submitted to the Governor by Article 53 of the *Organic Act*, covers the whole field of education in California. The *progress, condition and wants* of the University have vital relations with the condition of the Primary, Grammar and High Schools throughout the State (which prepare our candidates for admission) as well as with the various colleges of the University proper. Indeed, the progress, condition and wants of the University can only be adequately treated in connection with the progress, condition and wants of society throughout California itself.

I have been in office for too short a time to give in this report anything like an adequate review, and I have been obliged to confine myself to presenting here a mere bird's-eye view of the University, which I hope will not be without its value. I shall be obliged to speak of the University in some of its external relations, and I shall endeavor to be accurate in what I say. I am perfectly conscious, however, that the time I have been in office is quite too brief for anything more serious than the study which I now present, and I beg indulgence for shortcomings, of which I am entirely aware, but which I cannot now correct. Here is probably the best place for me to say that it is my firm conviction that no public officer of the State can be of more value to it, during the generation which is to come, than the President of its University. If this high office is held by a suitable man, and if he is supported, as he will undoubtedly be, by the intelligence and moral sense of the State, the amount of good which can be accomplished through efforts directed by him is simply incalculable.

There is no scholar in the public schools, from the primary through all the colleges of the University, who is not directly affected by the action of the University. The pupils of private schools and of sister colleges are hardly less affected. The tone of society throughout the State itself, and on the whole of the Pacific Coast, must inevitably be moulded by the beliefs and actions of our professors and graduates to a very important degree.

### ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT.

The University of California is an integral part of the public educational system of the State. As such it aims to complete the work begun in the other public schools. Through aid from the State and the United States, and by private gifts, it furnishes facilities for instruction in Science, Literature, and the professions of Law, Medicine, Dentistry, and Pharmacy. In the Colleges at Berkeley, namely, those of Letters, Agriculture, Mining, Mechanics, Civil Engineering, and Chemistry, in the Literary Course, and in the Course in Letters and Political Science, these privileges are offered without charge of tuition to all persons qualified for admission. The Pro-

professional Colleges in San Francisco are self-sustaining, and require moderate tuition fees. All courses are open to all persons without distinction of sex. The Constitution of the State provides for the perpetuation of the University with its existing departments of instruction.

#### ORGANIZATION.

The departments of instruction comprise the following:

##### *I. In Berkeley.*

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. The College of Letters:                   | 2. The College of Agriculture.       |
| (a) Classical Course,                        | 3. The College of Mechanics.         |
| (b) Literary Course,                         | 4. The College of Mining.            |
| (c) Course in Letters and Political Science. | 5. The College of Civil Engineering. |
|  | 6. The College of Chemistry.         |

##### *II. In San Francisco.*

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. The Hastings College of the Law. | 3. The College of Dentistry.           |
| 2. The Toland College of Medicine.  | 4. The California College of Pharmacy. |

##### *III. In Santa Clara County.*

There will soon be added in Santa Clara County:

1. The Lick Astronomical Department (Lick Observatory).

#### HISTORY.

The University was instituted by a law which received the approval of the Governor March 23, 1868. Instruction was begun in Oakland in the autumn of 1869. The commencement exercises of 1873 were held at Berkeley, July sixteenth, when the University was formally transferred to its permanent home. Instruction began at Berkeley in the autumn of 1873.

The College of California, which had been organized several years before the University, transferred its property and students upon terms which were mutually agreed upon, and closed its work of instruction in 1869. This college was incorporated in 1855, and through its agency a part of the Oakland property of the University and the Berkeley site now owned and occupied by the latter, were secured.

The site of the University at Berkeley is a domain of about two hundred acres situated on the slope of the Contra Costa hills, about five miles from Oakland, facing the Golden Gate. It is traversed by two water-courses, is much diversified in aspect, and is adapted to a great variety of culture. A part of the grounds is reserved to illustrate the work of agriculture and horticulture, and is now under cultivation.

The undergraduate colleges were the only ones which had an actual existence in the original organization, although the *Organic Act* provided for the establishment of Colleges of Law and Medicine at Berkeley; the professional colleges in San Francisco have been added from time to time.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

The University of California is a State institution, established by the Legislature in accordance with the Constitution, and intrusted to the care

of a corporation—the Board of Regents—which includes the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the State Agricultural Society, the President of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, the President of the University, and sixteen other Regents appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate.

To this corporation the State has committed the administration of the University, including the finances, care of property, appointment of teachers, and determination of the interior organization in all particulars not already determined by law.

The instruction and government of the students of each college are intrusted to the Faculty of that college. The Academic Senate consists of the Faculties and Instructors of the University. It holds regular meetings twice a year, and is the governing body of the University proper in all matters of University concern which are expressly delegated to it by the Regents or by law. In all other matters the Board of Regents governs directly, or through the President or Secretary.

#### FUNDS.

The funds from which the University is maintained are derived from various sources, and include the following endowments:

1. The Seminary Fund and Public Building Fund, granted to the State by Congress.

2. The property received from the College of California, including the site at Berkeley.

3. The fund derived from the congressional land grant of July 2, 1862.

4. The Tide Land Fund, appropriated by the State.

5. Specific appropriations by the Legislature, for buildings, current expenses, etc.

6. The gifts of individuals.

The general funds of the University are devoted to the College of Letters and the Colleges of Science. The Colleges of Medicine, Dentistry, and Pharmacy are self-supporting. The College of Law has a separate endowment.

#### LEGAL STATUS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Without going into the details of early legislation upon the subject of a State University, I will recite the provisions of Article IX of the Constitutions of California of 1849 and 1862.

Article IX of the Constitutions of California of 1849 and 1862 prescribed in its Section 4 as follows:

The Legislature shall take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of such lands as have been or may hereafter be restored or granted by the United States, or any person or persons, to this State, for the use of a University, and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be and remain a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said University, with such branches as the public convenience may demand, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant; and it shall be the duty of the Legislature, as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said University.

Under the authority and provisions of this article of the Constitution of 1849 and 1862, certain statutes of California were adopted, which are given in the *Regents' Manual*, pages 24, 25. Under this provision of the Constitution, and under these specific Acts, any State University must have



existed from 1849 up to the year 1868, when the present University was founded.

In the Statutes of California, 1867-8, page 248, is found an "Act to create and organize the University of California." This Act was approved March 23, 1868. It will be referred to here as the *Organic Act*; it is given in the *Regents' Manual*, pages 29 to 42 inclusive.

The *Regents' Manual*, pages 42 to 48 inclusive, contains certain Acts passed between the date of the *Organic Act* and March 26, 1872, providing for the support of the University, and for certain changes in its organization, etc. The *Organic Act* was amended subsequent to its passage—once, namely, in 1872—and this amendment is given in the *Regents' Manual*, page 48.

The *Political Code* of California was adopted March 12, 1872, and went into effect January 1, 1873. Between the date of the passage of the *Organic Act*, namely, March 23, 1868, and January 1, 1873, there is no question that the University was governed by the provisions of the *Organic Act*, of the Acts amendatory thereof, and by none others.

The *Political Code* of California went into effect, as I have said, on January 1, 1873. In the *Political Code* every provision of the *Organic Act* is again repeated in the same or nearly equivalent words. Some alterations are made by the *Political Code*, which, whether they are technically amendments to the *Organic Act* or not, do, in fact, change its provisions.

The *Political Code* contains a section as follows:

No statute law or rule is continued in force because it is consistent with the provisions of this Code on the same subject; but in all cases provided for by this Code, all statutes, laws, and rules heretofore in force in this State, whether consistent or not with the provisions of this Code, unless expressly continued in force by it, are repealed and abrogated. This repeal or abrogation does not revive any former law heretofore repealed, nor does it affect any right already existing or accrued, or any action or proceeding already taken, except as in this Code provided, nor does it affect any private statute not expressly repealed.—[*Political Code*, Section 18.]

On January 2, 1873, after the *Political Code* was in effect, it is clear that the *Organic Act* was abrogated. The *Code* provided for all cases arising in the University, and the *Organic Act*, which had been previously in force in the State, and which was not "expressly continued in force" by the *Political Code*, although it was in general consistent with it, was consequently repealed and abrogated by Section 18 above quoted. Hence, at this time, it appears to be clear that the *Political Code* was the only rule of government of the University, and it continued to be such until the new Constitution of 1879 went into effect, on July 4, 1879. The Constitution of California of 1879, Article IX, Section 9, provides as follows:

The University of California shall constitute a public trust, and its organization and government shall be perpetually continued in the form and character prescribed by the *Organic Act* creating the same, passed March 23, 1868 (and the several Acts amendatory thereof), subject only to such legislative control as may be necessary to insure compliance with the terms of its endowment, and the proper investment and security of its funds.

It shall be entirely independent of all political and sectarian influence, and kept free therefrom, in the appointment of its Regents, and in the administration of its affairs; provided, that all the moneys derived from the sale of public lands donated to this State by Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, shall be invested as provided by said Acts of Congress, and the interests of said moneys shall be inviolably appropriated to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one College of Agriculture, where the leading objects shall be (without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics) to teach such branches of learning as are related to practical agriculture and the mechanic arts, in accordance with the requirements and conditions of said Acts of Congress; and the Legislature shall provide that, if through neglect, misappropriation, or any other contingency, any portion of the funds so set apart shall be diminished or lost, the State shall replace such portion so lost or misappropriated, so that the principal thereof shall remain forever undiminished. No person shall be debarred from admission to any of the collegiate departments of the University on account of sex.

It will be observed that the Constitution of California now in force, namely, that of 1879, expressly provides that the University of California shall constitute a public trust, and that its ORGANIZATION and GOVERNMENT (only) shall be perpetually continued in the form and character prescribed by the *Organic Act* creating the same, passed March 23, 1868, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, subject only to such legislative control as may be necessary to insure compliance with the terms of its endowment, and the proper investment and security of its funds.

The question arises: Under what law did the University exist on the day subsequent to the adoption of the Constitution of 1879? On the day *before* that adoption, it was undoubtedly governed by the provisions of the *Political Code*, and by those provisions only, the *Organic Act* having been replaced by the *Political Code* on January 1, 1873. On the day *after* the adoption of the new Constitution, it was governed, as far as its *organization* and its *government* were concerned, by the *Organic Act* creating the same, and by the Acts amending this *Organic Act*; but in all matters not relating to its organization, or to its government, it was undoubtedly still ruled by the provisions of the *Political Code*. Therefore, it is evident that at the present time, if any question arises with regard to the construction of the law relating to the University of California, the first thing to determine is whether this question relates to its *organization*, or to its *government*. If the matter in question is not a matter of organization, and not a matter of government, there seems to be no doubt that the University is to be ruled by the provisions of the *Political Code*, and by those alone.

If, however, the matter in question does refer to the organization, or to the government of the University, then the words of the Constitution of California plainly indicate that the *Organic Act*, and the Acts amending the *Organic Act*, are to govern in this matter, and not the *Political Code*; unless, indeed, the *Political Code* itself is an Act amending the *Organic Act*, and I think the views above presented show that it was so. The *Political Code* codified the provisions of the *Organic Act* and certainly amended them in various ways. In some particulars the provisions of the *Organic Act* were materially altered by the corresponding provisions of the *Political Code*. For this reason, it would appear that the *Political Code* is properly to be considered as an amendment to the *Organic Act*, and hence, as a portion of the law governing the University, even in matters of its *organization* and *government*.

From	To	The University was Governed by the Provisions of
-----	March 23, 1868. ....	Art. IX, Constitution of California of 1849 and of 1862.
March 23, 1868. ....	December 31, 1872. .	The Organic Act and its amendments.
January 1, 1873. ....	July 4, 1879. ....	The Political Code.
July 4, 1879. ....	The present time. .	A. In all matters relating to the organization and government: by the Organic Act and the Acts amendatory thereof. B. In all matters <i>not</i> relating to the organization and government: by the Political Code alone.

NOTE TO A.—The Political Code amends the Organic Act in nearly every specific provision; it therefore takes its place. Practically we may say that from July 4, 1879, up to now, the provisions of the Political Code *alone* govern the University.

If this is not a correct view, it would appear to be imperative that the Board of Regents should at once examine the *Organic Act* and lay down explicitly just what portions of it relate to the organization and government of the University (and are therefore still in force), and what portions are not so related (and hence are repealed and abrogated).

It appears to me to be evident, whether we consider the *Political Code* to be technically an amendment to the *Organic Act*, or whether, for the sake of argument, we consider that the *Political Code* is not an amendment to the *Organic Act* in any sense, but simply one of the Acts in the minds of the framers of the Constitution of 1879, when they inserted the clause, "and the Acts amendatory thereof," in its Art. IX, Sec. 9; that it is still the governing law of the University in all matters relating even to the organization and the government of the University, as it undoubtedly is in all matters which do *not* relate to the organization and government.

It may, therefore, be safely said that the University of California is ruled at the present time by the provisions of the *Political Code*, and by those alone. If this view be adopted by the Board of Regents, no ambiguities in interpreting our legal status can arise in the future, as we shall have one law, and but one, to obey.

#### CHANGES IN THE TEACHING STAFF DURING THE TWO YEARS 1884-5 AND 1885-6.

[Given in order of date of occurrence.]

GEORGE H. HOWISON, A.M., LL.D., appointed to be Mills Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity, December 19, 1883. Assumed his duties June 1, 1884.

A. F. McLAIN, M.D., D.D.S., resigned Professorship of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics May 23, 1884.

JOHN W. ATKINSON, Ph.B., Assistant Instructor in Chemistry, resigned May 28, 1884.

E. O. COCHRANE, D.D.S., appointed to be Clinical Professor of Mechanical Dentistry \* from June 3, 1884.

MAURICE J. SULLIVAN, D.D.S., appointed to be Clinical Professor of Operative Dentistry \* from June 3, 1884.

H. G. WATSON, B.A., temporary Instructor in English, relieved July 1, 1884.

E. J. WICKSON, A.M., appointed Lecturer on Dairying July 8, 1884.

ADOLPH SOMMER, Ph.G., appointed to be Assistant Instructor in Chemistry July 8, 1884.

JAMES P. H. DUNN, B.S., appointed to be Assistant in Chemistry July 8, 1884.

DAVID BARCROFT, Ph.B., Instructor in Civil Engineering, resigned August 1, 1884.

WILLIAM G. RAYMOND, C.E., appointed to be Instructor in Civil Engineering September 2, 1884, *vice* Instructor David Barcroft, resigned.

WILLIAM D. ARMES, Ph.B., appointed Assistant in English, 1884.

GEORGE C. EDWARDS, Ph.B., Instructor in Mathematics, promoted to be Assistant Professor of Mathematics December 2, 1884.

F. W. HATCH, M.D., Professor of Hygiene, deceased.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY, LL.D., Professor of Municipal Law, died February, 1885.

CHARLES W. SLACK, Ph.B., Acting Professor of Municipal Law, 1885.

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\*Chair established June 3, 1884.



WM. M. SEARBY, Ph.G., Professor of Materia Medica and Elementary Botany (Dean of Pharmaceutical Faculty). Succeeded in 1885 by Frederick Grazer, Ph.G., as Professor of Materia Medica, and by E. W. Runyon, Ph.G., as Dean of the Pharmaceutical Faculty.

FREDERICK GRAZER, Ph.G., Professor of Materia Medica in the College of Pharmacy, 1885, *vice* Professor Wm. M. Searby.

EDWARD W. RUNYON, Ph.G., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Pharmacy; made Professor of the Theory and Practice of Pharmacy and Dean of the Pharmaceutical Faculty, 1885.

JOSEPH W. WINANS, A.M., Dean of the Law Faculty, 1885, *vice* Robert P. Hastings.

WM. T. REID, A.M., resignation of Presidency of the University of California accepted, to take place August 1, 1885.

JOHN B. CLARKE, Ph.B., Instructor in Mathematics, promoted to be Assistant Professor of Mathematics August 14, 1885.

EDWARD LEE GREENE, appointed to be Instructor in Botany from September 17, 1885.

HERMANN KOWER, C.E., appointed to be Instructor in Instrumental Drawing October 9, 1885, *vice* Ross E. Browne, absent on leave.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN, A.M., LL.D., elected to be President of the University of California, *vice* President W. T. Reid, resigned, and Director of the Lick Observatory, October 20, 1885.

S. B. CHRISTY, Ph.B., Instructor in Mining and Metallurgy, promoted to be Professor of Mining and Metallurgy October 30, 1885.

L. L. DUNBAR, D.D.S., appointed to be Professor of Pathology and Therapeutics June 3, 1884, *vice* Professor A. F. McLain, resigned December 1, 1885.

A. M. WILDER, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology, died January 17, 1886.

G. H. POWERS, M.D., appointed to be Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology, March 2, 1886, *vice* A. M. Wilder, deceased.

G. A. SHURTLEFF, M.D., resignation of Professorship of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence accepted March 2, 1886.

WILLIAM H. MAYS, M.D., appointed to be Professor of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence, March 2, 1886, *vice* Professor G. A. Shurtleff, resigned.

G. A. SHURTLEFF, M.D., appointed to be Emeritus Professor of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence, March 2, 1886.

WASHINGTON AYER, M.D., appointed to be Professor of Hygiene, March 2, 1886, *vice* Professor F. W. Hatch, deceased.

E. O. COCHRANE, D.D.S., resignation of Clinical Professorship of Mechanical Dentistry accepted March 2, 1886.

H. J. PLOMTEAUX, D.D.S., appointed to be Clinical Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, March 2, 1886, *vice* Professor E. O. Cochrane, resigned.

W. W. DEAMER, A.B., Instructor in Latin and Recorder, promoted to be Instructor in Latin and Greek, March 2, 1886.

C. B. BRADLEY, A.B., Instructor in English, promoted to be Assistant Professor of the English Language and Literature, April 8, 1886.

H. J. PLOMTEAUX, D.D.S., Clinical Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, resigned April 8, 1886.

A. L. LENGFELD, M.D., appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Chemistry (College of Dentistry), May 25, 1886.

W. B. LEWITT, M.D., appointed Professor of Anatomy in the College of Dentistry, from May 1, 1886.

F. SLATE, JR., Superintendent of the Physical Laboratory and Instructor



in Mechanics and Physics, promoted to be Assistant Professor of Physics and Mechanics, June 1, 1886.

ROSS E. BROWNE, resignation of Instructorship in Mechanical and other branches of Instrumental Drawing accepted June 29, 1886.

A. WENDELL JACKSON, Ph.B., Instructor in Mineralogy, Petrography and Economic Geology, promoted to be Professor of Mineralogy, Petrography, and Economic Geology,\* from July 1, 1886.

HERMANN KOWER, C.E., appointed to be Instructor in Drawing from July 1, 1886.

E. J. WICKSON, A.M., Lecturer on Practical Agriculture, promoted to be Lecturer on Practical Agriculture, and Assistant Superintendent of the Experimental Grounds from September 1, 1886.

H. B. JONES, Instructor in French, relieved, from and after September 1, 1886.

EDWARD T. OWEN, A.B., appointed to be Professor of the French and Spanish Languages and Literatures,† from September 1, 1886.

CHARLES H. LEVERMORE, Ph.D., appointed to be Instructor in History, from September 1, 1886.

J. H. SENDER, A.B., appointed to be Instructor in German, from September 1, 1886.

EDMOND C. O'NEILL, Ph.B., Instructor in Chemistry, granted leave of absence from September 23, 1886, to September 23, 1887.

AUGUST HARDING, appointed to be Instructor in Chemistry, from September 23, 1886, to September 23, 1887, *vice* Instructor O'Neill, absent on leave.

J. A. HUTTON (First Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, U. S. A.), Professor of Military Science and Tactics, recalled by War Department, his term having expired.

G. F. E. HARRISON (First Lieutenant Second Artillery, U. S. A.), detailed by War Department, succeeding J. A. Hutton as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, assumed duties September 23, 1886.

WM. DALLAM ARMES, Ph.B., Assistant in English, resigned October 1, 1886.

#### RELATION OF THE UNIVERSITY TEACHING TO THAT IN THE OTHER PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CALIFORNIA.

One of the most important of all public questions is that of education. Vast sums are spent to secure every advantage to every child. Our very existence as a State, and as a Nation, depends upon the character of the instruction given in our public schools, from the lowest to the highest. I submit some reflections upon this vital point.

In all considerations with regard to increasing the usefulness of the University to the State, we have to set out with certain fixed ideas. One of these is, that it is our highest duty to the State to see to it that we send our young men forth adequately equipped for their entrance into life. This equipment for the duties of life is of two kinds. It relates to their moral and to their mental fitness. We can do no greater injustice to the young men and young women whom we send forth, approved after our deliberate trial, than to certify to them that they *are* fully equipped, when we know that they are *not*. To do this is to poison the fountain at its very source. Speaking now only of their mental preparation, and neglecting for the moment the far more important question of the formation of a char-

\*Department created to date from July 1, 1886.

† Department created to date from September 1, 1886.

acter—the sum of one's moral habitudes—and putting a part to stand for the whole, we may see that it is our very serious duty to insist that the *degrees* of the University shall stand for complete, consistent, thorough preparation.

The experience of many an older University has proved to us that there is a certain fixed amount of work, all of which must be faithfully done by all students in order to entitle them to go out from us into life among the graduates of other learned institutions, and to bear their part on equal terms. Every motive of duty, of intelligence, of State pride even, impels us to insist that the B.A. and B.S. degrees delivered by the University to its graduates shall stand for an amount of mental work, and for a period of faithful and continued endeavor equal to those exacted by other colleges in other parts of the Union. All is perfectly plain so far, and there can be no one who will dissent from it.

There is a practical consideration that must be introduced here, about which there is also no argument. It has come to be a settled fact that the undergraduate college course must be one of four years, and no longer. We all know the reasons for this fixed term. We all know, too, that there is no *a priori* logical necessity for such a term. We all know that the ideal University is one where "any person can find instruction in any study," and where the degree granted is the sign for the work done, and has nothing to do with a commencement season, or with a cycle of four years. But this abstract proposition has no bearing upon our actual circumstances. For the present we are obliged to consider the period of four years to be the fixed term of college life.

Starting, then, with fixed requisites for the degrees of B.A. and B.S., and with a fixed period of four years between matriculation and graduation, and with a certain amount of work which can reasonably be demanded of our students within the period fixed by custom, we arrive at a fixed standard at which our requisites for admission must be set. There is no escape from the argument. Just as a straight line of fixed length and direction which starts from a given point must inevitably terminate at another point equally fixed, so it is true that with a fixed standard of acquirement for the degrees, and with a fixed term of four years to student life, a fixed standard for entrance examinations must be prescribed. No part of the logical series can be altered. No one is willing to debase the value of the solemn certificate of the University; no one is willing to increase the four years of probation to four and a half, or five; and hence the University should not be permitted to lower the standard required for its entrance.

As time goes on, and as society becomes more complex, and as intelligence is more and more drawn upon, the standards must be even raised. Special subjects will have to be added to the curriculum, and time will have to be gained for them. Fortunately for this particular problem, life itself is governed by general principles, and these general principles it is mainly the function of the University to teach.

The accompanying table, which has been kindly compiled for me by Assistant Professor CLARKE, presents a general view of the courses of study in our public schools, these courses being three in number. *First*, the ordinary common school course of our cities, comprising (a) Primary, (b) Grammar, and (c) High Schools. *Second*, the CAMINETTI course, covering the Grammar School and part of the High School work of the first course, and principally intended for preparing pupils for the Science Colleges of the University. *Third*, the Normal Schools, occupying a somewhat anomalous position, with a curriculum in general parallel to the curriculum of the Grammar grades, but extending also into High School work. The

three main vertical columns of the table represent, as indicated, the three great divisions—Primary, Grammar, and High School work. Each rectangle, in either the second or the third of these columns, represents the work of a year. The position of any such rectangle along the horizontal row in which it occurs, shows, therefore, the character of the work in that particular course and for that particular year. All work, in Mathematics, for example, in the same vertical column *should be* of the same grade. Whether it is actually so or not depends on considerations—distribution of work, character of teachers, etc.—of which it is practically impossible to take note in forming such a table.

A glance at the table shows that the Primary and Grammar courses are both too long and too much diluted. That this fact is recognized by teachers is evident from the curricula of the CAMINETTI schools; and in some counties, Amador, for example (the home of CAMINETTI), the condensation is carried even farther than here indicated, the course being completed in four years, instead of five. These CAMINETTI courses have not yet been established long enough to enable us to know much of their practical workings. Still they are excellent *criteria* of the opinions and judgment of the teachers of the State.

The common schools (Primary, Grammar, and High) have a twofold function. The great majority of the pupils must be immediately equipped for the struggle of active life; the others are to be so instructed that they may avail themselves, to the fullest extent, of the advantages and privileges of the University. To say that in the Primary and Grammar schools these two objects must be attained, to a great extent, if not entirely, by means of a single course, suited, so far as practicable, to the accomplishment of both, is simply to assert a truism. To organize separate courses in Grammar schools would be at present impracticable, if the attempt were made to carry out the segregation of work earlier than the seventh year (second grade). There are three "critical stages" in the average school-boy's career—the day he leaves the fourth grade, the day he completes his Grammar School course, and the day he graduates from the High School. At these stages the public schools suffer their heaviest losses, so far as the "number of pupils enrolled" is concerned. This fact enables us to classify the pupils as follows:

- |  |   |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| { 1. Those dropping out at<br>the end of the sixth year.<br>2. Those passing into the<br>Grammar grades. | { | A. Those whose school<br>career terminates at the<br>end of the Grammar School<br>course. | { | C. Those who go into busi-<br>ness on graduation from the<br>High School. |
|  |   | B. Those who enter the<br>High School.  |   | D. Those who enter the<br>University.                                     |
|  |   |   |   |   |
|  |   |   |   |   |

1. Pupils of the first class do not properly come before us in our general investigation; yet a word concerning them may not be out of place. A proper condensation of the primary course would enable these pupils to complete Arithmetic, so far as its most important features are concerned, and to secure sufficient training in language to speak and write English with grammatical correctness and business accuracy. Elementary instruction in Bookkeeping should be given in the fourth grade; not deferred, as usual, for a period varying from a year and a half to three years. Drawing, freehand and mechanical, should also receive much attention.

2. In speaking of those pupils who enter the Grammar grades I will confine myself principally to Mathematical studies, though much might



be said concerning the faulty and diluted curricula in English and Natural Science. The great objection to the Grammar School curriculum is the ridiculously long time—three years—devoted to Arithmetic. This should be reduced by at least two years; a thorough course in Arithmetic should be completed in the third grade, though a short review may be taken with profit after the completion of an elementary course in Algebra. Without the elements of Algebra the pupil is not likely to thoroughly master the *principles* of Arithmetic although he may be skilled in its practice. Just here, however, we observe the necessity of a further classification of the Grammar School pupils. The majority can spend but two years in school after completing their third grade work; the remainder go on into the High School. Even the former need some mathematical training in addition to their Arithmetical work, no matter what they propose to do after leaving school. For those, especially, who intend to go into workshops of any kind whatever, an elementary course in Geometry is not simply important, but urgently required. Such a course would naturally be succeeded by a similar one in Algebra. To those who go into the counting-house, Geometry would be exceedingly useful, in its relation to mensuration, etc.; elementary Algebra is perhaps even more important. But any higher mathematics assigned these pupils must clearly be very different in character and scope from the work assigned those other pupils who propose to continue their studies in the High School and the University. The former work, however elementary, must be given in courses complete in themselves; the latter will be simply preparatory. Hence the advisability of separating the pupils, leaving the third grade into two great classes, according as they propose to continue their work beyond the Grammar school or not. For the latter the work of the second and first grades should comprise, in addition to courses in Algebra and Geometry, Free-hand and Mechanical Drawing, about such a course as is laid down for the San Francisco Commercial School. An election between Drawing and one modern language would materially increase the usefulness of the school, particularly so far as it is intended to fill the wants of pupils desirous of engaging in mercantile pursuits.

The pupils who continue their studies beyond the Grammar School course may now be expected to do better work in the second and first grades. The classes will be homogeneous, non-essentials may be dropped, and the instruction will naturally be directed to the single end of securing the best preparation for the advanced training of the higher schools. The courses in Geometry and Algebra can be made more thorough than in the commercial class, and when the pupil enters the High School he should be well grounded in Plane Geometry and Algebra, at least "as far as Quadratics." This will enable the High School to complete the common Algebra, Solid Geometry, and Trigonometry. The graduate of this school will thus be thoroughly equipped for the every day mathematical experience of practical life, even if he pursues his studies no farther, while if he enter the University he will be in a position to profit by its advanced instruction. In fact we may here emphasize the importance, to all our people, of terminating the waste of time and energy that must impair the efficiency of our preparatory schools, and we can understand that the twofold function of the preparatory school is in general best performed when the teachers in charge realize the importance of a distinct and definite coöperation with the University. The University may be taken as the representative of the most advanced forms of that training and that culture which conduce to the best interests of the people of the whole commonwealth; hence that preparatory training is *cæteris paribus*, the best which most directly and positively points toward the University.



PRIMARY GRADES— 5 YEARS.			6TH YEAR—GRAMMAR GRADES—8TH YEAR.			
MATHEMATICS.	Common.	Arithmetic, through Decimals.	Arithmetic.— <i>Three years</i> , at an average rate of about 4 hours per week, spent on percentage, etc. The subject is reviewed in the High School. Over eight years on arithmetic only in a short life!			
	Cam.	Arithmetic, through Decimals.	Arithmetic, inclusive of Book-keeping, completed in two years.		ALGEBRA to Quadratics.	
	Normal.		Arithmetic and Book-keeping completed. ALGEBRA to Radicals—mere introduction to the subject.		Algebra, through "Simple" Equations. Introduction to Elementary Geometry.	
ENGLISH.	Common.	Elementary Exercises. Readers I to IV. Letter-writing and Composition.	IV and V Readers and Supplementary Reading. Language Lessons, Word Analysis, Spelling, Grammar, Composition, Exercises. Course extending over 3 years.			
	Caminetti.	Elementary Exercises. Readers I to IV. Letter-writing and Composition.	V Reader begun. Word Analysis. Test Speller.	V Reader (completed). "Tom Brown at Rugby."	"Lady of the Lake." "Evangeline." Irving's "Alhambra." "Lay of the Last Minstrel."	
	Normal.		Grammar and Composition. (2 years.)			
SCIENCE.	Common.	Object Lessons. Geography begun. Elementary Physiology begun.	Spelling. Analysis and Parsing, verbs being a special study.	Spelling. Grammar (completed). Word Analysis. Composition.	Rhetoric, with much exercise in writing. "English Literature from the best authors."	
	Caminetti.	Object Lessons. Geography begun. Elementary Physiology begun.	Geography. Physiology.	Geography. Physiology. Introduction to Physics.	Geography. Physiology. Elementary Physics.	
	Normal.		Geography.	Physiology. Botany.	Physical Geography. Physics. Botany.	
HISTORY.	Common.	No formal study of History.	Geography.	Elementary Botany. Physiology. Lectures on Chemistry and Physics.	Reviews. Lectures on Astronomy and Geology	
	Cam.	No formal study of History.		History of the United States.	History of the United States.	
	Normal.				History of the United of Greece, Rome, and	
FOREIGN AND CLASSICAL LANG.	Common.	No formal instruction in Latin or Greek. Instruction in French, German, or other modern languages of foreign nations rarely given except in a limited number of so-called "Cosmopolitan Schools."				
	Cam.					
	Normal.					

## 9TH YEAR—HIGH SCHOOL GRADES—11TH YEAR.

Classical and Literary.	Algebra, through Quadratics.	Geometry, IV Books. Arithmetic (reviewed).	Geometry, VI Books of Venable. Not required in Classical Course. Algebra (review).
Scientific Course.	Algebra, through Quadratics. Book-keeping.	Geometry, IV Books. Arithmetic (reviewed).	Geometry, VI Books (Venable). Algebra (review).
	Plane Geometry.	Algebra—Thorough Review.	
	Grammar. "American Poems." "Tom Brown at Rugby." "Lady of the Lake."	Irving's "Alhambra." "Lay of the Last Minstrel." "Merchant of Venice." "Sir Roger de Coverley." "Vision of Sir Launfal."	Hale's "Longer English Poems." "The Newcomes." "Julius Caesar." Rhetoric.
	Whittier's "Snow-Bound." "Vision of Sir Launfal." "Sir Roger de Coverley." Burke's Select Works, Vol. I. Rhetoric.	"Julius Caesar." Hale's "Longer English Poems." "The Newcomes." Kellog's "English Literature." Composition and Rhetoric.	
	Physical Geography.	Chemistry. Physics. Botany (required only for Scientific Course).	Astronomy.
	Physiology. Zoology.	Chemistry (optional). Reviews (miscellaneous).	
	English and Roman History.		History of Greece.
	States, with a review of the History of England.		
Literary.	Sc.		
	Latin, French, or German begun.	Latin Grammar and Cæsar. Souvestre; Achard, or Fouqué and Schiller.	Cicero and Vergil. Lamartine; Chateaubriand, or Goethe and Lessing.
Classical.	High School.	IV Books Cæsar completed. Syntax. Greek; Grammar and White's "Lessons;" Greek Reader; Anabasis begun.	Cicero and Vergil. Latin composition. Anabasis completed, IV Books. Iliad, I, II. Greek composition.
Cam.			
Norm.			

The proposed segregation of classes and work in the second and first grades might prove highly advantageous in another important particular. Whatever may be said concerning the expediency of teaching elementary natural science to those who must get what they can in this direction from the Grammar School, it will, I think, be conceded that for those who are to enter college a two-years' drill in some modern language would be of vastly more service. If the five years between the third grade and University matriculation were spent in acquiring a good knowledge of French and German, even at the expense of some of the higher critical work in English, the pupil would find the work of inestimable benefit, not only in saving valuable time at the University, but also on account of the increased facilities it would give for scientific and professional study. It is by no means certain that those who do not propose to enter even the High School might not be materially benefited by the study of at least one modern language besides their own. Hence the pertinence of the suggested election in the commercial class.

If the High School can get the relief that would be afforded by the suggested changes in the Grammar School curriculum, it would soon be able, with the increase in its available time, and the improvement in the preparation of its pupils, to strengthen and expand its course into one far more thorough and extended. Our High Schools should be the peers of the best eastern academies. With a system of preparatory schools of this grade the University would soon be able to raise its standard for matriculation, extend its curricula, and broaden its field of usefulness, and the benefits that would accrue to the whole educational system would be definite and such as to be plainly evident to all.

The CAMINETTI courses, it will be observed, present much better curricula than the ordinary city schools. It will be interesting to learn from actual experience which of the CAMINETTI systems is the better: the Northern, four-year course, or the Southern, five-year course. There is one great drawback, however, to both; a difficulty not easily overcome. Work, the proper performance of which requires a high order of special teaching, is assigned to schools that cannot but be imperfectly graded. Unless, therefore, these schools are so fortunate as to secure exceptionally able and conscientious teachers, they will of necessity struggle under very great disadvantages as compared with city High Schools, in which it is customary to employ special teachers, each in charge of a single department.

These considerations are not without some bearing on the recommendation that Geometry and Algebra should be introduced into the first and second grades of the Grammar School courses. But the difficulty here is not so formidable. If the plan were found to be even moderately successful, the difficulty would be, at least to a great extent, overcome by having the High School course begin a year earlier than now, and extend through four years. The pupils would then secure instruction by special teachers a year earlier than now, and it is more than probable that a much larger number would enter the High School than now enter. More would then take the whole course, for the great loss of pupils takes place, not in the classes of the Grammar or High Schools, but just at the transition from the former to the latter. While the necessary expenses of school departments would not be increased, the improved methods of instruction could not fail to be highly beneficial to the pupils, and the greater number of teachers interested in special departments of thought, and therefore more enthusiastic in their work than the average "class teacher," could not fail to infuse into the pro-

fession an *esprit du corps* that would be, not only a matter of gratification to its members, but also, through them, a permanent and far-reaching benefit to the community at large.

Changes in curricula, however, are of themselves of little value, unless carried out under the supervision and through the instrumentality of able, devoted, and sympathetic teachers. The great drawback in our High School system is the lack of competent teachers trained, not simply in the mere rudiments of the subjects they are to teach, but also in the higher departments of these subjects. One cause of this difficulty will be rendered evident by a comparison of the accompanying table with the school law of California. By that law, all graduates of the State Normal School are entitled to certificates giving them the right to teach in High Schools, while the curriculum of the Normal School is considerably *less* extensive than that of the High Schools themselves.

It is true the County Boards are not *required* to issue certificates on Normal School diplomas, but they are authorized to do so, and, in fact, do so. City Boards, I am advised, do likewise. The case of San Francisco is exceptional, as this city supports a Normal School of its own, but, singularly enough, only for young ladies. The State Normal School diploma thus leads to a certificate entitling a graduate to teach, in a High School, subjects in which he has had no instruction whatever. The remedy for this abuse is clear. No person should be permitted to hold, without examination, a certificate entitling him to teach in the *High Schools*, unless he be a graduate of the University. Again, University graduates, duly recommended, should receive the highest certificate that can be granted. The Faculties of the University will not recommend for a teacher's certificate any one in whom they have not full confidence, both as regards scholastic attainments and teaching ability.

High Schools thus directed by able and enthusiastic workers, familiar with the drift of the best modern thought in their respective departments, cannot fail to take the foremost rank. The University, no longer handicapped, as in the past, by the necessity of doing work that should be done in preparatory schools, will be able to take her proper position among the leading institutions of the American States. The demand for improvement is so emphatic that it cannot long be ignored.



TABLES GIVING THE RELATIVE NUMBERS OF CONDITIONS IN THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS, FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS, 1885, AND 1886.

I give below certain tables bearing on the important question of the thoroughness of the preparation of our candidates in the various subjects which we require. The tables have been compiled by the Recorder, Mr. CHAS. A. RAMM.

I. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION—1885.

Admitted on recommendation from accredited public schools .....	19	
Candidates for entrance by examination .....	88	= 100.00 per cent.
Examined and admitted clear .....	134	= 15.90 per cent.
Examined and admitted on condition .....	151	= 57.95 per cent.
Examined and rejected .....	88	= 26.15 per cent.
		100.00 per cent.

The various conditions were given in subjects as below :

Conditioned in English (Subject 1) .....	19	= 24.67 per cent.
Conditioned in Arithmetic .....	28	= 30.36 per cent.
Conditioned in Algebra .....	39	= 49.37 per cent.
Conditioned in Geometry .....	36	= 48.00 per cent.
Conditioned in Geography .....	33	= 36.88 per cent.
Conditioned in United States History .....	19	= 16.88 per cent.
Conditioned in Caesar .....	20	= 17.25 per cent.
Conditioned in Latin at sight .....	23	= 26.09 per cent.
Conditioned in Latin Composition I .....	10	= 38.46 per cent.
Conditioned in Latin Composition II .....	10	= 43.47 per cent.
Conditioned in Cicero I .....	27	= 18.52 per cent.
Conditioned in Cicero II .....	23	= 21.74 per cent.
Conditioned in Vergil .....	6	= 26.36 per cent.
Conditioned in Anabasis .....	3	= 33.33 per cent.
Conditioned in Greek at sight .....	3	= 33.33 per cent.
Conditioned in Homer .....	1	= 12.50 per cent.
Conditioned in Greek Composition .....	1	= 16.66 per cent.
Conditioned in Greek History .....	27	= 14.81 per cent.
Conditioned in Roman History .....	1	= 4.00 per cent.
Conditioned in Chemistry .....	25	= 21.21 per cent.
Conditioned in Natural Philosophy .....	33	= 14.58 per cent.
Conditioned in Physiology .....	38	= 20.00 per cent.
Conditioned in Trigonometry .....	0	= — per cent.
Conditioned in Botany .....	1	= 11.11 per cent.
Conditioned in Drawing .....	6	= 16.66 per cent.
Conditioned in English History .....	11	= 9.999 per cent.
Conditioned in English (Subject 14) .....	32	= 47.50 per cent.

II. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION—1886.

Applicants examined .....	71
Applicants admitted without examination:	
On recommendation from accredited public schools .....	34
As Graduate Students .....	5
As Limited and Special Students .....	6
On presentation of certificates from other colleges .....	2
As Visitors .....	17
Total number of applicants for admission .....	135
Of these applicants for admission there were admitted to standing as Graduate, Regular, At Large, Special, and Limited Students .....	106
Admitted as visitors .....	19
Rejected and withdrawn .....	10
	135
Of the applicants examined there were admitted clear .....	17
Admitted with conditions .....	42
Rejected .....	8
Withdrawn .....	2
Admitted as visitors .....	2
	71

In the examination held in July, 1886, the various conditions were given in subjects, as below:

Conditioned in English (1) .....	14	=	38.88	per cent.
Conditioned in Arithmetic .....	36	=	38.23	per cent.
Conditioned in Algebra .....	34	=	31.43	per cent.
Conditioned in Geometry .....	33	=	68.57	per cent.
Conditioned in Geography .....	3	=	9.09	per cent.
Conditioned in United States History .....	33	=	20.00	per cent.
Conditioned in Caesar .....	30	=	11.11	per cent.
Conditioned in Latin at sight .....	18	=	—	per cent.
Conditioned in Latin Composition, 1 <sup>o</sup> paper .....	10	=	47.05	per cent.
Conditioned in Latin Composition, 2 <sup>o</sup> paper .....	8	=	33.33	per cent.
Conditioned in Cicero, 1 <sup>o</sup> paper .....	17	=	11.11	per cent.
Conditioned in Cicero, 2 <sup>o</sup> paper .....	18	=	—	per cent.
Conditioned in Vergil .....	10	=	20.00	per cent.
Conditioned in Anabasis, Greek at sight and Homer .....	9	=	—	per cent.
Conditioned in Greek Composition .....	10	=	50.00	per cent.
Conditioned in Greek History .....	11	=	—	per cent.
Conditioned in Roman History .....	11	=	—	per cent.
Conditioned in English (14) .....	11	=	63.63	per cent.
Conditioned in Physics .....	17	=	29.41	per cent.
Conditioned in Botany .....	10	=	11.11	per cent.
Conditioned in Chemistry .....	10	=	—	per cent.
Conditioned in Physiology .....	18	=	16.66	per cent.
Conditioned in Free-Hand Drawing .....	18	=	33.33	per cent.
Conditioned in Trigonometry .....	8	=	—	per cent.

The per cents in the foregoing table cannot rightly be compared with those in the table for 1885, above, for the reason that the latter showed the results of both of the examinations in 1885, *i. e.*, those in June and September. The September examination not only includes new applicants, but affords an opportunity for the removal of conditions given in June. A table giving final results of both entrance examinations in 1886 is given below:

Conditioned in English (1) .....	20	=	27.77	per cent.
Conditioned in Arithmetic .....	27	=	16.41	per cent.
Conditioned in Algebra .....	10	=	27.53	per cent.
Conditioned in Geometry .....	42	=	57.53	per cent.
Conditioned in Geography .....	9	=	9.37	per cent.
Conditioned in U. S. History .....	34	=	17.64	per cent.
Conditioned in Caesar .....	33	=	6.89	per cent.
Conditioned in Latin at sight .....	29	=	—	per cent.
Conditioned in Latin Composition I .....	30	=	23.33	per cent.
Conditioned in Latin Composition II .....	8	=	42.10	per cent.
Conditioned in Cicero I .....	19	=	13.33	per cent.
Conditioned in Cicero II .....	30	=	4.76	per cent.
Conditioned in Vergil .....	21	=	4.76	per cent.
Conditioned in Anabasis .....	1	=	16.66	per cent.
Conditioned in Greek at sight .....	1	=	16.66	per cent.
Conditioned in Homer .....	10	=	14.18	per cent.
Conditioned in Greek Composition .....	1	=	50.00	per cent.
Conditioned in Greek History .....	6	=	—	per cent.
Conditioned in Roman History .....	26	=	—	per cent.
Conditioned in Physics .....	12	=	42.85	per cent.
Conditioned in Chemistry .....	28	=	—	per cent.
Conditioned in Botany .....	2	=	—	per cent.
Conditioned in Physiology .....	11	=	11.54	per cent.
Conditioned in Trigonometry .....	26	=	12.50	per cent.
Conditioned in Drawing .....	1	=	20.00	per cent.
Conditioned in English History .....	1	=	30.76	per cent.
Conditioned in English (14) .....	28	=	39.28	per cent.

COMPARISON OF THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS REQUIRED AT THE UNIVERSITY  
OF CALIFORNIA WITH THOSE REQUIRED AT OTHER COLLEGES.

I have to thank Mr. W. W. DEAMER, Instructor in Latin and Greek, for the data of the following table, which gives a comparison between the entrance requirements of the various colleges named in the second column.

Column 1 gives the date of the charter; column 2, the name of the college; columns 3, 4, 5, etc., give the requirements for entrance in the subjects of English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, History, and Geography, Latin, Greek, Ancient History, Science, Modern Languages. The data given in the table are selected from the last available registers of the various colleges.

Where the requirements of a given college, as here given, are *greater* than the requirements for the Classical Course in the University of California, I have marked a *plus* sign (thus +); where less, a *minus* sign (thus -). Where they are the same as those in our own Classical Course, the space is either left blank or marked "same as University of California."

In spite of our pains errors may easily remain in this compilation.

It is clear that only the paper requirements are here exhibited, and that a college having greater nominal requirements may actually be easier to enter than the University of California.

Everything depends on the rigor with which the requirements are enforced. It is our practice to set thorough papers, and to condition the applicant when the examination is not up to a high standard.

The nature of our own examination papers may be seen by consulting *Bulletin* No. 6, editions 6 (1881-2), 7 (1882-3), 8 (1883-4), 9 (1885), and 10 (1886).

Students having three conditions (unless in important subjects) are usually allowed to enter, and are obliged to make up these conditions at the time of the entrance examinations next following their Freshman year.

Conditions in the subjects of Arithmetic, Geography, and the Histories, are practically given less weight than those in other topics.

A condition in any subject continued in the University *may* be removed without a formal examination, provided the student has done exceptionally good work in that subject during the year.

	SCIENCE.	MODERN LANGUAGES.









CHANGES PROPOSED IN THE CURRICULA OF THE VARIOUS COLLEGES AT  
BERKELEY.

A committee of the Faculties at Berkeley has been in session twice weekly during the past six months, with the object of recommending for the adoption of the various Faculties some changes in the present scheme of lectures and tuition. These will be submitted at the proper time to the Faculties, and if approved by them will be recommended to the Board of Regents. I, however, consider these changes to be so important that I desire to introduce here a scheme exhibiting their *general* nature, although the Faculties may make important alterations. This scheme, together with the principles which have guided the committee in its action, are given below:

In proposing the following scheme of studies for the various Courses for the consideration of the Faculties, the committee endeavored to work to the following principles:

1. The formation of a justly balanced whole in the curriculum of each Course is the vital matter. The total time assigned to each department should be determined by its relative importance in such a whole.
2. The claims of the various departments to the time of the student are estimated by means of the number of hours per week laid down in the curriculum.
3. The plan of three hour courses has been adopted as the one which adjusts itself best to the time schedule of recitations and lectures.
4. The particular way in which the time so assigned is to be used is, in general, left to the heads of the departments.
5. For each hour per week laid down in the curriculum the officer of instruction may require two hours of preparation from the student but no more.
6. But the hours laid down for work in the laboratories and for field practice do not imply any time for preparation.
7. It is regarded as essential that Physics shall be prescribed and that it shall be studied as early as possible, both in the form of lecture room exercises and with experimental work by the students themselves.

Setting out from the foregoing principles the committee has reached at the present time the development of the various curricula, which is exhibited in the accompanying tables, in which, however, I have myself made slight changes:



## FRESHMAN YEAR.

Subject.	COLLEGE OR COURSE AND TERM.															
	Classical.		Literary.		L. and P.		Mech.		Mining.		Civ. E.		Agric. &c.		Chem.	
	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.
English History																
Greek	3	3			3	3										
Latin	3	3	3	3	3	3										
English and Themes	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
German	(3)	(3)	3	3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
French	(3)	(3)	3	3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Mathematics	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Precis Writing							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Elementary Chemistry							3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Botany (only one hour of preparation required)							3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Free-hand Drawing	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Shop Work							3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Qualitative Analysis							9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Blowpipe Analysis									(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Botanical Laboratory							(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Exercises in French	(1)	(1)	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Exercises in German	(1)	(1)	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Military Exercises	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Totals																

Parenttheses indicate hours that are elective in the courses where they occur.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

[illegible]

JUNIOR YEAR.

[illegible]





## SENIOR YEAR.

## COLLEGE OR COURSE AND TERM.

## SENATOR.

Classical.	Literary.	L. and P.	Mech.	Mining.	Civ. E.	Agric. &c.	Chem.	Biology.	Maths.	Physics.	Geology.
I. II.	I. II.	I. II.	I. II.	I. II.	I. II.	I. II.	I. II.	I. II.	I. II.	I. II.	I. II.
Mathematics, III											
Mathematics, IV											
Spanish	(3)	(3)	(3)						3	(3)	
Ethics, first term; Civil Polity, second term.	(2)	(2)	(2)				(3)		2	(2)	
Philosophy, I	(2)	(2)	(2)						(3)	(3)	(3)
Philosophy, II	(2)	(2)	(2)						(2)	(2)	(2)
Comp. Const. History	(3)	3							(2)	(2)	(2)
Economic Thought	(3)	3							(2)	(2)	(2)
Political Theories	(3)										
United States Constitution	(3)	(3)									
Linguistics, first term; Comp. Phil., second term											
Greek, I	(2)	(2)									
Greek, II	(2)	(2)									
Latin, I	(2)	(2)									
Latin, II	(2)	(2)									
Roman Literature	(2)	2							(2)	(2)	(2)
English and Themes	(2)	(2)							(2)	(2)	(2)
English (elective)	(2)	(2)							(2)	(2)	(2)
German	(2)	(2)							(2)	(2)	(2)
French	(2)	(2)							(2)	(2)	(2)
Mathematics, I	(2)	(2)									
Mathematics, II	(3)	(3)	(3)						(3)	(3)	(3)
Geology	(3)	(3)	(3)						3	3	3
Astronomy	(3)	(3)	(3)						3	3	(3)
Civil Engineering					3	3	(3)	3	3	3	(3)
Hydraulics			4	2	4				4	2	
Mining			3	3							3
Metallurgy			3	3					2	2	3
Kinematics			2	2					(2)	(2)	4
Thermodynamics			2	4							
Sanitary Engineering					(2)						



# AFFILIATED SCHOOLS OF DIVINITY.

In the organic Act by which the University is formed, it is expressly provided that "no sectarian, political, or partisan test shall ever be allowed or exercised in the appointment of Regents, or in the election of professors, teachers, or other officers of the University, or in the admission of students thereto, or for any purpose whatsoever. Nor, at any time, shall the majority of the Board of Regents be of any one religious sect, or of no religious sect; and persons of every religious denomination, or of no religious denomination, shall be equally eligible to all offices, appointments, and scholarships." But it is also provided that any incorporated College of Law, of Medicine, or the like—even that "any special course of instruction"—may be affiliated with the University, upon terms to be agreed upon by the Regents and the authorities of such college or course. "And such college (or colleges) so affiliated shall retain the control of their own property, with their own Boards of Trustees, and their own Faculties and Presidents, and the students of those colleges shall receive from the University the degrees of those colleges." Under these wide provisions the Colleges of Law, Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy have been successively affiliated with the University. They have their own perfectly independent Faculties, which prescribe the course of study within the college, and which recommend to the Regents the candidates for degrees. The Regents can grant no collegiate degrees without such recommendation. The intentions of a founder of any such college are carried out in the most loyal manner, and they will ever be so carried out.

"A special course of instruction" can be added to the University in the same manner, with the same assurance, and under the same safeguards. One such special course has already been added by the gift of \$75,000 from D. O. MILLS, Esq., who has established the Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity.

There is every reason to hope that other such colleges and other such special courses will be added to the University in the future.

The absence of specific instruction in Theology and Divinity in the University, is deplored by many far-seeing and liberal men, who would be glad to see their sons and the sons of their fellow-citizens provided with the means of study in all the branches of a religious training.

It appears to me that the remedy for this is not far to seek. I do not see why Colleges of Divinity and of Theology may not be established at Berkeley, or at any place that their founders may think wise. Every safeguard is provided by the law that the intentions of such founders shall be loyally carried out. Either on the beautiful grounds of the University, or near them, such colleges could be erected. Faculties of learned Divines could be chosen, and any desired curriculum could be prescribed. Such of the courses in the colleges already established at Berkeley as might be useful, could be attended by their students. Specific theological training, and all the accessories of a life devoted to purely religious deeds could be provided.

Nothing but good could come of such a union. The effect of such a school as this, near our present colleges, would be to direct the attention of *all* our students in the right way. On the other hand, the Faculty of such a Divinity School would find its hands strengthened by the presence of a large body of earnest students, both professors and scholars.

There is no reason why more than one such school should not be founded. Harvard College is associated with two at the present time. What is to

prevent the founding at Berkeley of a School of Divinity, which shall be under the direction of any special church?

It appears to me that this is a subject well worth the attention of the friends of religion and of learning. If a whole college can not be at once provided, certainly "a special course or courses of instruction" can be.

#### GRADUATE DEPARTMENT.

##### *Higher Degrees.*

The higher degrees of the University are the Master's degrees, which are properly *college* degrees, and which are given by the Regents on the recommendation of the various college Faculties; and Ph.D. and Sc.D., which are truly University degrees, and are to be granted by the Regents on the recommendation of the Academic Senate. None of these higher degrees are given *in absentia*. We have at present eleven graduate students, six of whom are candidates for higher degrees.

#### UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS.

The following publications, giving information concerning the University and its various departments, may be obtained by addressing the Recorder, the Secretary, or one of the Deans:

1. The University Register.
2. The Circular of the Colleges of Letters and Science, containing specimen entrance examination papers and information concerning the requirements for admission.
3. The Annual Announcement of Courses of Instruction.
4. The Biennial Report by the President for the Board of Regents.
5. The Annual Report of the Secretary.
6. The Report of the Professor of Agriculture.
7. The Agricultural Bulletins.
8. Various University Bulletins on special subjects.
9. The Annual Announcement of the College of Medicine.
10. The Annual Announcement of the College of Dentistry.
11. The Annual Announcement of the College of Pharmacy.

It is probable that some changes in the matter of our publications can be made, and that a saving in their cost can be effected.

#### LECTURES.

One of the simplest ways to encourage the University idea is to provide, from time to time, lecturers upon special subjects. Such temporary professors were provided for in the *Organic Act* of the University; and as fast as money is available for the purpose, it appears to me that this excellent idea should be carried out in a systematic manner. The means by which it might be extended can best be indicated by a few practical suggestions. For example, it appears to me that a series of lectures on the theory and practice of railway management and organization might well be given. There is no subject more important than this in practical affairs, and the best intellect is now employed in this profession, as it formerly was in the profession of war. It would seem to be possible to teach at Berkeley to the students of some of the technical colleges the general principles of the *management of railways*, leaving the details to be learned by actual practice.

*Journalism* is becoming a profession, and it is one in which sound knowl-



edge is really essential if the daily press is to elevate and not to debase the community. Our course in Letters and Political Science is an admirable preparation for this profession, but it requires to be supplemented by a few special lectures.

A series of lectures by suitable persons upon *commerce* is imperatively needed. A concrete example will illustrate this. A single journey on the west coast of South America will show that the United States, the nearest neighbor of these countries, is practically left out of their material advancement. The causes of this exclusion are most instructive, but they need not operate always. It is eminently proper that these causes should be exhibited to our future citizens.

A course of lectures upon the *administration and management of cities* should by all means be instituted. The best administration of this class, as well as the worst, exists in our own country. A study of the annual reports of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia would be most important in this regard. Washington is now the best governed city in the world.

A series of lectures on the statistics gathered at the last census would be of immense value. How has our population increased during successive decades, and why has it increased as it has done? The census volumes on *manufactures, agriculture, transportation, newspapers, taxation, forestry*, to speak of no others, contain vast amounts of real information which should be sifted and clearly presented. And so with many other topics.

#### PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING IN THE WORKSHOP.

It appears to me to be of importance that the Mechanical Engineering Department should be strengthened by the addition of a workshop in which the Freshman Classes of all the scientific colleges can receive practical instruction in the simpler forms of mechanical work.

I have consulted fully with Professor HESSE and others in regard to this, and we shall probably attempt this work during the next year, if especial facilities can be furnished.

The present workshops are arranged for fine work and they are occupied by the older students. They are not suitable for elementary instruction. It is my opinion that every student in the scientific departments should have at least one year of practical shop work, which is obligatory. If at the end of this year he should find it desirable to go on in the same way, the present shops will offer him admirable facilities for doing so. Both Professor HESSE and myself are of opinion that the third floor of the Building of Mechanic Arts cannot be used for placing the necessary machinery on account of the weakness of the flooring. The two rooms—shops—on the first floor were fitted for machinery with extra strong flooring, yet these proved to be too weak on account of the vibrations, and extra foundation walls had to be provided there. The upper rooms might, however, be used for carpentry and bench work, provided skylights are put in place of the present small windows. I have had an estimate made for these skylights, and they would cost about \$1,500.

After careful consideration I am of the opinion that the most economical way to carry out this plan would be to build a small building, 28x90 feet, specially for the purpose; the building to be situated back of the College of Mechanic Arts, and to cost not to exceed \$3,500. To fit this building for instruction in carpentry, with the proper tools and benches, will cost about \$2,000. To fit it for the proper working in metal, including tools, will cost about \$5,000. To fit it for instruction in blacksmithing and forging will

cost about \$400. Miscellaneous furniture, cases, shelves, apparatus for blue-printing, etc., will cost about \$400; total, \$11,300. It will accommodate about thirty to forty students at a time. If this plan is carried out, as it should be, all our Engineering Colleges will become even more valuable and important to the State than they now are.

#### SHORT COURSE IN PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

I am now consulting with Professor HILGARD to see if it is not possible to establish at Berkeley, in addition to the long course in Agriculture, a short course, which shall be available to those students who have not the time to devote to the very thorough and complete long course. We are now offering great facilities to *special students* for the study of Agriculture and Viticulture, and this class of students will undoubtedly increase in numbers as time goes on. It seems to me, however, to be desirable to fully organize a short course in Agriculture, and to make it widely known throughout the State, so that it need not be left for the student himself to select those parts of the course which he can afford time to take, but that this selection may be judiciously made for him by his professors.

At the proper time the Faculty of the College of Agriculture will lay before the Board of Regents the programme of such a short course, and ask for its adoption. In the meantime I have felt it to be my duty to report this, and to ask for support in this important matter.

#### PROPOSAL FROM ADOLPH SUTRO, ESQ.

I have the honor to present herewith a letter from ADOLPH SUTRO, Esq., in which he makes a very liberal offer to the University, namely, to present to it six acres of land in immediate proximity to the site which he has chosen for his magnificent library (which will contain 500,000 books on scientific subjects only), and to the sites of his botanical and other gardens, his two aquariums, etc. Mr. Sutro makes only one condition—namely, that a building to cost \$10,000 shall be erected within a year on this site.

This liberal gift can only be accepted by asking the Legislature to furnish the building for us, and to improve the grounds. It appears to me, that two of the professional colleges are directly interested here, namely, the Colleges of Medicine and of Dentistry, which will profit by practical instruction in Biology. This site is an ideal one for a seaside biological laboratory, where scientific research shall be carried on, and Mr. SUTRO will provide and will support the best aquariums in the world. These are now partly built. The site adjoins splendid gardens in which facilities are offered for experiments in botany and agriculture. The library of Mr. SUTRO will be, in itself, half of a University, and access to it is equally important to all the Colleges of the University. The site proposed is at the terminus of two cable roads, and will be less than one hour distant from the City Hall.

Actual teaching must be done elsewhere, I presume, but there is no better station in the world for real research. I need only speak of the similar stations of Naples, and of the Johns Hopkins University, on Chesapeake Bay, to show how much may come from such an establishment.

Mr. SUTRO's letter, received May 25, 1886, follows:

## SUTRO HEIGHTS, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

President EDWARD S. HOLDEN, *University of California, Berkeley, California:*

MY DEAR SIR: During your visit a suggestion was discussed of locating a branch of the University near Suto Heights in the vicinity of the Library and Aquarium which I intend to establish at or near that place. I now wish to state more definitely that I will donate to the University of California a block of land overlooking the ocean east of Suto Heights, two hundred and forty by six hundred feet (containing six or seven acres), provided the University will erect thereon buildings costing not less than \$10,000, within one year from this date.

This will give you a title, and if you intend to put up additional improvements, you can do so at any time that the means at your command will permit.

Hoping that this plan may be carried out, in the interest of scientific investigation, I am,

Very truly yours,

[Copy.]

ADOLPH SUTRO.

An extract from a letter of Professor W. R. BROOKS, of the Johns Hopkins University, to Professor JOSEPH LE CONTE, follows:

I am sorry that I am able to give you little advice regarding the availability of the proposed site for a marine laboratory, but no opinion which is not based on personal examination can be of much value. So far as I can judge from the chart, the Bay of San Francisco is an excellent locality for research in marine zoology; and while it is, of course, desirable that a marine laboratory should be near the water, it has been found best in practice to supply marine aquaria with aerated water from storage tanks, rather than directly from the ocean. This water can be used for many months, and I have kept sea water in good condition for more than a year. The uniform temperature and absence of sediment, and of the spores of *algæ*, which are thus secured, are so desirable that the Naples and Brighton aquaria are supplied in this way, though both are close to the water. \* \* \* Proximity to a good harbor is very essential, and I should hesitate to advise the selection of a site without this advantage. \* \* \* The most important feature of marine zoological research is the study of the surface fauna, and the best localities for this work are deep sheltered bays with little fresh water. If the water of the Bay of San Francisco is not brackish, it must be an excellent place for surface collecting, and I should think it might be possible to find a locality which would do for the general biological laboratory of the University, and for research in marine zoology also. Much expense and time could thus be saved for one outfit, and one building would serve both purposes.

[Copy.]

## BANCROFT LIBRARY.

I wish to bring to the attention of your Excellency the fact that Mr. H. H. BANCROFT is preparing to dispose of his library of documents relating to the history of the west coast of America, and of rare manuscripts relating to the same subject. This library contains forty thousand volumes, relating to the Pacific Coast; has taken many years to collect, and the cost of it is stated at over \$250,000. I am informed that it is held at that price.

It appears to be very important that this unique collection should not leave the State of California. If it is possible, it should be kept at the University; if not, still it should remain within the State. At all events, it should not be allowed to be sold at auction. It owes its value chiefly to its completeness. I hope that some suggestion for bringing about this desirable end may be made at the proper time. I venture to quote a paragraph from a weekly paper on the subject:

Mr. H. H. BANCROFT will soon finish his great series of historical works, and then it is understood that the library, whose wealth of material has given such a solid basis to the histories, will be sold. The value of this library to California cannot be even faintly realized, from the bare statement that it contains thirty thousand volumes relating to the Pacific Coast. Its peculiar importance lies in the fact that it can never be duplicated. To a considerable extent its books have been compiled expressly for it. There are hundreds of volumes of stenographic interviews with old Californians, containing their recollections of our early history. There is an invaluable abstract of the California archives, extending to about ninety volumes. Everything that has been written, printed, or said about the Pacific Coast has been collected if it could possibly be obtained, and trouble or expense



has never been considered. And the thing that distinguishes this storehouse of knowledge from almost all other libraries in the world, is the way in which its treasures are made available. The whole collection is indexed as if it were a single book. This advantage of course will be lost if the library shall be scattered. One of two things must happen: either enough public spirit must be found to retain this institution, which is less a mere library than a living organism, in San Francisco, or we must see it mutilated, its parts dispersed throughout the world, its value in great measure destroyed, and this city humiliated in the eyes of lovers of knowledge. If it is put on sale in New York, the Library of Congress will buy part, the British Museum part, and the rest will be scattered in useless scraps. The important thing is that it shall remain an undivided whole.

#### CONFERENCE ON THE SUBJECTS OF ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS, BETWEEN THE TEACHERS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

At a meeting of the Board of Regents on the second of March, 1886, the President was authorized to invite the teachers of English and Mathematics and the principals of the various public and private schools of the State to a conference at Berkeley on the subjects of English and Mathematics.

In accordance with this permission invitations were issued on the eighteenth of March for a conference on the twenty-fourth of April. About two hundred teachers accepted this invitation, and letters from many others signified their appreciation of our efforts. I have every reason to believe that this meeting has been productive of good results, not only directly, but indirectly.

It was the opinion of those assembled at this conference that similar meetings in the future would be of great importance, and it was advised that the next meeting should take place in November, 1886.

#### CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

For some time past the chemical laboratories have been inadequate for the purposes of the University. The course in chemistry requires far more room than we have at present, and the rooms are not sufficiently ventilated. They should be moved from the south hall, into a building especially arranged for the laboratories of the departments of chemistry and of agriculture, and for the department of biology, which it is hoped to found.

Detailed plans of such a building are now preparing, and will be submitted at the proper time. A specific appropriation of \$——, will be imperatively needed, for this purpose. When this building is erected, the University will not need to ask the Legislature for any new building, except a new museum, for a long time to come. The departments can be assigned to new rooms in the present buildings and every requirement fulfilled.

#### COST OF CHEMICAL LABORATORIES.

Prof. RISING has furnished me with the following statistics of the cost of the chemical laboratories, at various European Universities:

New Laboratory at Buda-Pesth.....	675,000 francs,	\$128,250 00
At Aix-la-Chapelle.....	1,565,000 francs,	297,350 00
At Bonn.....	460,000 francs,	87,400 00
At Berlin.....	1,193,000 francs,	226,670 00
At Gratz.....	825,000 francs,	156,750 00
At Munich.....	690,000 francs,	131,100 00
At Geneva.....	950,000 francs,	180,500 00



## AID TO NEEDY STUDENTS.

We are often asked what scholarships are available to undergraduates at Berkeley. At the present time there are none such. Tuition in the University is absolutely free to all, which amounts to saying that every student is the holder of a scholarship, yielding from \$100 to \$150 per year. With tuition absolutely free, I personally am not in favor of the establishment of an extensive series of endowed undergraduate scholarships. A few such, yielding say \$200 a year each, might be very useful, if it were to be distinctly understood that there was no obligation on the part of the authorities to bestow all of them each year, irrespective of circumstances.

There are many things of more value than a "college education," and the habit of depending upon himself for his advantages should be early fixed in the nature of every American lad. It is a melancholy thing to me to see the habit of sturdy self-reliance broken up in a generous youth, and to find as a substitute for it a vague and baseless belief that some one not himself is, in some manner not sharply defined, going to see to it that he is provided for. At Harvard University, which has more undergraduate scholarships than any other college, the benefit to the holder of one is about \$200 on the average. The tuition fees of \$150 per year must be paid from this, in all cases. Scholarships at Harvard thus amount on the whole to free tuition and to little more.

Our tuition is absolutely free, and laboratory dues are remitted to needy students. I do not see that we are called upon to do more than this. We have been in the habit of employing students to do all the miscellaneous work in the University which they were capable of performing. For example, during the fiscal year 1884-5 the amount paid students in this manner was \$2,246 61. During this year there were 241 students in the University (at Berkeley only). See table following, which has been kindly compiled for me by the Secretary:

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID STUDENTS FOR WORK DONE AT THE UNIVERSITY, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

Paid Armourer.....	\$144 00
Paid 2 janitors (students), in the Library.....	720 00
Paid student, assistant to Prof. John Le Conte.....	250 00
Paid 2 students, for work in the land administration department.....	112 87
Paid 2 students, for surveying.....	286 00
Paid 2 students, in the agricultural department, for services rendered.....	58 12
Incidental payments, to 3 students.....	12 70
Paid students, for work rendered in the Printing Office of the University.....	380 42
Fees remitted in the Chemical Laboratory, for services rendered.....	277 50
Fees remitted in the Physical Laboratory, for services rendered.....	5 00
Fees remitted in the Metallurgical Laboratory.....	.....
Total.....	\$2,246 61

The graduates of the Class of 1886 have formed a *Students' Loan Fund*, by their own subscriptions. Out of this fund, they propose to lend to needy undergraduates, small sums, to be repaid after graduation.

LE CONTE MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIPS OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

The LE CONTE Memorial Fellowship Fund is founded and endowed by the members of the Alumni Association of the University of California, to be a worthy expression of their esteem, admiration, and affection for their two honored Professors, JOHN and JOSEPH LE CONTE.

The fund for the endowment of the LE CONTE Fellowships is to be raised from the voluntary contributions of the Alumni of the University of California, and of all others who may contribute thereto. It is intended that this fund shall be a perpetually growing one, to be augmented from the sources indicated, and that its enlargement shall forever remain an object of primary interest to every Alumnus of the University of California.

The fund is not to be available until the income derived shall have reached \$500 per annum.

The fund is to be devoted exclusively to the support of one or more Fellows, who shall reside at the University of California or elsewhere, as the Board of Administration shall direct.

Any person may present himself as a candidate who may have graduated from the University of California within three years of the awarding of the Fellowship, and who may have announced his intention to devote his entire time for one or more years to the advanced study of one branch, or several intimately connected branches of knowledge, under the direction of a regularly organized University Faculty.

The sole tests for selection from among candidates for the LE CONTE Fellowships shall be superior excellence, as determined at its discretion by the Board of Administration.

Each Fellowship shall, for the present, be worth five hundred (\$500) dollars per annum.

#### PRIZE OFFERED BY THE HARVARD CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO IN 1887.

I give below a copy of a letter from FRANK J. SYMMES, Esq., President of the Harvard Club of San Francisco, which is self explanatory:

THE HARVARD CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO, }  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, June 24, 1886. }

DEAR SIR: At its last quarterly meeting, the Harvard Club of San Francisco voted to devote a portion of its funds to the use of California students in post-graduate study at Harvard College.

We have, therefore, the pleasure of announcing to you that at the end of the coming academic year, the Harvard Club of San Francisco will award a present of not less than \$200 to such graduate of the University of California as may be recommended to the Club by your Academic Council; the same award to be used by the recipient in the pursuit of post-graduate study at Harvard College. The desire of the Club is to encourage, and, in a measure, to reward faithful devotion to study in our own University, and to aid in extending to California students, if possessed of talent, the advantages of the Graduate Courses of Harvard University.

If the proposal meets with your approval, we should be glad to have you make an announcement of it to the class of 1887; and to confer with you as to the details of a plan for awarding the prize.

Yours truly,

FRANK J. SYMMES, President.

To President EDWARD S. HOLDEN, University of California, Berkeley.

[Copy.]

This offer has been accepted by the Board of Regents, with thanks.

#### GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

It is well known that a bill is before Congress for the establishment of Government experiment stations in the various States, and thus for the establishment of one at Berkeley. The importance of such action to the agricultural interests of California is well set forth in an article in the *Pacific Rural Press* of April 10, 1886, from which I copy what follows:

To demonstrate fully the advantages to be derived from the establishment in all parts of the country of stations for local experimentation, one would have to inquire carefully into the conditions affecting agriculture at present, and mark the changes which have occurred in them during the last generation. This would exceed space which we can command at this time. Suffice it to say that old things are passing away and all things are becoming new. Agriculture feels new needs as it endeavors to meet the new requirements made upon it. Each man feels that he must do new things, or do old things in a new way. He is hedged about by the rapid growth and progress of other industries. Some of them by government aid, others by the force of their easily associated capital and effort, are moving forward in all directions, commanding the world's markets and multiplying products as was not dreamed of a quarter of a century ago. Agriculture cannot, because of the isolated condition of her votaries and widely distributed means, help herself forward as do the other industries, and it clearly devolves upon the General Government to foster and promote the interest which lies at the very foundation of national prosperity.

This work has been well begun. The Department of Agriculture at Washington was never so well equipped as now, and never so well managed to meet the wants of the great producing interest. But it seems to us that now there is a special need, and that is the establishment of intimate bonds of union between the central department and the agriculture of the different commonwealths. This is necessary to enable the Government to do its best work so as to meet the needs of the widely different sections of the country. Fortunately the Government has already the channels provided for making this important connection and localizing, so to speak, the efforts of the department in every State in the Union. These channels are the agricultural colleges. There has been, as is well known, some disappointment in the public mind as to the practical working of these institutions. As a rule, students in agriculture have been few. There may be different ideas as to the causes of this fact; it is not necessary to recite them. Difficulties have been experienced in the cost of maintenance of students and losing their services while away from the farm. Then, too, there has been too often distraction which has drawn the young men away from the farm into other pursuits. How these difficulties may be met and the colleges turned to the most direct practical account to agriculture can hardly be better told than is done by President Adams of Cornell University, in these words:

"It is worthy of note that the nature of these difficulties does not depend at all upon the quality of instruction given in the colleges. The fault, therefore, I think, cannot fairly be said to be with the colleges themselves. The same embarrassments have been felt elsewhere in the world, though probably to a more limited extent. In Germany, in France, indeed everywhere on the continent of Europe, scientific farming is a more absolute necessity than it is felt to be in this country; and, therefore, something like scientific training is regarded as quite indispensable. But even in those countries, until other means than those of instruction to students were devised for bringing the results of scientific instruction to the knowledge of farmers, the agricultural colleges failed to accomplish the good that has since been the result of their efforts. It was found that if the farmers, and the sons of farmers, could not spend time to go to the agricultural colleges, then the agricultural colleges must devise some means of going to the farmers. When they discovered that the mountain would not come to Mohammed, they contrived a means by which Mohammed could go to the mountain. This was the object of the experiment stations in Germany and other parts of Europe. It was known that at every efficient agricultural college experiments were carried on, a knowledge of which would be of vast benefit to the farming community, if the results of those experiments could be published and placed before the farmers at their own homes. In this way it was that, in Germany especially, and in a less measure in all the other countries of Europe, the difficulties we have experienced were met with and overcome. In providing, therefore, the means for establishing experiment stations and publishing the reports of experiments made, Congress will simply be doing what the experience of the world teaches to be an absolute necessity, if we would reap the full benefit to be received from our agricultural colleges."

Continuing his argument, President Adams shows how Cornell University is equipped with grounds and laboratories and libraries and trained scientific investigators, who are all ready to turn their attention vigorously to this work, if the General Government will provide the means, which are chiefly in the way of materials and assistants and facilities for publication. What is offered on the part of Cornell University is also at command in many of the Agricultural Colleges. California is well fitted to go ahead with the work vigorously and intelligently. Our readers know already how much Professor Hilgard is doing continually in his laboratories, and by the help of his trained assistants, in attacking problems which are of immediate and most practical importance to the agriculturists of this State. It may not be generally known how wide reaching this work is, and how far the College at Berkeley is enlisting the coöperation of practical men and women in all parts of the State in carrying forward its experimental work. There are upwards of four hundred persons who are now conducting experiments in the growth of plants and observation of pests and diseases, the value of different soils for special growths of grass and cereals and fruits of all kinds, and other valuable work, under the direct suggestion, and with the materials furnished them by the College of Agriculture at Berkeley. This work is now the joint work of the State and the General Government, as the Morrill grant furnished a good part of the outfit, and the State, by its appropriations, has supplemented this, and furnished means for carrying on the work. Professor Hilgard and those associated with him, look upon an increase of their facilities for work and the closer alliance with the Department of Agriculture at Washington, as the most valuable and opportune



thing that could be done for the advancement of agricultural knowledge in this State. No one knows better than they the requests and needs of the people in this respect, and certainly the government has at its command services which are perfectly adapted to carrying forward its proposed work.

The importance of careful experimental work is nowhere more generally recognized than in California. Nowhere are conditions so new and so little understood. Nowhere are there obscure influences which need more to be brought to light, and in no way could the General Government do a more beneficent act for our agricultural practice, than by the provision for the establishment of stations in this State. The Department of Agriculture is doing very much for us now through its agents here who are gaining information statistical, horticultural, entomological, etc., for the general good. Now let all these efforts be unified; take the services of the trained investigators of the State institution, grant the request of our most representative agricultural bodies, and let the bill for the establishment of experiment stations quickly pass.

#### MUSEUMS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

As I understand it, the chief uses of museums are two. The first and more particular use of a museum is to furnish typical specimens for illustration and experiment to the special students in a given department. To subserve this use, a museum should be attached to each of certain departments—should be situated near to the lecture-rooms, and should be under the immediate control of the professor in charge of the department, and under the general direction of the Museum Committee of the Board of Regents. Such museums need not be extensive nor specially costly.

The second use of a museum is, I conceive, to furnish general instruction to a large class of people, such as the body of undergraduate students at Berkeley, who have no *special* knowledge, but who desire simply a general and somewhat popular view. A museum of this class should be very large—entirely adapted to the display of its specimens, and capable of great growth. I can conceive of no better model for such a museum than that furnished by the National Museum at Washington, under the charge of Professor BAIRD. The art of designing such structures has lately made great advances. Such general collections are of the greatest value to the students of the University, who by simply walking through them many times during their college course acquire correct general notions about a great many subjects not otherwise easily brought to their attention.

They are also extremely valuable as a means of education to the general public who visit the University, and serve as an admirable advertisement to the institution and greatly increase its general usefulness. If there are no practical obstacles in the way it would appear to be wise to keep in mind the possibility of establishing in San Francisco a building for the purposes of exhibiting all our general collections and museums, while special museums remain attached to the various departments at Berkeley. For every person who visits our general museums at Berkeley a hundred persons would visit such a general museum established in San Francisco. The record of visitors at the State Mining Bureau in San Francisco amply proves this assertion. I know of no way in which to popularize the University better than to establish such a general museum building in San Francisco, and I conceive that such a museum would serve a far higher use than to popularize the University, for it would make its collections immediately available to the whole population. The undergraduate students would use it as much in San Francisco as they now do in Berkeley. Such a museum should, in my opinion, be built on the general plan of the National Museum at Washington, which is a cheap substantial building of brick, iron, and glass, mainly of one story. The central portion of the building is devoted to the purposes of the collection. At the corners are two-story structures, which serve for offices for the curators, for laboratories,



for preparing casts and photographs, etc. Attached to these laboratories are lecture rooms where popular and other lectures can be given to the students and to invited visitors.

I should very much like to see certain portions of the instruction to the Senior Classes now at Berkeley given in San Francisco in such lecture rooms. The seats necessary for the Senior Class should be reserved for them, and tickets for the remaining seats should be given to such persons as desire to attend. I feel sure that in San Francisco such lecture rooms would be always filled, and that this could be accomplished without the slightest detriment to the practical instruction of the Senior Class itself, and to the great benefit of such persons as would attend from the city. If this desirable end can be reached, the usefulness of the University to the community would be trebled, since our higher instruction would then be available to all the students in the professional colleges. It appears to me we might well look forward to the establishment of such a central building in San Francisco. Our collections at Berkeley now grow slowly through the personal solicitations of the Curator to his personal friends or acquaintances. The same collections in San Francisco would grow very rapidly, through the gifts of visitors and the donations of many interested persons.

Moreover, there is no way so practicable as this in which the collections now at Berkeley can be made immediately useful to the students of the professional colleges in San Francisco. More than half of the students of the University reside in San Francisco.

#### ENDOWMENT OF TWO LE CONTE PROFESSORSHIPS.

Officers of the University are frequently asked in what manner friends of the University could best show their interest in the work of education, in California. It appears that there are many persons who would be glad to do some useful thing for the University, provided a suitable object was presented to them. No more useful and graceful gift could be made than that of a sum of money to found two Professorships, one of physics, the other of comparative anatomy and physiology, thus endowing the chairs, which are now held by Professor JOHN and Professor JOSEPH LE CONTE, the Fathers of the University of California. The endowment of each chair should be \$75,000.

#### CIRCULAR TO ALUMNI.

In March, 1886, I caused a circular to be prepared and sent to each graduate of the University, asking for his history since graduation. Very full answers have been received to this circular, and the materials for a tolerably complete history of the University are now in our hands.

#### CIRCULARS TO MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMIC SENATE.

Similar circulars have been sent to all members of the Academic Senate, and from the replies an adequate idea of the intellectual activity and product of the University, as a whole, can be formed. The answers to these are printed herewith as Appendix A.

#### CIRCULARS REGARDING TEACHERS.

At the suggestion of the Dean of the Colleges of Letters and of Science, and with the object of aiding Boards of Education and Principals of private

academies to select our best graduates to fill vacant positions, I caused the following two circulars to be prepared and properly circulated. The results already attained show that the step was a wise one, and lead me to hope that it will prove of real benefit to the State:

CIRCULAR TO THOSE REQUIRING TEACHERS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

MY DEAR SIR: With a view to making the University more serviceable to the State, to assisting its graduates to honorable positions as teachers, and to placing the officers of instruction at the University in possession of the means of answering in a systematic and effective way, requests for information concerning competent persons eligible to such positions. I have caused to be deposited in the President's office a record of those graduates of the University who are, or desire to be, engaged in teaching. This record includes name and address, degrees received from institutions of learning, occupation, past and present, special qualifications, etc. In addition to information of this sort, personal estimates of the character and abilities of graduates who become applicants for positions as teachers, can, in most cases, be furnished by members of the Academic Staff of the University.

I therefore solicit such correspondence with you concerning these matters as you may consider advisable, and also such other correspondence concerning questions of general educational interest in the State as in your judgment would be mutually serviceable to us.

Very respectfully yours,

EDWARD S. HOLDEN,  
President of the University of California.

CIRCULAR TO GRADUATES.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

With a view to making the University more serviceable to the State, to assisting its graduates to honorable positions as teachers and to elevating the teacher's profession to a higher plane in the estimation of the public, the authorities desire to foster more cordial relations and a more effective coöperation between the University and the schools of the Pacific Coast—particularly the High Schools and Private Academies.

As an initiative step in this direction it is proposed to keep a list of those graduates of the University—with their addresses and occupations—who are either engaged in teaching, or seek positions as teachers. This list will be entirely private and confidential. Such a list will place the officers of instruction at the University in possession of the means for answering in a systematic and effective way requests for information concerning competent persons eligible to such positions.

As soon as replies to this circular are received in sufficient numbers to justify it, there will be sent to the various Boards of Education in the State and to the proprietors of private schools the announcement that we have the means of supplying them with information which will be of service to them in selecting teachers. By this means we hope to encourage the friendly attitude of Boards of Education towards our graduates.

You will, I am confident, agree with me, that it will be of important advantage both to the University and to its graduates to make this list as complete as possible and to keep it accurate. If the plan meets your approval, and you intend to follow the profession of teaching, will you kindly fill out and return the enclosed blank, and keep the President of the University informed in the future of any change in your address or in your plans and prospects? It is needless to say that all information on this list will be regarded as confidential, unless you authorize us to make it known.

Very faithfully yours,

EDWARD S. HOLDEN, President.

Name and address, ——. Date of graduation and title of degree, ——. Higher degrees and where taken, ——. Is it your intention to follow teaching as a profession? ——. School or college in which you are now employed, ——. Nature of the position held therein, ——. How long have you been engaged in teaching and where? ——. Other occupation, if not engaged in teaching, ——. What positions have you held in the past? ——. Present salary, ——. Other income which the position yields, ——. Subject adopted as your specialty, ——. Subjects already taught, ——. Additional subjects in which you are prepared to teach, ——. Religious preferences, ——. Do you desire that the University should give your name to School Boards and others inquiring for teachers? ——.

THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

By the courtesy of the Lick Trustees, I have spent a large part of the Summer of 1886 at Mount Hamilton, where I have been engaged in assist-

ing the President of the Lick Trustees, Captain R. S. FLOYD, in forwarding the work. I have the pleasure to say that every portion of the work at Mount Hamilton is in a very advanced state. All of the observatory is practically completed except the large dome. The brick work of this was finished August fifth. As the contractors for the iron and steel work were seriously delayed by strikes, the superstructure will not be completed until the Spring of 1887.

There is every reason to believe that the objective for the 36-inch telescope will be completed and delivered during 1886. The photographic lens will probably be delivered by June 1, 1887. The mounting for the large telescope will be erected at Mount Hamilton during June, 1887. By this time all the smaller instruments and apparatus should be finished and in place. It is probable that the Lick Trustees will be ready to turn the completed observatory over to the Regents of the University during the autumn of 1887. I add a brief memorandum of the present financial condition of the observatory, the data for which have been kindly furnished me by the Secretary of the Lick Trustees. It is intended only to give a general idea of the prospects of the observatory in the future. I also add a few words regarding the wants of the observatory:

#### *Memorandum.*

Mr. Lick's original gift to the Lick Observatory was \$700,000. The deed of trust was so drawn that this \$700,000 alone was available, and that all the expenses of building the observatory had to be paid out of this sum; none of the interest which this sum has earned during the eleven years that the trust has lived being available for the observatory, but going to the residuary legatees, who are the Society of Pioneers and the California Academy of Sciences. Under the present circumstances the observatory costs at least \$500 per month to care for, and this \$500 must be regularly paid from the capital. Up to May 16, 1886, \$367,500 have been expended in leveling off the top of the mountain, constructing waterworks, building all the buildings except the great dome, providing a water supply, buying all the instruments, except the mounting of the large telescope, etc. There then remains of the fund unexpended \$332,000. The dome will cost, complete in place, \$56,800; the mounting for the large telescope will cost, complete, \$40,000. It will require about \$10,000 to build the brickwork of the dome on the mountain; miscellaneous expenses for one year will be about \$6,000; spectroscopes, etc., will require an expense of about \$2,000; a hydraulic floor will cost \$16,500; unestimated minor expenses will be about \$8,000. The sum of all these items is \$506,800, leaving available for the support of the observatory \$193,200. This latter sum, or so much as remains of the original fund, will be turned over to the Regents of the University of California, by the Lick Trustees, some time during 1887. The Regents of the University have then to invest this in such securities as they can find as a permanent endowment fund, out of which must be paid all the expenses of the observatory, for salaries, for maintenance, repairs, and additions. It will be scarcely prudent to compute that the income can be more than five per cent of this sum, that is less than \$10,000. The State of California has agreed to print volume 1 of our publications, which is now in the press. It is perhaps hardly safe to assume that the State will be willing to continuously print such very technical work always, and it is of great importance that a publication fund should be established. The publication fund should not be less than \$25,000, the interest on which (\$1,250) will enable us to publish our work in a suitable manner. It must be remembered that under the most favorable circumstances the State can only pay for such publications as can be printed with ordinary types. One of the principal objects of the observatory will be to make a photographic map of the whole heavens, by means of the large telescope and its photographic objective. To express the results of this work it will be necessary to publish maps by photo-lithography or otherwise. These maps could, under no circumstances, be paid for by the State, unless by a special appropriation.

This photographic work is of immense importance, and the most brilliant results may be expected to follow from it if it is prosecuted intelligently and faithfully. To do this, the observatory should have a fund available for photographic and spectroscopic work only. The largest part of the interest of this fund should be expended in paying the salaries of two persons—one an astronomer, who attends to this spectroscopic work and overlooks the photographic operations, the other a professional photographer of the highest skill, who attends to the very delicate photographic manipulation. The salary of the astronomer should not be less than \$3,000 per year. The salary of the photographer should not be less than \$2,400 per year.

The best gift that could be made to the observatory would be one which should provide for the salaries of these two men by interest on a special fund. This fund should be



called "The (name of the donor) Fund for Photographic and Spectroscopic Investigations."

In administering the expenses of the observatory, we have felt obliged to cut down the appropriation for a library to its very lowest limits. A proper astronomical library should contain some seventeen or eighteen thousand volumes, and should cost about \$25,000. The Lick Trustees have purchased about one thousand volumes of these, making the selections of the ones that are absolutely essential for our work, and have trusted to the generosity of private citizens of California to provide a library for the Lick Observatory, which should bear the name of the donor, thus, "(name of the donor) Astronomical Library of the University of California."

A gift of \$25,000 outright for the purchase of a large astronomical library, and the provision for an annual income of about \$2,000 for subscription to astronomical and mathematical periodicals, and the purchase and binding of books, would be one of the most practical and valuable additions to our equipment.

The library has already received many valuable gifts from learned societies, from observatories, and from astronomers in Europe and in America. Professor JOSEPH LE CONTE, of Berkeley, has kindly presented us with several valuable astronomical works from his private library, and JOHN R. JARBOE, Esq., has generously given us a complete set of the Penny Cyclopædia, which is important on account of its mathematical articles.

The observatory has been built with a careful eye to its annual running expenses being kept small. It is very completely equipped as to its instruments, except as regards its library. Its chief need is, and will be, funds producing an annual income for the payment of astronomers to utilize its magnificent outfit.

### DEGREES CONFERRED IN 1885.

#### *The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon:*

JOHN MAXSON STILLMAN ..... of Boston, Massachusetts.

#### *The Degree of Master of Arts upon:*

BREWTON ALLSTON HAYNE ..... of Santa Barbara.

#### *The Degree of Bachelor of Arts upon:*

JOSEPH EDWIN BARBER ..... of North Temescal.  
 WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BREWER ..... of San Mateo.  
 FRANCIS DUNN ..... of San Francisco.  
 HENRY EDWARD CLERMONT FEUSIER ..... of San Francisco.  
 ALBERT KARL HAPPERTSBERGER ..... of San Francisco.  
 STEPHEN DUNCAN HAYNE ..... of Santa Barbara.  
 JOSEPH ARNOLD HEYMAN ..... of Sacramento.  
 ELLIOTT WARD McALLISTER ..... of Benicia.  
 WILLIAM VINCENT MEES ..... of Oakland.  
 EDWARD WILLISTON PUTNAM ..... of San Francisco.  
 GEORGE ROTHGANGER ..... of San Francisco.  
 CLAUDE BUCHANAN WAKEFIELD ..... of Garden Valley.

#### *The Degree of Bachelor of Letters upon:*

PAUL FRANCIS BROWN ..... of San Benito.  
 HERMAN BRADFORD BRYANT ..... of Oakland.  
 MARY MARSTON CAMPBELL ..... of Oakland.  
 WILLIAM FITCH CHENEY ..... of Chico.  
 MARY ALICE CRITTENDEN ..... of San Francisco.  
 GEORGE EDWARDS ..... of Sacramento.  
 ALICE GIBBONS ..... of Alameda.  
 FANNIE WILLIAMS McLEAN ..... of Los Angeles.  
 HELEN LAWRENCE SHEARER ..... of Oakland.  
 ANDREW L. STONE ..... of San Leandro.  
 SADIE BACHELDER TREAT ..... of Berkeley.

#### *The Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy upon:*

ADELAIDE MARGARET FULTON ..... of Berkeley.  
 GEORGE EDWARD RILEY ..... of Grass Valley.

#### *The Degree of Bachelor of Science upon:*

MERTON JOSEPH CONGDON ..... of Berkeley.  
 NONA LAURA DIBBLE ..... of Berkeley.  
 HENRY EDWARD DIKEMAN ..... of Rough and Ready.  
 EMANUEL SIEGFRIED HELLER ..... of San Francisco.  
 HARRY EAST MILLER ..... of Oakland.  
 CHARLES MARSDEN MYRICK ..... of San Francisco.  
 THOMAS BARTLETT RUSSELL ..... of Haywards.



HATTIE LEVANTIA SHAW .....	.....of Berkeley.
JOHN GRANT SUTTON .....	.....of Portland, Oregon.
EDWIN STAFFORD WARREN .....	.....of Haywards.

## HONORS AND PRIZES.

COMMENCEMENT APPOINTMENTS, MAY 27, 1885.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BREWER .....	.....of San Mateo.
Oration: The Modern Revival of Old English.	

ALICE GIBBONS .....	.....of Alameda.
Essay: The Epics of Dante and Milton.	

JOHN GRANT SUTTON .....	.....of Portland, Oregon.
Oration: War as a Civilizing Agent.	

*The University Medal.*

[For general excellence in scholarship.]

CLAUDE BUCHANAN WAKEFIELD .....	.....Class of 1885.
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## DEGREES CONFERRED IN 1886.

*The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws upon:*

EDWARD CHARLES PICKERING, A.M., Phillips Professor of Astronomy and Professor of Geodesy in Harvard University, and Director of the Harvard College Observatory.	
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*The Degree of Master of Arts (on examination) upon:*

FREDERICK HIRAM CLARK, A.B. ....	.....of Los Angeles.
(University of California, 1882.)	

*The Degree of Bachelor of Arts upon:*

THOMAS ABRAHAM BARNETT .....	.....of San Francisco.
GULIELMA RUTH CROCKER .....	.....of Centerville.
CHARLES LOUIS BIEDENBACH .....	.....of San Francisco.
KIMBALL GUSHEE EASTON .....	.....of Berkeley.
FRANK FISCHER .....	.....of San Francisco.

*The Degree of Bachelor of Science upon:*

ALFRED BRAVERMAN .....	.....of San Francisco.
GEORGE THOMAS CLARK .....	.....of Berkeley.
JAMES KENNEDY MOFFITT .....	.....of Oakland.
ROBERT CHESTER TURNER .....	.....of Oakland.
WALDO SPRAGUE WATERMAN .....	.....of San Bernardino.

*The Degree of Bachelor of Letters upon:*

LESLIE ALEXANDER JORDAN .....	.....of Healdsburg.
FRANCES ROYAL SPRAGUE .....	.....of Haywards.
ALICE CHAPMAN .....	.....of Nevada City.

*The Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy upon:*

ALEXANDER GRIMES EELLS .....	.....of Santa Barbara.
EDWARD AVERETT HOWARD .....	.....of Oakland.
HARRIET LANE LEVY .....	.....of San Francisco.
IDA CHADEAYNE MILLER .....	.....of San Francisco.

## HONORS AND PRIZES.

COMMENCEMENT APPOINTMENTS, JUNE 30, 1886.

ALEXANDER GRIMES EELLS .....	.....of Santa Barbara.
Oration: The Modern Form of Fatalism.	

HARRIET LANE LEVY .....	.....of San Francisco.
Essay: Wanted, A Comedy.	

FRANK FISCHER .....	.....of San Francisco.
Oration: The Chevalier Bayard: A Type of Nobility.	

JAMES KENNEDY MOFFITT .....	.....of Oakland.
Thesis: Experiments on the Treatment of California Gold Ore.	

[Excused from speaking.]

*The University Medal.*

[For general excellence in scholarship.]

FRANK FISCHER ..... Class of 1886.

## COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

- EDWARD S. HOLDEN, LL.D., President of the University.  
 GEORGE WOODBURY BUNNELL, A.M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.  
 ALBERT S. COOK, Ph.D., Professor of the English Language and Literature.  
 STEPHEN J. FIELD, LL.D., Honorary Professor of Law.  
 EUGENE W. HILGARD, Ph.D., Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, General and Economic Botany.  
 GEORGE H. HOWISON, A.M., LL.D., Mills Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity.  
 JAS. A. HUTTON (1st Lieut. Eighth Infantry, U. S. A.), Professor of Military Science and Tactics.  
 A. WENDELL JACKSON, JR., Ph.B., Professor of Mineralogy, Petrography, and Economic Geology.  
 MARTIN KELLOGG, A.M., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.  
 JOHN LE CONTE, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Physics.  
 JOSEPH LE CONTE, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Geology and Natural History.  
 BERNARD MOSES, Ph.D., Professor of History and Political Economy.  
 ALBIN PUTZKER, Professor of the German Language and Literature.  
 WILLARD B. RISING, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry.  
 FRANK SOULÉ, JR. (U. S. Military Academy), Professor of Civil Engineering and Astronomy.  
 IRVING STRINGHAM, Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics.  
 ———, Agassiz Professor of Oriental Languages and Literature.  
 C. B. BRADLEY, A.B., Assistant Professor of the English Language and Literature.  
 JOHN B. CLARKE, Ph.B., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.  
 GEORGE C. EDWARDS, Ph.B., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.  
 WILLIAM W. DEAMER, A.B., Instructor in Latin and Greek.  
 EDWARD LEE GREENE, Instructor in Botany.  
 HENRY B. JONES, Instructor in French.  
 WM. CAREY JONES, A.M., Instructor in United States History and Constitutional Law.  
 EDMOND C. O'NEILL, Ph.B., Instructor in Chemistry.  
 WILLIAM D. ARMES, Ph.B., Assistant in English.

## COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

## CLASSICAL COURSE.

The Classical Course corresponds to the usual academic course of the leading American colleges. It is designed to afford preparation for professional study, and to furnish a liberal education. Prominence is given to the study of both Latin and Greek.

All the instruction in Latin and Greek aims to bring out the relation of those languages to our own. Prominence is given to such works, preceptive or illustrative, as bear on the art of public speaking.

## LITERARY COURSE.

The Literary Course has the same general purpose as the Classical Course. The principal difference in the curriculum is that students in the Literary Course do not take Greek, and as an offset pursue a fuller course in English, in History, and in French, and German.

A broad foundation of literary, historical, and scientific culture is laid in the Literary as well as in the Classical Course.

## COURSE IN LETTERS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.—Students may enter upon this course by complying with the requirements for admission to the Classical Course, or with those of the Literary Course, or with those of any one of the courses in Science; or they may enter the Junior Class of this course after completing the first two years of either the Classical or the Literary Course.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—The characteristic feature of the course is, that it gives prominence to historical, political, and economic topics. These constitute a basis of required studies extending throughout four years, and are supplemented by required Mathematics and Physics, and by a list of elective studies, embracing, in the Freshman and Sophomore years, Latin, Greek, English, German, and Philosophy; in the Junior year, English, French, German, Roman Law, Jurisprudence, Philosophy, Zoölogy, and advanced Physics; in the Senior year, English, French, German, Philosophy, Geology, and advanced work on the judicial interpretation of the Constitution of the United States.

## COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN, LL.D., President of the University.  
 ALBERT S. COOK, Ph.D., Professor of the English Language and Literature.  
 EUGENE W. HILGARD, Ph.D., Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, General and Economic Botany.  
 JAMES A. HUTTON (1st Lieut., Eighth Infantry, U. S. A.), Professor of Military Science and Tactics.  
 A. WENDELL JACKSON, JR., Ph.B., Professor of Mineralogy, Petrography, and Economic Geology.  
 JOHN LeCONTE, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Physics.  
 JOSEPH LeCONTE, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Geology and Natural History.  
 BERNARD MOSES, Ph.D., Professor of History and Political Economy.  
 ALBIN PUTZKER, Professor of the German Language and Literature.  
 WILLARD B. RISING, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry.  
 FRANK SOULÉ, JR. (United States Military Academy), Professor of Civil Engineering and Astronomy.  
 IRVING STRINGHAM, Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics.

C. B. BRADLEY, A.B., Assistant Professor of the English Language and Literature.  
 JOHN B. CLARKE, Ph.B., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.  
 GEORGE C. EDWARDS, Ph.B., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.  
 F. SLATE, JR., Assistant Professor of Physics and Mechanics.  
 E. J. WICKSON, A.M., Lecturer on Practical Agriculture.

EDWARD LEE GREENE, Instructor in Botany.  
 HENRY B. JONES, Instructor in French.  
 HERMANN KOWER, C.E., Instructor in Instrumental Drawing.  
 EDMOND C. O'NEILL, Ph.B., Instructor in Chemistry.  
 WILLIAM G. RAYMOND, C.E., Instructor in Civil Engineering.

## ASSISTANTS.

WILLIAM D. ARMES, Ph.B., Assistant in English.  
 JAMES P. H. DUNN, B.S., Assistant in Chemistry.  
 MYER E. JAFFA, Ph.B., Assistant in the Viticultural Laboratory.  
 FREDERICK W. MORSE, Ph.B., Assistant in the Agricultural Laboratory.  
 GEORGE ELDEN COLBY, Ph.B., Second Assistant in the Viticultural Laboratory.

## COLLEGE OF MECHANICS.

## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN, LL.D., President of the University.  
 ALBERT S. COOK, Ph.D., Professor of the English Language and Literature.

FREDERICK G. HESSE, Professor of Mechanical Engineering.  
 JAS. A. HUTTON (1st Lieut., Eighth Infantry, U. S. A.), Professor of Military Science and Tactics.  
 JOHN LE CONTE, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Physics.  
 JOSEPH LE CONTE, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Geology and Natural History.  
 ALBIN PUTZKER, Professor of the German Language and Literature.  
 WILLARD B. RISING, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry.  
 FRANK SOULÉ, JR. (U. S. Military Academy), Professor of Civil Engineering and Astronomy.  
 IRVING STRINGHAM, Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics.

C. P. BRADLEY, A.B., Assistant Professor of the English Language and Literature.  
 JOHN B. CLARKE, Ph.B., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.  
 GEORGE C. EDWARDS, Ph.B., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.  
 F. SLATE, JR., Assistant Professor of Physics and Mechanics.

HENRY B. JONES, Instructor in French.  
 HERMANN KOWER, C.E., Instructor in Instrumental Drawing.  
 EDMOND C. O'NEILL, Ph.B., Instructor in Chemistry.  
 WILLIAM G. RAYMOND, C.E., Instructor in Civil Engineering.

#### ASSISTANTS.

WILLIAM D. ARMES, Ph.B., Assistant in English.  
 JAMES P. H. DUNN, B.S., Assistant in Chemistry.  
 JOSEPH A. SLADKE, Superintendent of the Machine Shop.

### COLLEGE OF MINING.

#### FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN, LL.D., President of the University.  
 WILLIAM ASHBURNER, Honorary Professor of Mining.  
 SAMUEL B. CHRISTY, Ph.B., Professor of Mining and Metallurgy.  
 ALBERT S. COOK, Ph.D., Professor of the English Language and Literature.  
 FREDERICK G. HESSE, Professor of Mechanical Engineering.  
 JAMES A. HUTTON (1st Lieut. Eighth Infantry, U. S. A.), Professor of Military Science and Tactics.  
 A. WENDELL JACKSON, JR., Ph.B., Professor of Mineralogy, Petrography, and Economic Geology.  
 JOHN LECONTE, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Physics.  
 JOSEPH LECONTE, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Geology and Natural History.  
 ALBIN PUTZKER, Professor of the German Language and Literature.  
 WILLARD B. RISING, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry.  
 FRANK SOULÉ, JR. (U. S. Military Academy), Professor of Civil Engineering and Astronomy.  
 IRVING STRINGHAM, Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics.

C. B. BRADLEY, A.B., Assistant Professor of the English Language and Literature.  
 JOHN B. CLARKE, Ph.B., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.  
 GEORGE C. EDWARDS, Ph.B., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.  
 F. SLATE, JR., Assistant Professor of Physics and Mechanics.

HENRY B. JONES, Instructor in French.  
 HERMANN KOWER, C.E., Instructor in Instrumental Drawing.  
 EDMOND C. O'NEILL, Ph.B., Instructor in Chemistry.  
 WILLIAM G. RAYMOND, C.E., Instructor in Civil Engineering.

#### ASSISTANTS.

WILLIAM D. ARMES, Ph.B., Assistant in English.  
 JAMES P. H. DUNN, B.S., Assistant in Chemistry.

### COLLEGE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

#### FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN, LL.D., President of the University.  
 ALBERT S. COOK, Ph.D., Professor of the English Language and Literature.  
 GEORGE DAVIDSON, A.M., Honorary Professor of Geodesy and Astronomy.



FREDERICK G. HESSE, Professor of Mechanical Engineering.  
 JAMES A. HUTTON (First Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, U. S. A.), Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

JOHN LE CONTE, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Physics.  
 JOSEPH LE CONTE, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Geology and Natural History.  
 ALBIN PUTZKER, Professor of the German Language and Literature.  
 WILLARD B. RISING, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry.  
 FRANK SOULÉ, JR. (U. S. Military Academy), Professor of Civil Engineering and Astronomy.  
 IRVING STRINGHAM, Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics.

C. B. BRADLEY, A.B., Assistant Professor of the English Language and Literature.  
 JOHN B. CLARKE, Ph.B., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.  
 GEORGE C. EDWARDS, Ph.B., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.  
 F. SLATE, JR., Assistant Professor of Physics and Mechanics.

HENRY B. JONES, Instructor in French.  
 HERMANN KOWER, C.E., Instructor in Instrumental Drawing.  
 EDMOND C. O'NEILL, Ph.B., Instructor in Chemistry.  
 WILLIAM C. RAYMOND, C.E., Instructor in Civil Engineering.

#### ASSISTANTS.

WILLIAM D. ARMES, Ph.B., Assistant in English.  
 JAMES P. H. DUNN, B.S., Assistant in Chemistry.

### COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.

#### FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN, LL.D., President of the University.  
 SAMUEL B. CHRISTY, Ph.B., Professor of Mining and Metallurgy.  
 ALBERT S. COOK, Ph.D., Professor of the English Language and Literature.  
 EUGENE W. HILGARD, Ph.D., Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, General and Economic Botany.  
 JAMES A. HUTTON (First Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry, U. S. A.), Professor of Military Science and Tactics.  
 A. WENDELL JACKSON, JR., Ph.B., Professor of Mineralogy, Petrography, and Economic Geology.  
 JOHN LE CONTE, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Physics.  
 JOSEPH LE CONTE, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Geology and Natural History.  
 BERNARD MOSES, Ph.D., Professor of History and Political Economy.  
 ALBIN PUTZKER, Professor of the German Language and Literature.  
 WILLARD B. RISING, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry.  
 FRANK SOULÉ, JR. (United States Military Academy), Professor of Civil Engineering and Astronomy.  
 IRVING STRINGHAM, Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics.

C. B. BRADLEY, A.B., Assistant Professor of the English Language and Literature.  
 JOHN B. CLARKE, Ph.B., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.  
 GEORGE C. EDWARDS, Ph.B., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.  
 F. SLATE, JR., Assistant Professor of Physics and Mechanics.

EDWARD LEE GREENE, Instructor in Botany.  
 HENRY B. JONES, Instructor in French.  
 WILLIAM CAREY JONES, A.M., Instructor in United States History and Constitutional Law.  
 HERMANN KOWER, C.E., Instructor in Instrumental Drawing.  
 EDMOND C. O'NEILL, Ph.B., Instructor in Chemistry.  
 WILLIAM G. RAYMOND, C.E., Instructor in Civil Engineering.

#### ASSISTANTS.

WILLIAM D. ARMES, Ph.B., Assistant in English.  
 JAMES P. H. DUNN, B.S., Assistant in Chemistry.  
 ADOLPH SOMMER, Ph.G., Assistant in Chemistry.

## HASTINGS COLLEGE OF THE LAW.

## DIRECTORS.

HON. R. F. MORRISON, San Francisco,  
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, ex officio President of the Board.

COL. J. P. HOGE.....	San Francisco.
HON. J. R. SHARPSTEIN.....	San Francisco.
HON. OLIVER P. EVANS.....	San Francisco.
RALPH C. HARRISON, Esq.....	San Francisco.
S. M. WILSON, Esq.....	San Francisco.
THOMAS B. BISHOP, Esq.....	San Francisco.
THOMAS I. BERGIN, Esq.....	San Francisco.

## FACULTY.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN, LL.D., President.  
CHARLES W. SLACK, LL.B., Acting Professor of Municipal Law.  
S. CLINTON HASTINGS, LL.D., Professor of Comparative Jurisprudence.  
J. H. C. BONTÉ, A.M., D.D., Professor of Legal Ethics.  
JOSEPH W. WINANS, A.M., Dean.  
PERRIE KEWEN, Registrar.

## COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

## FACULTY.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN, LL.D., President of the University.  
JOSEPH LE CONTE, M.D., LL.D., Honorary Professor of Biology.  
S. W. DENNIS, M.D., D.D.S., Professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental Histology.  
C. L. GODDARD, A.M., D.D.S., Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, and Dean of the Faculty.  
M. W. FISH, M.D., Professor of Physiology.  
W. E. TAYLOR, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.  
A. L. LENGFELD, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica.  
WM. B. LEWITT, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.  
MAURICE J. SULLIVAN, D.D.S., Clinical Professor of Operative Dentistry.  
———, Professor of Pathology and Therapeutics.

## DEMONSTRATORS AND ASSISTANTS.

J. SCHNEIDER, D.D.S., Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry.  
CHARLES BOXTON, D.D.S., Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry.  
M. F. GABBS, D.D.S., Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry.  
JOHN G. DAY, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.  
ARNOLD D'ANCONA, A.B., M.D., Assistant to the Chair of Physiology.  
WINSLOW ANDERSON, M.D., Assistant to the Chair of Materia Medica and Medical Chemistry.

## CLINICAL INSTRUCTORS.

J. L. ASAY, M.D.	W. B. KINGSBURY.
C. F. W. BOEDECKER, M.D., D.D.S.	A. F. McLAIN, M.D., D.D.S.
H. C. DAVIS, L.D.S.	THOMAS MORFFEW, D.D.S.
L. L. DUNBAR, D.D.S.	W. E. PRICE, D.D.S.
B. W. HAINES, M.D., D.D.S.	JOHN RABE, D.D.S.
J. H. HATCH, D.D.S.	MAX SICHEL.

J. L. WILLIAMS, D.D.S.

## CALIFORNIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

## FACULTY.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN, LL.D., President of the University.  
WILLIAM T. WENZEL, M.D., Ph.G., Professor of Chemistry.  
HERMANN H. BEHR, M.D., Professor of Botany.  
EDWARD W. RUNYON, Ph.G., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Pharmacy, and Dean of the Faculty.  
FREDERICK GRAZER, Ph.G., Professor of Materia Medica.

CHARLES S. GREENE, Instructor in Latin.

## QUIZ MASTERS.

———, in Chemistry.

———, in Pharmacy.

J. J. B. ARGENTI, Ph.G., in Materia Medica and Botany.

## TOLAND COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

## FACULTY.

- EDWARD S. HOLDEN, LL.D., President of the University.  
 R. BEVERLY COLE, A.M., M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology.  
 M. W. FISH, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopy.  
 G. A. SHURTLEFF, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence.  
 W. F. McNUTT, M.D., M.R.C.P., Edin., etc., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.  
 ROBERT A. McLEAN, M.D., Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, and Dean of the Faculty.  
 W. E. TAYLOR, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.  
 GEORGE H. POWERS, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.  
 F. B. KANE, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathology.  
 A. L. LENGFELD, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Chemistry.  
 WILLIAM B. LEWITT, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.  
 F. H. TERRILL, A.M., M.D., Professor of Therapeutics.  
 BENJAMIN R. SWAN, M.D., Professor of Diseases of Children.  
 WASHINGTON AYER, M.D., Professor of Hygiene.  
 WILLIAM H. MAYS, M.D., Professor of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence.

## COLLEGE DISPENSARY STAFF.

- C. G. KENYON, M.D., and W. B. LEWITT, M.D., Surgery.  
 JULES SIMON, M.D., Nervous Diseases.  
 LUKE ROBINSON, M.D., M.R.C.P., Eng., and H. W. DODGE, M.D., Medicine.

## DEMONSTRATORS AND ASSISTANTS.

- JOHN G. DAY, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.  
 ARNOLD A. D'ANCONA, A.B., M.D., Assistant to the Chair of Physiology.  
 WINSTON ANDERSON, M.D., Assistant to the Chair of Materia Medica and Medical Chemistry.  
 HENRY W. DODGE, M.D., Assistant to the Chair of Clinical Medicine and Pathology.  
 J. V. R. HOFF, M.D., U.S.A., Assistant to the Chair of Ophthalmology and Otology.  
 JULES SIMON, M.D., Assistant to the Chair of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence.  
 L. A. SABEY, M.D., Curator.

## EXAMINATIONS.

## GENERAL LIST OF PREPARATORY SUBJECTS.

Applicants for admission to undergraduate courses at Berkeley must be at least sixteen years of age, must deposit with the Recorder a certificate of good moral character, and must pass a satisfactory examination in such of the following subjects as are designated below, for the Course and Status sought:

1. ENGLISH. A short composition, correct in spelling, punctuation, paragraphing, and grammar, upon a subject announced at the time of the examination, and taken, in 1886 and until further notice, from the following works: Tom Brown's School days at Rugby; Scott's Lady of the Lake; Irving's Alhambra; Thackeray's Newcomes; Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice and Julius Cæsar (Rolfe's or the Clarendon Press edition).

Applicants will also be required to analyze sentences from these works, and to pass an examination on the first seventy-one lessons in Kellogg's Text-book or Rhetoric.

2. ARITHMETIC. Including the metric system. The technical parts of Commercial Arithmetic, viz.: banking, profit and loss, commission, taxes, duties, stocks, insurance, exchange, and average of payments, are not insisted on.

3. ALGEBRA. (a) To Quadratic Equations, including the various methods of factoring, the theory of exponents, integral and fractional, positive and negative, and the calculus of radicals.



(b) Quadratic Equations, both single and simultaneous, their solution and their theory, including all the recognized methods of solution and all equations reducible to the quadratic form; formation of equations from given roots.

4. PLANE GEOMETRY. (a) All of Plane Geometry, except the metrical properties of regular polygons and the measurement of the circle.

(b) The general properties of regular polygons, their construction, perimeters, and areas; and the measurement of the circle, including the different methods for the determination of the ratio of the circumference to the diameter.

5. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY. History of the United States, and the general facts of Physical and Political Geography. Barnes's Brief History of the United States, and the Geographies used in the first grade Grammar Schools, will serve to indicate the amount of knowledge expected.

6. LATIN. Caesar, Gallic War, Books I.-IV. (or Civil War, Books I.-II.); Cicero, the Four Catilinarian Orations; with questions, in both cases, on the implied grammar, and on the subject-matter and the corresponding archaeology; translation into Latin of simple English sentences.

7. LATIN. Cicero, the Orations *Pro Archia Poeta* and *Pro Lege Manilia*; Vergil, *Æneid*, Books I.-VI.; with questions, in both cases, on the implied grammar, on the subject-matter and the corresponding archaeology, and, in the case of Vergil, on the prosody; sight translation of easy Latin prose; translation into Latin of brief connected narratives.

8. GREEK. Xenophon, *Anabasis*, Book I., with questions on the subject-matter, archaeology, and grammar (with especial reference to etymology); White's First Lessons in Greek, lessons I.-LX.; translation into Greek of simple English sentences.

9. GREEK. Xenophon, *Anabasis*, Books II.-IV., or Goodwin's Greek Reader, pp. 37-111; Homer, *Iliad*, Books, I.-II., omitting the catalogue of ships; with questions on the grammar (with especial reference to etymology), subject-matter, archaeology, and prosody; Jones's Greek Prose Composition, or its equivalent; sight translation of easy Greek prose.

10. ANCIENT HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY. (a) Greek History to the death of Alexander, with the connected Geography.

(b) Roman History to the death of Commodus, with the connected Geography.

Smith's Smaller History of Greece, and Smith's Smaller (or Leighton's) History of Rome will serve to indicate the amount required.

11. PHYSICS. The elements of the subject, taught experimentally, as shown in some such work as Gage's Elements of Physics; Peck's Ganot (or a real equivalent) will cover the ground. Until 1887 any one of the topics included under Subject 12 following will be accepted as an equivalent for the Physics.

12. Any one of the following:

(a) CHEMISTRY. The elements of Chemistry (Eliot and Storer's Chemistry, Avery's Elementary Chemistry, or a thorough acquaintance with Mead's Chemical Primer). An examination in the more advanced chemistry will be offered to any who wish it. A successful completion of this examination will give the student admission to the chemical laboratory. Applicants who pass with honors will be put in an advanced division.

(b) BOTANY. The elements of Botany. An accurate knowledge of Part I of Gray's How Plants Grow, together with an acquaintance with the more prominent native or cultivated plants, their structure and botanical affinities.



(c) **PHYSIOLOGY.** The elements of Physiology (Hutchison's, or an equivalent).

(d) **MINERALOGY.** The elements of Mineralogy. A good knowledge of the physical properties of minerals in general. Ability to determine, by their physical properties alone, twenty-five of the commonest minerals, and to give reasons for determination. First seventy-two pages of Nicol's Manual of Mineralogy, or first seventy-five pages of Dana's third edition.

(e) **PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.** The development of the general formulæ of plane trigonometry, solution of plane triangles, and practice in the use of logarithmic tables. Four-place logarithmic tables are furnished for use in the examination.

(f) **FREE-HAND DRAWING.** Line drawing from models, copying of patterns, etc. Particular attention is given to correctness of form and smoothness of outline. The applicant will be tested in that free-hand use of the pencil which will be of most immediate value to him in pursuing the subject of mechanical drawing and mapping.

13. **HISTORY.** History of England. Gardiner's History for Schools will indicate the amount. General history will be accepted instead, in unusual cases.

14. **ENGLISH.** The examination in this subject will presuppose thorough study of the selections named below. The candidate should be prepared to elucidate in full the meaning of any passage in the works assigned; to paraphrase such passage; to point out the rhetorical figures in it; to answer questions concerning the lives of the authors and the subject-matter and structure of the works studied. The history of words should also receive attention, Skeat's Etymological Dictionary being taken as the authority. For the present, the examination in word-derivation will be limited to Spenser's Prothalamion.

Until further notice, the examination will be upon the following works: Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel; Whittier's Snow-Bound; Longfellow's Evangeline; Lowell's Sir Launfal; Sir Roger de Coverley; Burke's Works, edited by Payne, Vol. I; and Hales' Longer English Poems, omitting Wordsworth's Laodamia and Shelley's Adonais.

**SPECIMEN PAPERS.** Specimen examination papers in the foregoing subjects are contained in the Admission Circular [Bulletin No. 6], which will be sent to any address on application to the Recorder, Berkeley, California.

#### GROUPS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE SEVERAL COURSES.

Of the foregoing Subjects, one of the following Four Groups, or parts of them, must be taken, according to the Course and Status applied for:

I. For the Classical Course, Subjects 1, 2, 3a, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

II. For the Literary Course.—In 1886, Subjects 1, 2, 3a, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 10, and any two of the Subjects in 11 and 12.

In 1887 and afterwards, Subjects 1, 2, 3a, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, and 14.

III. For the Course in Letters and Political Science.—In 1886, Subjects 1, 2, 3a, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; or 1, 2, 3a, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 10, and any two of the Subjects in 11 and 12; or 1, 2, 3 (a and b), 4, (a and b), 5, 13, 14, and any two Subjects in 11 and 12.

In 1887 and afterwards, Subjects 1, 2, 3a, 4a, 5; and either 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; or 6, 7, 10, 13, and 14; or 3b, 4b, 11, 12, and either 6 or 14.

A signal failure in Subject 14 will exclude the applicant from this Course.

IV. For any of the five Courses in Science.—In 1886, Subjects 1, 2, 3 (a and b), 4 (a and b), 5, 13, 14, and any two of the Subjects in 11 and 12.

In 1887 and afterwards, Subjects 1, 2, 3 (*a* and *b*), 4 (*a* and *b*), 5, 11, 12, and either 6 or 14.

Applicants, if they so desire, may offer the requirements of 1887 in 1886.

For a Course at Large, either of the Four Groups required for admission to a Regular Course, as the applicant may elect. And in case the applicant proposes, if admitted, to take any study out of the prescribed order, all of the examinations required for its pursuit by a Regular Student must be passed before admission.

For a Special Course, such of the General List of Subjects as, in the judgment of the professors or instructors in charge of the special line of studies intended, are requisite for its proper pursuit. The list thus approved must be deposited with the Recorder before the examination. No applicant who has failed in the entrance examination for a Regular Course or a Course at Large will be allowed to take a Special Course.

For a Limited Course, Subjects 1, 2, 3*a*, 4*a*, and 5; and, in addition, any in the General List that are requisite to the studies sought by the applicant; if advanced studies are sought, the applicant must pass all the examinations conditional to them that are required of Regular Students. The exact list of requisite subjects must be ascertained through the Recorder, and deposited with him before the examination.

Applicants who pass their entire entrance examination without conditions will be credited with honors in the subjects in which they pass with especial excellence.

Any applicant for admission to a Regular Course or to a Course at Large may, at option, pass the entire entrance examination at one time or divide it between two years, passing part of it as a preliminary examination in one year, and completing the remainder the next year. But neither the preliminary examination nor the remainder in completion may be divided between the June and September examinations of the same year.

Applicants will not be admitted to the preliminary examination without certificates from their teachers that they are prepared in the subjects they offer. These certificates must be addressed to the Recorder of the Faculties, Berkeley, and must be in his hands previous to the examination.

Certificates of partial admission will only be issued for subjects passed without conditions, nor will any certificate be issued to an applicant who does not pass in at least five of the subjects offered. These subjects must be confined to Subjects 1, 2, 3*a*, 4*a*, 5, 6, 8, 10 (*a* or *b*), and 11 of the General List which must be grouped for the several Courses as follows:

- I. For the Classical Course, Subjects 1, 2, 3*a*, 4*a*, 5, 6, 8, and 10 (*a* or *b*).
- II. For the Literary Course, Subjects 1, 2, 3*a*, 4*a*, 5, 6, 10 (*a* or *b*), and 11.\*
- III. For the Course in Letters and Political Science, Subjects 1, 2, 3*a*, 4*a*, 5; and either 6, 8, and 10 (*a* or *b*); or 6, 10 (*a* or *b*), and 11;\* or 11 and 6.
- IV. For any of the five Courses in Science, Subjects 1, 2, 3*a*, 4*a*, 5, 11, and 6.

For a Course at Large, either of the preceding groups. But for no course will an examination be granted on part of a Subject.

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\*In 1887, and afterwards, 13 will be substituted for 11 in this group.

## ADMISSION FROM APPROVED PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following Regulation was adopted by the Board of Regents, March 4, 1884:

Upon the request of the Principal of any public school in California whose course of study embraces, in kind and extent, the subjects required for admission to any College of the University, a committee of the Academic Senate will visit such school, and report upon the quality of the instruction there given. If the report of such committee be favorable, a graduate of the school, upon the personal recommendation of the Principal, accompanied by his certificate that the graduate has satisfactorily completed the studies of the course preparatory to the College he wishes to enter, may, at the discretion of the Faculty, be admitted without examination.

This system has not been in operation long enough to enable us to make a full report upon it. It is evidently a very important subject, and in order to give a proper judgment upon its working, several more years of experience will be required. It appears to be proper that the University authorities, in making their report on the examination of any school which asks to be placed on the "accredited list," should state fully in what ways the instruction in the school can be improved, if in any. If this duty is carried out in good feeling, and with a due sense of responsibility, as it will be, the result will be to weld the whole public school system into one organic whole. We are not yet prepared to admit private schools, however excellent, to our "accredited list."

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE FISCAL YEARS OF 1884-5 AND 1885-6.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
From endowments, trust funds, and State appropriations for 1884-5.....	\$120,417 97	
From endowments, trust funds, and State appropriations for 1885-6.....	174,610 69	\$295,028 66
From income available for payment of current expenses for 1884-5.....	\$103,279 54	
From income available for payment of current expenses for 1885-6.....	115,364 19	218,643 73
Total receipts.....		\$513,672 39
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
From endowments, trust funds, and State appropriations for 1884-5.....	\$42,121 79	
From endowments, trust funds, and State appropriations for 1885-6.....	247,562 54	\$289,684 33
From income available for payment of current expenses for 1884-5.....	\$91,557 15	
From income available for payment of current expenses for 1885-6.....	90,498 72	182,055 87
Total disbursements.....		\$471,740 20

The details of receipt and expenditure are given in the Secretary's reports for the fiscal years in question.



## WANTS OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE COLLEGES OF LETTERS AND SCIENCE AT BERKELEY.

During the past year, I have diligently studied the wants of each of the departments at Berkeley, and I recapitulate them in what follows, as required by law:

### PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

The administration of a University, whose departments are situated both in San Francisco and in Berkeley, and one of whose departments is to be situated at the top of Mount Hamilton, will require an increase in the clerical force now available.

At present the salary of the President is \$6,000 per year. He is assisted by a Recorder, whose salary is \$900 per year.

It is necessary that the services of a clerk, at \$1,200 a year, should be made available to the President and Secretary jointly. Total annual cost of administrative office as proposed, \$8,100; *increase*, \$1,200.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

At present the expenses of this department are as follows:

Salary of the Professor.....	\$3,000 00
Half the salary of the Instructor—one half of \$1,500.....	750 00
Total.....	\$3,750 00

This department could be placed on a proper basis by giving the time of one instructor entirely to it, so that its total expenses would be \$4,500 per year—*increase*, \$750 yearly. I append to this a letter from the Professor in charge, showing the reasons why specific appropriations of \$65 for Greek type, and \$116 72 for Greek texts, are required—total, \$181 72.

BERKELEY, June 22, 1886.

*President Holden:*

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request, I would report as follows in regard to the needs of the Department of Greek:

1. In order that the questions for the entrance examinations may be printed in the University Printing Office, a font of Greek type is necessary. I learn that fifty pounds of type, at a cost of \$1 30 per pound, will be sufficient. Total cost, \$65.

2. It is very essential that Greek texts, for use in the entrance examinations and for sight reading in the various classes, should be furnished. By the use of these texts in the entrance examinations, the Greek necessary to be printed will be reduced to such Greek words as occur in the questions. A material reduction of the expense of printing the papers for the entrance examinations will thus be effected. The following list contains the tests necessary for the entrance examinations. They are published by TEUBNER in Leipzig, and are the cheapest to be had:

	Marks.
30 copies of Xen. Hist. Graec. @ M. — .90.....	27.
30 copies of Plato, Abteil. I @ M. — .60.....	18.
30 copies of Hom. Il., Pars I @ M. — .75.....	22.50
30 copies of Xen. Anab. @ M. — .75.....	22.50



The following list contains the tests necessary for sight reading in the University classes in the recitations and the regular examinations :

	Marks.
30 copies of Xen. Commen. @ M. — 45 .....	13.50
25 copies of Her., Vol. I, Lib. 1-4 @ M. 1.35 .....	31.25
25 copies of Odys., Pars I, I-XII @ M. — .75 .....	18.75
25 copies of Thuc., Vol. I @ M. 1.20 .....	30.
25 copies of Plato, Abteil. V @ M. — .60 .....	15.
25 copies of Dem., Vol. I, Pars. I @ M. — .75 .....	18.75
20 copies of Æs. Trag. @ M. 1.20 .....	24.
20 copies of Eur. Trag., Vol. I @ M. 1.50 .....	30.
20 copies of Soph. Trag. @ M. 1.50 .....	30.
20 copies of Lys. Or @ M. 1.20 .....	24.
10 copies of Æschin. Or. @ M. — .90 .....	9.
10 copies of Aris. Com., Vol. I @ M. 1.50 .....	15.
	<hr/>
	349.25
Deduct 20 per cent allowed to University Library .....	69.85
	<hr/>
	279.40
Estimating the mark at 25 cents .....	\$69 85
Binding, estimated by the Librarian at 12½ cents per volume .....	47 87
	<hr/>
Total cost of texts .....	\$116 72

I hope that at least the texts without binding may be obtained for the department.

3. The entire time of an assistant would be required should the number of students be doubled; because the Freshmen and Sophomore Classes would need to be divided each into two divisions.

Respectfully,

GEO. WOODBURY BUNNELL,  
Professor Greek Language and Literature.

#### DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

The general expenses of this department are at present but \$1,800 per year, the salary of the Professor.\*

In order to complete the work of equipping the Mining Laboratory, which is already begun, a legislative appropriation of \$5,000 for the next two years will be needed. This, with what has been before expended, will supply the necessary machines, apparatus, etc., for these two important departments.

Annual appropriations are needed, as follows:

Increased pay of the Professor—from \$150 to \$250 per month .....	\$1,200 00 per year.
Salary of an assistant in charge of the two Laboratories, \$50 per month. ....	600 00 per year.

This department returns to the University some \$250 per year, on account of fees paid by students.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The present expenses of the department are:

Salary of the Professor .....	\$3,000
Salary of Assistant Professor .....	1,800
Salary of one assistant to be appointed in 1886, probably .....	1,500
Total .....	<hr/> \$6,300

\* This has been raised to \$2,400 for the present fiscal year.

It is very important that an additional instructor should be appointed in this department, whose principal work would be instruction in Elocution. A competent person could hardly be secured for less than an annual salary of \$1,500. This department requires for the conduct of its lectures and recitations a number of books to be placed in the lecture rooms themselves—duplicates of books which may be found in the general library. An expenditure of \$1,000, made once for all, would probably cover the requirements for a special library. An annual appropriation of \$1,500 is required.

#### DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The present expenses of this department are as follows:

Salary of the Professor .....	\$3,000 00
Salary of the Superintendent of the Machine Shop .....	1,500 00
Salary of the Assistant .....	400 00
Salary of a Draughtsman .....	200 00
Materials for use in shop .....	200 00
New tools .....	150 00
Total .....	\$5,450 00

The salary of the very competent Superintendent of the Machine Shop should be raised to \$150 per month, and should be paid from the General Fund. He has several times refused salaries of \$200 per month, and is a highly valuable aid, who should be placed in immediate charge of the system of training of scientific students in actual mechanical work, under the direction of Professor HESSE, the head of the Department.

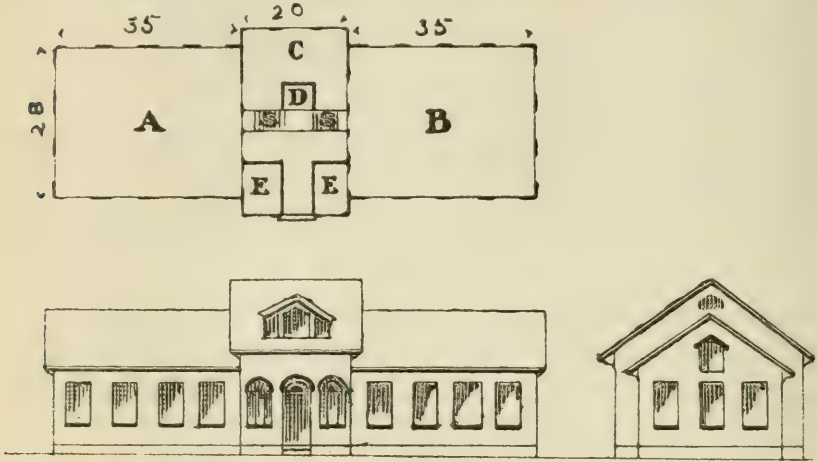
In order to make this Department fully useful, a system of elementary instruction in shop-work is of the highest importance. Unfortunately, it is impossible to fit the third story of the Mechanics' Building for this purpose. The floors of this building are too weak to carry the necessary machines. It will therefore be essential to build a small inexpensive structure back of the present building, which will provide for the accommodation of thirty-two students at a time.

A committee of the Faculties is now at work upon the question of revising the course of study in the various colleges. One of its recommendations will be that shop-work be made obligatory for at least three hours per week for the Freshman year in all the scientific colleges. Professor HESSE has prepared a plan by means of which this work can be done. It appears to be obvious that a graduate from an engineering college should have had some experience in handling all the tools—both hand and machine tools—that are used in ordinary work, and also in forging and molding. Such knowledge is necessary in nearly every position to which a mechanical or other engineer may be called in practical life. No student in mechanical engineering can become a good draughtsman or designer of machines without knowledge of this sort. The conclusion appears to be obvious that shop-work should be required from every graduate in the college of mechanical engineering, and I presume at least in the Freshman year from all scientific students. It is impossible to teach a student in these colleges anything more than the elements of such work; but the *principles* which govern all mechanical operations can be fixed in his mind in this way, and in no other. In the institution with which I am best acquainted, namely, the University of Wisconsin, eight hundred and sixty-five hours are required of all students in mechanical engineering, and the experienced and competent professors there say that this time is not too much.

Shop-work which has been done outside of the University should be

credited to the student at a value of half the number of hours actually spent in the work. It should not count for more than that number of hours, because instruction in the University shops will be directed to the elucidation of mechanical principles, whereas in ordinary shops the object is to make commercial success.

Professor HESSE's estimate for the small wooden building for such instruction, and for the necessary tools and outfit, follows :



- A.—Machine shop.  
 B.—Carpenter shop.  
 C.—Smithy.  
 D.—Engine.  
 E. E.—Dressing rooms.  
 S. S.—Steps to second floor.

A small building, ninety feet by twenty-eight feet, containing three rooms, would cost \$3,500.

One of the rooms should be fitted up for wood-working, carpentry, etc. The cost of this room would be as follows :

Benches for eight students.....	\$160 00
8 chests of tools .....	200 00
4 lathes .....	300 00
1 planer .....	375 00
1 band saw .....	275 00
1 circular saw .....	150 00
1 jig saw .....	200 00
1 grindstone.....	18 00
Counter-shafting, setting up, and fitting.....	300 00
Materials.....	50 00
Total.....	\$2,028 00

Another room to be fitted up for metal-working would cost :

Benches for eight students .....	\$50 00
8 vises.....	72 00
8 sets of files .....	40 00
Squares, calipers, chisels, hammers, nippers, dividers, etc. ....	200 00
Gauges, levels .....	150 00
2 bench anvils.....	36 00
Grindstone.....	18 00
2 emery wheels.....	150 00

2 screw cutting lathes.....	\$900 00
2 small lathes for hand turning.....	370 00
1 upright drill.....	325 00
1 planer.....	475 00
1 shaper.....	475 00
Counter-shafting, belting, setting up, etc.....	450 00
10 horse-power steam engine.....	400 00
Steam connections.....	150 00
Materials, as rod-iron, machine and tool steel, sheet iron, copper and brass wire, brass rods, screws, bolts, rivets, washers.....	375 00
Tools: Set of taps, reamers, dies for screw cutting.....	170 00
Miscellaneous materials, at least.....	150 00
Total.....	\$4,956 00

#### For blacksmith shop:

2 portable forges.....	\$100 00
2 sets blacksmith's tools.....	80 00
2 anvils.....	28 00
Sledges, swedge blocks for welding.....	40 00
Sheaves.....	50 00
Upright drill.....	40 00
Total.....	\$338 00

#### Fitting up the various rooms, as follows:

16 cases.....	\$64 00
Shelves.....	25 00
Drawing tables.....	80 00
Stools.....	75 00
Stoves.....	45 00
Blue-printing cases.....	75 00
2 sinks.....	25 00
Total.....	\$389 00

#### Recapitulation, is:

The building.....	\$3,500 00
Wood-working outfit.....	2,028 00
Metal-working outfit.....	4,956 00
Blacksmithing outfit.....	338 00
Fitting and furniture.....	389 00
Total.....	\$11,211 00

If this building is made, all the Scientific students in the University can be thoroughly trained in the elements of shop-work, and thus fitted for the professions of engineering, as they can be in no other way.

A specific appropriation of \$11,211 is recommended for the introduction of shop-work training to all Scientific students.

An annual increase in the pay of the Superintendent of the Machine Shop, of \$300, is required.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

##### *Statement of Actual and Estimate of Prospective Expenses.*

The Professor of Agriculture receives at present \$3,300 per annum. This pay should be raised to \$3,600. The Lecturer on Practical Agriculture and Entomology receives at present \$1,800. As his duties will shortly be very much increased, this pay should be raised to \$2,400. Special Lecturers on various subjects of Agriculture and Veterinary Science, etc., now receive \$250. This sum should be raised to \$750. The present assistant



in the Agricultural Laboratory receives \$1,200. His work is of a special scientific character requiring experience and ability, and his salary should be raised to \$1,800. The first assistant in the Viticultural Laboratory now receives \$1,200 per annum. For the same reasons his salary should be raised to \$1,800. The second assistant in the Viticultural Laboratory receives at present \$900. This pay should be raised to \$1,000. A gardener, in charge of the agricultural grounds, should be employed in this place; at a salary of \$1,200. At present, \$300 per month is paid for labor on the experimental grounds, making \$3,600 a year. It is desirable to undertake experiments upon many of the trees of California, and to do this, labor alone is necessary. \$4,000 a year, in place of the \$3,600 now expended, will probably be sufficient for this purpose.

At present, \$900 per year is expended in the purchase of seeds, and for current purchases and expenses of the department. This sum should be raised to \$1,200.

For the printing and distribution of bulletins of the Agricultural Department, \$300 per year is now paid. This sum should be raised to \$500, in order to increase the promptness with which these bulletins are printed and distributed, and in other ways to increase their usefulness and wider distribution to the people of the State. Postage upon such bulletins is now paid for at the rate of \$100 per year. This postage account should be raised to \$150 a year.

The expenses of the General Laboratory, which are now about \$150 a year, will require to be raised to \$250 a year.

The expenses of the Viticultural Laboratory alone, which are now insufficiently met by an expense of \$400 per year, should be provided for by the appropriation of the sum of \$600 a year.

The present expenses of the department are \$14,100. If the department is to be placed on an adequate footing (as above detailed), this sum should be increased to \$19,250; increase, \$5,150 yearly.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, )  
BERKELEY, October 7, 1886. )

*President E. S. HOLDEN :*

DEAR SIR: In advance of my full report on my department, which is unavoidably delayed by the pressure of the vintage work, I beg leave to make the following statements in respect to the farther needs of the Viticultural Department, as developed by experience in work in the new building, and the increased and constantly increasing demands for information, and the investigation of practical questions.

It is now evident that, so far as the new building has advanced in construction, it fulfills very acceptably the requirements of the work. The basement rooms, when they shall be fully fitted up with necessary conveniences in the way of work-tables, shelving, etc., will be very well adapted to the purposes for which they were designed; and the sub-cellar shows all the desirable qualities as regards uniformity of temperature and good ventilation and drainage.

The superstructure also, so far as it goes, is quite satisfactory, and for its purposes—that of a chemical laboratory for the work of assistants and students—will probably be sufficiently spacious for some time to come. The funds still remaining out of the appropriation will suffice to fit it up with the most needful appliances, although only in the plainest style compatible with efficiency.

There is, however, urgent need of more room for the purposes of a viti-

cultural museum and lecture room. At present the students' laboratory is made to subserve these purposes; but even if this use were compatible with its proper functions, the space it affords is far too limited even for what is now needed to accommodate the collections and arrange them for ready reference. There is now on the tables in this room a collection of some three hundred varieties of vines with their fruit, stems, seeds, etc. To these should be added, as soon as possible, a full collection of the grapes of each, in bunch, placed in glass jars with the proper preservative fluid. It will then be possible to identify beyond question any and all of the numerous grape varieties now scattered over the State under a multitude of synonyms, in response to the numerous calls made upon us for such determinations.

This collection alone requires extensive shelf-room and a not inconsiderable outlay for glassware. In addition, the instruction provided for by law necessitates many other specimens, such as stocks of vines as models of growth, pruning, grafting, etc. Not a particle of room for these purposes remains in the South Hall, where the agriculture lecture room is already overcrowded with the collections in general agriculture and botany. Again, a proper lecture room in which these illustrative collections are easily accessible, is manifestly a necessity.

I would therefore respectfully urge that measures be taken to obtain for these purposes from the Legislature that is to meet next winter, the means for completing the building according to the original plan, which included a museum and lecture room 25x26 feet, to be erected upon the new basement and conjoined with the present building into one, as shown in the plan approved by the Board. The building should also, as per same plan, include a spacious attic for the storage of the various articles and appliances which, being needed only for a short time each season, need not be within convenient reach; also for duplicates, etc. For this purpose, and for the inside fitting-up and more complete appliances still needed, a sum of not less than five thousand dollars should be appropriated and expended.\*

Another point requiring consideration is the fact, that heretofore much difficulty and disappointment has arisen from the bad condition in which grapes shipped to us from a distance, have come to our hands. With the more ample means at command this season, through the special appropriation for work, we have successfully tried the experiment of supplying intended shippers with the best packages in the form of "basket crates," such as are used for the shipment of fruit to the East; and in most cases these packages, sent to shippers free by special arrangement with Wells, Fargo's Express, have returned to us promptly by the same agency. Thus scarcely any of the grape lots received have suffered in transportation, and the results arising from working them will, of course, be legitimately predicable as representing experiments made under normal conditions. It is obvious that this should never be otherwise; and hence I respectfully recommend that, in order to defray the additional expenses of packages and transportation by express instead of freight trains, the current appropriation for viticultural work be increased from \$3,000 to \$3,500 per annum.

Very respectfully,

E. W. HILGARD.

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\* It will be remembered that the appropriation of \$10,000 originally intended for the above purposes and placed under the joint control of the Board of Regents and of the State Viticultural Commission, was by subsequent agreement equally divided between the two bodies, they failing to agree as to the actual joint use.

## DEPARTMENT OF INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND CIVIL POLITY.

At present the expenses of this department are \$4,000 per year; the salary of the Professor paid from the Mills endowment.

The department is and should be a growing one, and in order to provide for the needs for the next few years, an assistant must soon be appointed, at a salary of \$2,400 per year. No increase for this purpose is asked for at present. But there is immediate need of providing for the special *matériel* indispensable to the department. This is an adequate collection of the literature bearing on its topics. Such a collection is a necessity to the department in a degree not true of any other. The literature of philosophy is, in a peculiar sense, the substantive material of its investigation. Its library thus stands to the department in a relation quite identical with that borne to the Departments of Physical and Natural Science by their laboratories and apparatus. The department exists, thus far, by the munificence of a single honored citizen of California, who has endowed it with a fund now amounting to \$87,000, which, under the careful management of the Regents, will, in a few years, reach the sum of \$100,000. This fund, however, by the judicious provisions of its donor, is devoted exclusively to maintaining the salary of the Professor in charge. In view of this disinterested gift, hitherto without an equal, for its special purposes, in our country; and in view, also, of the fact that its need and usefulness in the University are attested by the very large attendance of students on the courses provided under the gift; it would seem most fitting that the State should supplement the benefaction by immediate measures towards providing the implements necessary to the complete performance of the work contemplated by the donor. For these reasons an appropriation of \$10,000 is respectfully asked for, to be applied to the general purposes of a special library for the department.

## DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE.

At present the Department of Military Science is provided for by the pay of the army officer detailed by the Government as the head of this department.

A small appropriation for expenses has been made of \$200 per year. This appropriation should be continued and need not be increased.

The Gymnasium should be placed in charge of the Military Department, and an Instructor in Gymnastics appointed at a salary of \$1,200 per year. This is elsewhere spoken of.

## ARMORY.

The armory should be removed from the basement of North Hall, where it seriously interferes with the proper use of that building, and should be established in the basement of the new portion of the Gymnasium, or in a separate building. An appropriation of \$1,000 is asked for to this end.

## GYMNASIUM.

The Gymnasium should be placed under the control of the Department of Military Science and Tactics, and a proper Gymnasium Instructor should be obtained at a cost of \$1,200 per year.

At present the gymnasium repairs are paid for by a tax upon the individual students. It would appear to be better that the University should



assume this taxation at a cost of \$300 per year, making the total proposed additional cost of the Gymnasium \$1,500 per year.

The state of physical instruction in other colleges may be understood from the following memorandum which Assistant Professor EDWARDS has prepared:

NOTES ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The objects of the following memoranda are:

1st. To set forth the recognized need of physical education in Colleges and Universities.

2d. To show that there is among educators a growing interest in it.

3d. To exhibit the fact that those who most need systematic and intelligently directed exercise are those who will not take it unless required to do so.

4th. To call attention to the need of examination by a competent physician, and the need of proper direction in exercise.

5th. To suggest the need of instruction in Physiology and Hygiene for College students, whose health is in danger of being impaired at their time of life.

6th. To direct attention to the fact that the new system calls for apparatus for special development, involves no personal risk, and to a great extent discards what might be termed trick apparatus.

7th. To suggest that Departments of Military Science and of Physical Training may be made coördinate.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1,028 students. J. W. White, M.D., Director of Physical Education.

Dr. White says: This department carries into practical operation the conviction that during the period of growth the body needs quite as much training as the mind, and that a college that holds out incentives to intellectual progress should not overlook the bodily progress, without which all mental prizes, when won, are useless.

Impressed with the belief that those who seek to develop the mind should also exercise a supervision over the body, the University has instituted this department, and through the liberality of the city, and the zeal of the alumni, has provided the *means* and the *system* for the due care and development of the physical education of its students.

The *means* are supplied in the athletic grounds given by the city, and adjacent to the University buildings.

\* \* \* \* \*

A boat house on the Schuylkill.

\* \* \* \* \*

And a gymnasium wherein are found all the latest appliances for the proper development of the body.

\* \* \* \* \*

The *system* consists in direct personal individual care of each student, who immediately after entrance to college receives a thorough physical examination, and is then advised by the Director of the Department as to the particular needs of his body; this advice being founded upon a careful study of his present condition, personal and family history, taking into account any hereditary predisposition to disease.

The record is annual.

\* \* \* \* \*



Merely competitive sports do not supply the demands. Some men, naturally athletic and fond of exercise, need to be guided and directed, sometimes restrained; others, of sluggish temperament or of too studious habits, must be stimulated: all require to have their work, whether voluntary or compulsory, directed by proper methods, so that the result may be a harmonious and symmetrical development of the entire organism. \* \* \* Attendance is not compulsory.

President Eliot, of Harvard, writes: In general the department of hygiene and physical training is in good condition; the Hemenway Gymnasium is more used, and more intelligently used, every year; and during the Spring and Fall the river and the ball fields invigorate and refresh hundreds of young men who will greatly need in their after lives all the strength and soundness here acquired or preserved. \* \* \* \* \*

The Gymnasium is supplied with eight hundred and thirty-one lockers, an insufficient number. \* \* \* \* \*

The corporation recently gave \$1,000 to help prepare new ball grounds and a running track.

What is much needed is a swimming bath and inclosed tennis courts.

The gymnasium is furnished with the best patterns of ordinary gymnastic apparatus, and with many new appliances designed to develop the different parts of the body, and so constructed that they can be accommodated to the strength of the strong, or to the weakness of the weak.

Facilities for recreative exercise have been provided in the bowling alleys, the ball court, and in the rowing, fencing, and sparring rooms.

The gymnasium is open to all students of the University on week days, from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 5:30, and from 8 until 10 P. M., except on Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 o'clock.

The attendance is voluntary, and the system adopted is one designed to meet the special wants of each individual. Realizing the great diversity in age, size, and strength, as well as in health, of the students who attend the University, the Director makes no attempt to group them into classes which pursue the same course of instruction.

Upon entering the University each student is entitled to an examination by the Director, in which his physical proportions are measured, his strength tested, his heart and lungs examined; and information is solicited concerning his general health and inherited tendencies. From the data thus procured a special order of appropriate exercises is made out for each student, with specifications of the movements and the apparatus which he may best use. After working on this prescription for three or six months the student is entitled to another examination, by which the results of his work are ascertained and the Director enabled to make a further prescription for his individual case.

Lectures on physiology and hygiene are also given by the Director.

A course of informal lectures is given by the Director, in which the theories and principles of physical training are practically illustrated.

AMHERST, three hundred and thirty-four undergraduates.

In the Department of Hygiene and Physical Education, instructions in the fundamental laws affecting the health of students is given early in the Freshman year. In order to understand how to care for the health, the student must be taught the structure and use of the body; and a course of lectures and recitations on human anatomy and physiology, illustrated by models and veritable parts of the body, is given during the Sophomore year, to meet this necessity. At the same time, this instruction is expected to form a suitable foundation for the subsequent instruction in comparative anatomy and physiology.

The department of hygiene and physical education is under the charge of two physicians, who are expected to be informed with regard to the health of all the students.

Each student, soon after he enters college, and twice thereafter during his college course, is minutely examined in reference to his strength and physical condition, and advised as to the particular course he should take for the maintenance and increase of his health and strength. A chart of standard measurements, together with a record of his own measurement, is given him, and he is directed to the most advantageous use of the ample appliances with which the Pratt Gymnasium is provided.

Besides the exercises which every student may take by himself, the members of each class *regularly* exercise together in the gymnasium every week day, excepting Wednesday and Saturday. Unless excused for physical disability, the attendance of every student is *required* at the gymnasium for the performance of exercises in light gymnastics.

The *results* of the system of prescribed gymnastic training, pursued in the college, have been eminently satisfactory.

While physiologists affirm that, as a general rule, the health of a young man from fifteen to twenty-five years of age is apt to decline, the reverse rule is found to prevail with the students here. From statistics systematically kept for more than twenty years, it appears that the health of an Amherst College student is likely to grow better each year of his collegiate course. The average health of the Sophomore Class is better than that of the Freshman, and the Junior better than that of the Sophomore, and the Senior Class best of all. This average, moreover, is shown to come from the improvement in the physical condition of the individual student, and not from those dropping out of the course who might be too weak to complete it.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, three hundred and forty students.

During the summer of 1880 a gymnasium was erected and furnished on the University grounds, at a total cost of ten thousand dollars.

The large hall, fifty by seventy and nearly thirty feet high, is unsurpassed by any gymnasium in the city. It is heated by steam, and supplied with all necessary apparatus.

While encouraging and requiring systematic and wholesome exercise, the University does not wish to foster an undue interest in the feats of athletes, and discourages exercises which involve personal risk to the performers. All class exercises are conducted by a professional instructor.

DARTMOUTH, four hundred and twenty-seven students.

The gymnasium, erected by the munificence of George H. Bissell, of New York, at an expense of \$24,000, is supplied with all necessary apparatus. It is opened daily for the use of the students; and during the second term a regular exercise is required, under an instructor.

BOWDOIN.

The Boards, at their last meeting, voted to build a gymnasium, which is now in process of erection.

The plans have been approved by Dr. D. A. Sargent (Bowdoin, 1875), Director of the Hemenway Gymnasium of Harvard, who has kindly promised to furnish a complete set of the most approved apparatus, as his contribution towards its erection.

CORNELL.

President White:

So impressed has your Executive Committee been with the importance of the military department and the need of physical training that they have erected a large building, to be used partly as a hall for military drill,

partly as a gymnasium, and from time to time for large public gatherings upon the University grounds, especially for those of the annual commencement. This building is now completed, and will be this day submitted to your inspection. The entire amount of expenditure upon it, with its annex embracing retiring room for faculty and students, offices, room for repairing arms, bathrooms, storage rooms for gymnastic apparatus, etc., with steam heating for both structures, will be about \$35,000.

In close connection with the building just referred to, comes the subject of provision for physical training. For some time past there has been provision in a small temporary gymnasium for the students at large and in a suitable room at Sage College for the lady students. But its inadequacy has been generally felt, and during the past year your Executive Committee have had a very careful study made, and a report prepared upon this subject. In order to make this study Professor Burbank was sent to visit the principal gymnasiums at other Universities and Colleges, and to confer with persons giving gymnastic instructions. As a result of his report, the committee have made the provision above referred to in connection with Military Hall, and have purchased a large amount of the most approved gymnastic apparatus. But what is still more important, they have decided upon what they believe to be the best system for promoting physical culture among the students.

This side of instruction has, in days gone by, presented considerable difficulties. On one hand, many of the best students have taken too little exercise—thus developing their minds at the expense of their bodies—and what the results of this mistake are, is too well known throughout our country. On the other hand, too much exercise has been taken without direction or supervision, resulting at times in serious injury. Your committee have thought it best to adopt the system which has produced such excellent results at Harvard University. They propose that there be placed in charge of all the physical training of the University, a professor of Physical Culture, who shall be both a regularly educated physician and trained gymnast; that *every* student who enters the University report to him, submit to an examination, and take such general course of exercise as he may prescribe, subject to rules laid down by the Trustees and Faculty. In thus prescribing, the professor would naturally be guided by the physical characteristics of the student and by his inherited tendency. Thus the exercise prescribed for the sturdy young man of strong frame, would be different from that assigned to a young man of sedentary habits and delicate constitution. So too, the course prescribed for a young man of robust parentage would be different from that of a young man inheriting tendency to disease of heart or lungs.

It is believed that under such a system it will be found here, as it has been found elsewhere, that the power of students intellectually, as well as their chances of usefulness in after life, will be increased.

Until the proper person is found for such a professorship, it will probably be wisest to secure the best man possible, acting as an Instructor in subordination to the Professor of Military Science and Tactics, whose influence upon the physical training of the University has been so useful to us for the past six years.

BELOIT, two hundred students.

The gymnasium *recently* erected, furnishes facilities for the physical exercise of the students, arrangements for which are *systematized* under the *direction* of the Faculty.

HAVERFORD, ninety-three students.

Director of the Gymnasium, Dr. W. A. Ford. The gymnasium was



refitted early in 1881, with the apparatus of Dr. D. A. Sargent, Director of the Hemenway Gymnasium of Harvard University. A competent teacher, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and a pupil of Dr. Sargent, has direction of it, and gives systematic instruction, based upon careful personal examination, to each student desiring such aid.

Regular work in the Gymnasium is *required* of all members of the Sophomore and Freshman classes.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, two hundred and thirty-seven students.

The corporation appropriates \$400 a year for the rent of a Gymnasium Hall, for the *exclusive* use of the students of the University. Students have access to this Gymnasium upon payment of a moderate assessment to the Students' Gymnasium Club.

SMITH COLLEGE—for women—two hundred and sixty-five students.

In addition to lectures on Physiology and Hygiene, there are *regular* exercises in light gymnastics, in a gymnasium provided for the purpose. The exercises are accompanied by music and are under the charge of a competent teacher. They are designed to bring the muscles into symmetrical action by agreeable methods, and they aim to secure not only health, but also graceful carriage and well formed bodies.

OBERLIN, one thousand three hundred students. About equal numbers of men and women.

The ladies' gymnasium has been improved and fitted up under the direction of Dr. D. A. Sargent, Director of Harvard Gymnasium. The apparatus includes chest weights, clubs, horizontal bars, dumb bells, chest expander and neck machine. The work in the gymnasium is supplemented by regular outdoor exercise. A resident director, who studied with Dr. Sargent, has constant supervision.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY, two hundred and thirty students.

The drill hall is furnished with a full set of apparatus, and *classes* in gymnastic exercises are organized in the Fall and Winter terms under careful leaders.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, two hundred and ninety students.

A committee consisting of the President, two members of the Board of Trustees, the Professor of Biology, and the Director of the gymnasium (E. M. Hartwell, M.D.), has charge of the gymnasium. All undergraduate students are required to take a course in physical training, as is prescribed for them by the Instructor in that subject.

The University Gymnasium is planned to meet the requirements of two hundred and fifty persons. The main building is one hundred and four feet in length, and the wing, with dressing and bathrooms, is about eighty-five feet in length. The Instructor is present at the gymnasium through each day, to advise and direct the exercises of the students. Sargent's apparatus has been provided.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, four hundred students.

Military drill is required of the Freshman and Sophomore classes. A well furnished gymnasium and two bowling alleys are open to the students at fixed hours. The University is situated on the shores of Lake Mendota, and the student can find relaxation and exercise in boating.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, two hundred and fifty-three students.

The new gymnasium, the second valuable building erected here through the munificence of Honorable John L. Goodrich, of Stockbridge, is now completed and fitted up with the apparatus formerly in Goodrich Hall, and furnished with every facility for the physical exercise of the students. The bowling alley in the lower floor of Goodrich Hall, will for the present, under certain restrictions, remain accessible to the students.



The President meets the Freshman Class several times during the first term, giving them such practical instruction as to health and habits of study, as seems to him suitable to the needs.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE—for women—four hundred and eighty-five students.

The gymnasium has been improved and fitted up under the direction of Dr. D. A. Sargent, and by use of his system of physical training, is conducted on a strictly scientific basis; the amount and manner of exercise being carefully prescribed and directed according to the needs of each individual. The apparatus is very complete and includes a great variety of mechanical arrangements for special work. There is an opportunity for those students, who wish, to take special training in addition to the work required by the College.

All work in the gymnasium, required or elective, is under the constant supervision of a resident director, who studied with Dr. Sargent, and who has had several years successful experience in teaching gymnastics.

VASSAR COLLEGE—for women—two hundred and seventy-five students.

The health of the students is made a prime object of attention.

\* \* \* \* \*

Students are required to take invigorating exercise for a given period every day. Frequent lectures on hygiene are given by the resident physician.

The grounds cover 200 acres and afford ample facilities for exercise in boating, skating, horseback riding, tennis, etc.

There is a large gymnasium supplied with all the requisites for physical training. Each student is *required* to take exercise in the gymnasium under the direction of the teacher of gymnastics. Examination is made by spirometer and dynamometer, and such a diagnosis of each student's physical condition as is necessary to determine the amount and kind of exercise and the nature of gymnastic training required in each individual case. This is conducted by a resident physician. Instruction in gymnastics is given according to the system in use at the Hemenway Gymnasium at Harvard University.

\* \* \* \* \*

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, four hundred and eighty-seven students.

The gymnasium is a brick building 90x60 feet, substantial and of handsome architectural design. It has a basement containing dressing and bathrooms, and rooms for general exercise and training, and visitors galleries accessible from the exterior by winding stairways in two of the towers.

The principal story is a single room for general exercise 80x40 feet, with ceiling 32 feet high. It contains a running and a walking track, and a complete equipment of gymnastic apparatus, comprising: rowing machines, chest expanders, clubs, dumb-bells, etc.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

A large and well appointed gymnasium, under the care of a competent director, stands on the College grounds. Students are classed according to strength and proficiency in gymnastic exercises, and receive class instruction twice a week. The gymnasium is open for voluntary exercise, and the Director is in attendance to give general oversight from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. each day. Special hours are reserved for the use of lady students, who, as well as the young men, are given class and individual instruction.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY, PRINCETON, five hundred and nineteen students.

The gymnasium was built in 1869 by Mr. Robert Bonner and Mr. Henry G. Marquand. It is thoroughly equipped with all the apparatus necessary or a complete physical training. It has hot and cold shower and plunge

baths, dressing room, bowling alleys, and besides the main hall, a room for baseball practice. There is also a gallery for visitors. The gymnasium is open from 7 to 8 A. M., 12 M. to 1:30 P. M. During the second term, exercise in the gymnasium is required of all members of the Sophomore and Freshman classes *three* times a week; the remainder of the year attendance is optional. Classes in the use of Indian Clubs and Calisthenics are held every day during the noon and afternoon hours. These exercises are adapted to all grades of strength, and are such as to maintain and improve in health all who take part in them; health being the primary and strength the secondary object of exercise. Special exercise on the various apparatus is under the personal supervision of the Superintendent, who is also at the command of any student for advice in regard to physical development and the laws of health. During the winter term there is an out-door athletic meeting for prizes; in the spring there is a gymnastic contest also for prizes, and at commencement a gymnastic exhibition.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, three hundred and ten students.

The military building, completed in 1884, is the largest drill hall in the country, and is so constructed as to serve the additional purpose of a gymnasium and of a large assembly hall. It will seat with comfort five thousand people.

The subfreshmen, and all new students, are required to attend a short course of lectures on personal hygiene and the laws of health. The topics are such as: soils, water, air, food, clothing, habits, etc.

A course of lectures on Sanitary Science is offered to the Seniors of all departments the second term. The topics embraced are such as: water supply and drainage of towns; heating, lighting, and ventilating dwellings and public buildings, epidemic diseases, etc.

By authority of the Board of Regents, Professor Hewett has organized a system of physical examinations designed to collect and preserve the health history of each student during his connection with the University.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

The large drill hall includes a gymnasium, used by all classes in the Institute.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, one hundred and eighty-seven students.

The new gymnasium is a handsome and spacious structure, built and equipped with the utmost thoroughness. It is furnished with the best patterns of apparatus, adjustable to the physical powers of the student. The bathing arrangements are complete, and the dressing accommodations ample. Opportunities for recreative exercises are provided in a bowling alley, billiard, fencing, and sparing rooms. It is under the care of a competent Director, who gives instruction in classes, and also meets the special wants of each individual.

#### DEPARTMENT OF MINERALOGY, PETROGRAPHY, AND ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

This department is at present under the charge of a Professor whose salary is only \$1,800 a year\*. This salary should be raised to \$3,000 a year. This department requires the services of an assistant at \$600 a year, for the purpose of preparing thin sections of rocks for study, and for assisting in the care of the collections, as well as for beginning the much-needed mineralogical survey of the State.

The Museum of the Department of Mineralogy, etc., does not grow

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\* This salary has been increased to \$2,400 for the fiscal year 1886-7.

because there is no fund at present available for the purpose of making exchanges of specimens between that department of the University of California, and similar departments of Eastern colleges. A sum of \$600 a year should be set aside for such exchanges, and for the increase of the Museum.

A Museum of Technical Geology to illustrate the building stones, the artificial stones, clays, brick, limes, mortars, cements, mineral paints, etc., should be formed for the use of this department jointly with that of Civil Engineering. A sum of \$200 a year is required in order to transport such specimens as will be presented to us from the place of their origin to the University. Besides these annual expenses, a sum of \$1,000 should be set apart for the commencement of the Museum of Technical Geology by the purchase of the more important and expensive specimens, and a sum of \$1,000 should be appropriated for a collection of crystal models, and for miscellaneous physical and chemical apparatus required in the work of the department.

The Museum of Petrography has been increased by the purchase of a small collection of American rocks, and of a portion of a collection of European rocks, from the last legislative appropriation for the Department of Geology. The rest of the European collection could not be obtained for lack of time before the end of the fiscal year in 1887. An appropriation of \$850 is needed to complete the collection of European type-rocks.

The Museum of Economic Geology, which should contain a suite of specimens illustrating the mineralogical composition, wall-rocks, and geological peculiarities of every important mine in the United States, and of the leading mines of Europe, has been hardly more than projected. It contains collections from a few California mines, obtained personally by the Professor in charge, and from a few other mines, donated by the friends of the institution. The collection is one of the most important, both from educational and scientific points of view, that the University should make, and at least \$5,000 should be appropriated for obtaining by purchase the material that cannot be personally collected by the Professor.

Such a collection would find its most important use in immediate connection with the instruction of our Mining students in the special branch of Mining Geology.

Thus this important department should have specific appropriations, as below:

For purchase of the more expensive specimens for a nucleus of the Museum of Technical Geology .....	\$1,000 00
For purchase of a collection of crystal models and apparatus .....	1,000 00
For purchase of collection of European type-rocks .....	850 00
For purchase of collection for Museum of Economic Geology .....	5,000 00
Total .....	\$7,850 00

*Annual* appropriations are needed, as below:

Increase of Professor's salary .....	\$1,200 00
Assistant in charge of Museum, etc. ....	600 00
Freight on exchanges of minerals .....	600 00
Freight on specimens for Museum of Technical Geology .....	200 00
Total .....	\$2,600 00

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The expenses of this Department are: Pay of the Professor, \$3,000. The Instructor in Latin is also Instructor in Greek, and is employed at a salary



of \$1,500 a year; making the total expenses of this Department \$3,750 a year. (\$3,000+\$750.)

The whole time of one Instructor is needed in this department additional to the services of the Professor, making the prospective expenses, \$4,500 per year. Increase \$750 yearly.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

The present annual expenses of the Department of Physics is as follows:

Salary of the Professor of Physics.....	\$3,300 00
Salary of an Assistant to aid in lecture experiments.....	300 00
Annual expenses for repairs and purchase of small articles.....	100 00
Salary of the Assistant Professor of Physics.....	1,800 00
Annual appropriation covering the cost of perishable material used in lectures, etc.....	250 00

A small amount of credit to the department is obtained by remission of laboratory fees. The present total annual cost of the department is \$5,750.

In order to bring this department up to its proper efficiency, the pay of the assistant (to the Professor), which is now \$300, should be raised to \$600, in order that the whole time of the assistant can be commanded. A graduate assistant should also be provided for the Physical Laboratory, in order that the valuable time of the Superintendent should not be wasted in merely mechanical operations.

The sums set apart for the purchase of perishable material, etc., namely \$100 and \$250, for the physical lectures and for the Physical Laboratory, respectively, are not sufficient. In the increase of equipment in Experimental Physics, \$250 per year should be allotted. In the increase of equipment and the current development and repairs of apparatus in the Physical Laboratory, \$500 per year are needed. An increase of \$1,650 per year is thus required.

#### DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY.

This very important department should be at once endowed. It will have relations to the undergraduate and graduate work at Berkeley, and will be of the greatest importance in the studies of students of the Medical and Dental Schools in San Francisco. A suitable head of this department can hardly be obtained for a less salary than \$3,600. He will require a laboratory assistant at \$1,200. A janitor and assistant at \$600 should be attached to this department. Thus the annual appropriation would need to be \$5,400.

It will be necessary to establish a working biological laboratory at Berkeley, at a cost not to exceed \$5,000, for the room, apparatus, and the beginnings of a collection. This item to be met once for all by a specific appropriation.

I venture to give below the substance of the remarks made by Professor Joseph Le Conte, at the dinner of the Alumni of the University of California, June 30, 1886. These extracts present the whole case in its broadest form:

"The University may be compared to an organism. Like an organism, it consists of many parts, performing different functions, and all coöperating for the life of the whole. Like an organism, it was not made at once, out of hand, but has grown from small beginnings by a process of evolution. Like an organism, external conditions may help or hinder its healthy growth. It is important, then, that we should understand its life history,



so as to help, when necessary, its development. If it be asked, then, what is the next step in the normal evolution of our University? I answer, unhesitatingly, the *endowment of a chair of Biology, with its accompanying laboratory and marine station.*

In every subject there are two questions for scientific solution: the first is a question of "*things as they are,*" the second a question of "*how they became so.*" This latter is a question of *evolution.* Thus, for example, the animal body may be studied as to its parts, the functions of these parts, and the manner in which all coöperate for the life of the whole: this is *Physiology*; or it may be studied in the gradual process of becoming what it is: this is *embryology*, it is *evolution.* Again, society may be studied in all its parts, the social functions of these parts, and the manner in which they coöperate to produce peace, prosperity, and good government: this is social statics; or else the same may be studied in its gradual development from the lowest savage to the most complex civilized condition: this is social progress, social development, *social evolution.* So, again, the earth may be studied in its parts, land and sea, rivers and mountains, currents of air and water, and the manner in which these coöperate to produce the present climates and other physical conditions: this is Physical Geography; or else the same may be studied in the gradual changes in all these toward the present condition: this is *Physical Geology*, it is *terrestrial evolution.* The same is true of *every* department of nature: and thus it would seem that *evolution constitutes one half of all science.* If this be so, ought not one half of all our scientific teaching be in this direction?

But it will be objected that this side of science is yet in a chaotic condition: that the universal sway of evolution is not admitted. Evolution is still an unproved hypothesis. I freely admit that this is true of any *special form* or *theory* of evolution, whether Darwinian, Spencerian, or Haeckelian. I admit that evolution, as a *special school of thought*, with its following of disciples, as a formulated *scientific creed* with its faithful believers, is still on trial. But evolution in its wider sense, as a law of progressive movement, affecting alike every department of nature, and especially evolution as a universal *law of derivation* of new forms from previous forms, is certain. It is more—it is *axiomatic.* It is only necessary to conceive it clearly to see that it is a necessary truth. As this may seem paradoxical to some, I stop to explain: Physical *phenomena*, we all admit, follow each other as a continuous chain, each derived from a preceding as its cause, and giving origin to a succeeding as its effect. This is the *law of continuity*—the law of necessary *causation.* It might well be called a law of *derivation.* We all admit this is axiomatic—a necessary condition of rational thought. So also material *forms* follow each other in continuous chain, each derived from a preceding, and giving origin to a succeeding form by a law of continuous derivation. Here also is a law of continuity—a law of necessary causation. In fact, it is naught else than the *law of causation applied to forms instead of phenomena.* This also, therefore, is axiomatic, *i. e.*, a necessary condition of rational thought. As phenomena may be sometimes inexplicable, but we never think of doubting that they have a natural cause, because to doubt would be to doubt the validity of reason and the rational constitution of the universe: so also the origin of *new material forms* may be often inexplicable, but we ought not therefore to doubt their origin by natural process, because to doubt is to doubt the validity of reason and the rational constitution of the universe.

It must be admitted, then, that the law of evolution in this wide sense is a legitimate field of scientific thought. It is, in fact, nothing more than the scientific *mode of thinking about the origin of things* in all departments

of nature, and therefore must constitute one half of the whole domain of science, and ought to have, to say the least, a very large share of our scientific course. Now, what is the fact in this regard. Of the two halves of scientific domain, one half is represented by Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Engineering, Civil, Mechanical, and Mining, and the other half by but one chair—my own. Am I not right, then, in thinking that the next great step in the development of our University must be an expansion on this side of scientific thought? And how else can we begin but by endowment of a laboratory, in which that simplest form of evolution—embryonic development may be directly observed? *Biology is indeed the basis of this whole side of scientific thought*, as Mathematics and Mechanics is of the other.

I leave the subject to the affectionate interest of the Alumni and the deliberative wisdom of the Regents, with the full confidence that it is only necessary to see clearly in order to accomplish speedily."

#### DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

If the changes spoken of above are carried out, the present Chair of Geology and Natural History will be separated into two: First, Department of Geology and Comparative Physiology. Second, Department of Biology (Physiology, Anatomy, Histology, etc.).

The Department of Geology and Comparative Physiology will require, besides the salary of the Professor—namely, \$3,300 already provided for—an annual appropriation of \$500, for the ordinary current expenses of the museums and laboratories connected with this department.

Some improvements in the museum facilities of this department are imperatively needed, but can be delayed for another period of two years. The annual increase asked for is thus \$500.

#### MUSEUMS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The liberal appropriations of the last Legislature have supplied the museum with cabinets and cases, and the unsatisfactory condition of last year has been removed in great measure, and a large part of the museum material is now in due form, particularly that part used in class teaching. For want of *area*, our museum is not so satisfactory as a public exhibition; there is not sufficient passage-way between the cases, nor is there standing room for the cases.

In all museums where show and study are combined, two sets should always be provided, and arranged in different styles. The working collections for study should occupy cabinets, and the exhibition specimens in glass cases. An increase of area is the only way out of this congested condition. A large amount of valuable material cannot be displayed nor made use of in instruction, on account of lack of room. A new museum building to cost not less than \$100,000 will eventually be required. At present, no additional expense is required, except the raising of the Curator's salary from \$1,200 per year to \$1,500, and providing a fund of \$1,000 per year to pay for exchanges, and for care of the collections, making the total proposed cost of this department \$2,500.

At present we do not obtain many valuable gifts, simply because the University has no funds to pay for transporting these from the donors to Berkeley.

The University has again to acknowledge the continued liberality of

Wells, Fargo and Co.'s Express, which has transmitted many specimens for our museums, free of all cost to us.

The additional annual appropriation required is therefore:

Increase of Curator's salary .....	\$300 00
Fund for care and increase of collections .....	1,000 00
Total .....	\$1,300 00

#### DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The present cost of this department is:

Salary of the Professor .....	\$3,000
Salary of one Instructor .....	1,800
Salary of Instructor to be appointed in July, 1886 .....	1,500
The total cost .....	\$6,300

With this force the present work of the department can be done satisfactorily. In order to make a perfect school of Political Science, the Chair of History and Political Economy must, eventually, be divided into two, making a department of history and a separate department of political science. Two instructors, as at present, will probably suffice for the teaching force in addition to the two Professors. No *increase* is asked for in this department at present.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE FRENCH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES.

The present cost of this department is simply the salary of one Professor, namely, \$2,400 a year.

This important department should be put on a proper footing by the employment of an Assistant Professor of the French and Spanish Languages, at a salary of \$1,800 per year. An increase of \$1,800 is required.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The present cost of this department is:

Salary of one Professor .....	\$2,400 00
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It is proposed to employ an assistant in German in July, 1886, at a salary of, say \$1,500 a year. The increase in this department is, therefore, \$1,500, which, although provided for in 1886, must be met by an appropriation, as the present funds of the University cannot be depended upon to meet it in the future.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

The present cost of the department is:

Salary of the Professor .....	\$3,000 00
Salary of one Instructor .....	1,500 00
Salary of two assistants at \$600 .....	1,200 00
Total .....	\$5,700 00

The services of an Assistant Professor in this Department are imperatively required, and the Assistants are much underpaid. If the Department is placed upon a suitable footing the expenses would stand:



Salary of the Professor in general charge of the Department.....	\$3,000 00
Salary of an Assistant Professor in charge of Quantitative Laboratory.....	1,800 00
Salary of two Assistants, at \$1,000 each; one in charge of the Qualitative and General Laboratories; the other in charge of the storeroom and of the manu- facture of pure reagents, but both giving regular instruction.....	2,000 00
General apportionment for the Chemical Laboratory per year—supplies, mate- rials, etc.....	1,800 00
Total.....	\$8,600 00

A large portion of this last item of \$1,800 is annually returned to the University by the payment of fees by the students, the average fees being about \$1,000 per year.

An annual appropriation of \$2,900 is thus required to make this very practical Department thoroughly efficient. A new chemical laboratory building is required, which is spoken of above, and whose cost can be met by a specific appropriation once for all.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING AND ASTRONOMY.

The present cost of this department is:

Salary of the Professor.....	\$3,000 00
Salary of the Instructor.....	1,500 00
Total.....	\$4,500 00

In order to place the Department of Civil Engineering and Astronomy on a proper basis, it is necessary to have a Professor of Civil Engineering and Astronomy at a salary of \$3,000, as at present; an Assistant Professor of Engineering and Astronomy, at \$1,800; an Instructor in Drawing, \$1,200; a janitor for the Civil Engineering Department, and for the Meteorological Observatory, \$600; and an appropriation of \$400 per year for the repairs of surveying instruments, purchase of surveying stakes, and small articles used in the field, etc., as well as surveying instruments themselves.

That is, an increase of \$1,900 in the annual cost of this Department is required. (The Janitor's salary is elsewhere included.)

#### DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

The present cost of the Department of Mathematics is:

Salary of the Professor.....	\$3,000 00
Salary of two Assistant Professors at \$1,800 each.....	3,600 00
Total.....	\$6,600 00

No additional Instructor in Mathematics is required in this Department.

A collection of mathematical models is needed, to be used jointly by this Department and the Department of Drawing. This collection could be had for \$1,000, to be paid for by a specific appropriation.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES.

Until the Tompkins fund becomes available for the support of the Agassiz Professor, it is not possible to offer courses in the Oriental Languages and Literatures.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DRAWING.

The duties of the Department of Drawing are to provide a general course of drawing instruction suitable for students in the scientific depart-



ments; three special courses to correspond with the departments of Mechanical Engineering, Mining Engineering, and Civil Engineering must also be given. The only Instructor in this branch now receives \$1,500.

This work can be properly done under the charge of an Assistant Professor of Drawing, at a salary of \$1,800, and of an Instructor in Free-hand, Architectural, and other drawing, at a salary of \$1,200.

In common with the Department of Mathematics, a collection of mathematical models should be purchased, at a cost of about \$1,000. This is estimated for elsewhere. Increase asked for this department, \$1,500 yearly.

#### DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL AND ECONOMIC BOTANY.

It is important that a separate department of General and Economic Botany should be formed, and that a Professor of Botany should be appointed, at a salary of \$3,000 a year. He will require an assistant, for the purpose of taking charge of the herbarium and aiding in the instruction of the classes, at \$600 a year. The collections of the department should be very greatly increased by exchange and otherwise, and the formation of a large herbarium should be seriously begun. The annual expenses for some years to come will be at least \$200 a year.

The cost of the Department of Botany then should be \$4,100 per year. At present \$900 a year is spent in the payment of a lecturer, for giving certain courses of lectures in this subject. An appropriation of \$3,200 yearly is required for this department.

#### THE LIBRARY.

In order to make the library a thoroughly good working collection, considerable additions should be made to the number of books now available. Especially it is necessary to provide for the adding of many scientific journals which give the progress of different departments of science and art from day to day. Besides periodicals, books are needed for the:

Department of Greek .....	\$400 00
Department of Mining and Metallurgy .....	800 00
Department of English and English Philology .....	2,000 00
Department of Mechanical Engineering .....	500 00
Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry, including Viticultural Works .....	500 00
Department of General and Economic Botany .....	500 00
Department of Intellectual Philosophy .....	10,000 00
Military Department .....	100 00
Department of Latin .....	500 00
Department of Philology .....	500 00
Department of Physics .....	500 00
Department of Geology .....	300 00
Department of Biology .....	1,000 00
Department of History .....	500 00
Department of Political Economy .....	500 00
Department of German .....	300 00
Department of Chemistry .....	800 00
Department of Civil Engineering .....	500 00
Department of Astronomy .....	500 00
Department of Mathematics .....	500 00
Department of Oriental Languages .....	500 00
Department of Drawing .....	100 00
Department of Mineralogy, etc. ....	500 00
Department of French .....	500 00
Department of Spanish .....	500 00
Department Library (Bibliography) .....	100 00
Total .....	\$23,300 00

A specific appropriation of \$23,300 should be made to bring the library up to its proper standard. This appropriation need not be made at once, but could be given half in 1886, half in 1888. Besides this specific appropriation, an annual increase should be provided.

The Library has available the income of the Reese Fund of \$50,000, which is about \$1,630. This sum is hardly sufficient for the purchase of periodicals even, much less for the purchase of new books, which are constantly required in order that the students of the University may be provided with materials for their regular work.

The regular expenses of the Library at present for salaries are:

Salary of the Librarian.....	\$1,800 00
Salary of one Assistant Librarian .....	600 00
Salary of Janitor for the Library Building.....	360 00

This Janitor is, in fact, an assistant, and is chosen from among the students. A second assistant, whose whole time can be devoted to the Library, is really required, in order to make the Library fully useful. His salary should be \$600.

To keep the Library in full working order, a regular annual appropriation of \$8,245 is required, to be expended as given in the estimate below.

Estimates of annual expenses to meet absolute wants:

Library Assistant .....	\$600 00
For currently received periodicals, transactions, annually .....	1,500 00
For purchase of bound books, monographs, etc., annually* .....	5,000 00
For binding of periodicals, purchases, and gifts received unbound.....	800 00
For supplies, stationery, annually.....	60 00
For expressage, freight, (about) annually.....	250 00
For postage, annually.....	35 00
Total annual increase .....	\$8,245 00

\* As the staff of instruction and number of students increase our wants will increase in considerably more than in arithmetical proportion.

#### LECTURES TO BE GIVEN BY NON-RESIDENT PROFESSORS.

It is of the highest importance that a series of lectures should be given by distinguished persons on special subjects in which they are eminent authorities. These persons should be invited from the Eastern States as well as from California. In order to secure their services it will be necessary to pay the usual price for lectures, namely, \$50 per lecture. It will be further necessary that each course should consist of several lectures—say four. Hence each lecturer's services, on the average, will cost \$200. If ten courses of lectures can be given during the year on such subjects as cannot be regularly taught in the University, owing to lack of funds, a sum of \$2,000 annually would be required. To this must be added the cost of travel to and from California. This can hardly be less than \$1,500. An appropriation of \$3,500 annually is required to carry this out, and it should be given.

#### THE COLLEGE CAMPUS.

It is a matter of considerable importance that the College campus should be put in good condition. It is now some sixteen feet higher at one end than at the other; consequently it is unfitted for playing athletic games, on account of the advantage to the side holding the higher ground. Practically the students seldom use it except for exercise before their real games.

The games themselves are played at grounds at Oakland and elsewhere: that is, not under the College authorities, and not under their discipline.

It is desirable that this campus should be put in proper condition, and that the students should be forbidden to play on any other grounds than ours; that they should be permitted to invite any other clubs that they please, and be held responsible for the entire good order of their own games, and for the conduct of their visitors.

It is only in this way that the University authorities can have proper control over the games of the students, and that the students can be made entirely responsible to the authorities for good order and gentlemanly behavior.

A specific appropriation of \$4,000 is asked for for this purpose.

#### REFURNISHING OF THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

In order to carry on the work of the University properly, some important additions should be made to the very insufficient furnishing of the lecture rooms, etc. For this purpose there will be required :

In North Hall.....	\$1,000 00
In the Mechanics' Building.....	250 00
In the Mining Building.....	250 00
In the Library.....	300 00
In South Hall.....	500 00
In the Gymnasium.....	250 00
In the Viticultural Museum and Laboratory.....	500 00
Total.....	\$3,050 00

#### FUEL AND GAS.

The average cost of fuel in the University buildings is about \$500 per year. The average cost of gas in the University buildings is about \$300 per year. These items are now sufficiently provided for, and no increase is asked for.

#### REPAIRS.

The average annual expense of keeping the buildings in a proper state of repair will be about as follows:

North Hall.....	\$300 00
Mechanics' Building.....	300 00
Library Building.....	150 00
South Hall.....	300 00
Viticultural Laboratory.....	250 00
Observatory.....	150 00
Cottages.....	700 00
Other buildings.....	200 00
Care of the grounds.....	6,000 00
Fences.....	300 00
Water supply.....	500 00
Total.....	\$9,150 00

#### UNIVERSITY MECHANICS.

During the past year the University has employed a carpenter at a salary of seventy-five dollars per month in a carpenter shop fitted up for the purpose. He has more than saved his salary by repairs made upon the various buildings, and by overseeing small work which was done by contract. It is obvious that so much State property can be most economically cared for by employing two or three workmen permanently as—a carpenter, a

painter, and a plumber. These workmen will have their entire time taken up by the mere care of the University property, and by making such small additions as are in their power. Any large work must be done by contract. Small matters can be most economically attended to in this way.

An appropriation of \$1,800 per year ought to be given to pay for the services of a painter and of a plumber.

#### JANITORS.

At present the University employs Janitors as follows: one for North Hall; one for South Hall; one for the Gymnasium and Observatory; one for the Mechanics and Mining Building; one policeman on the grounds—that is, five in all.

These employés cannot do the work which is required of them, and the lack is made up by employing students. The money thus spent could be better used in another way.

There should be the following Janitors: One for North Hall; one for South Hall; one for the Library Building; one for the Viticultural Laboratory and Observatory; one for the Gymnasium, besides the policeman as above—that is six in all. The increased appropriation asked for is therefore \$600.

#### RECAPITULATION.

DEPARTMENT.	Specific Appropriations required.	Increase of Annual Income required.
President's office .....		\$1,200 00
Greek .....	\$181 72	750 00
Mining and metallurgy .....	5,000 00	1,800 00
English .....	1,000 00	1,500 00
Mechanical engineering .....	11,211 00	300 00
Agriculture and viticulture .....		5,150 00
Intellectual and moral philosophy .....		
Military science .....		
Instructor in gymnastics .....		1,200 00
New armory .....	1,000 00	
Repairs to gymnasium .....		300 00
Mineralogy, economic geology, museums .....	7,850 00	2,600 00
Latin .....		750 00
Physics .....		1,650 00
Biology .....	5,000 00	5,400 00
Geology and comparative physiology .....		500 00
Museums .....		1,300 00
History and political economy .....		
French and Spanish .....		1,800 00
German .....		1,500 00
Chemistry .....		2,900 00
New chemical laboratory .....		
Civil engineering and astronomy .....		1,900 00
Mathematics (for collection of models) .....	1,000 00	
Oriental languages .....		
Drawing (beside collection of models. See above) .....		1,500 00
Botany .....		3,200 00
Library (half of what is needed) .....	11,650 00	
Library (annual expenses) .....		8,245 00
Lectures by non-residents .....		3,500 00
College campus .....	4,000 00	
Furniture of lecture rooms .....	3,050 00	
Fuel and gas .....		
Repairs to University buildings .....		9,150 00
University mechanics .....		1,800 00
Janitors .....		600 00
Totals .....	\$50,942 72	\$60,495 00



## MEANS OF OBTAINING THE INCREASED INCOME NECESSARY.

It has been impossible for me to command the time in which to compile a table which should show the *sources* from which the various Land-grant Colleges of the United States obtain their incomes. It may suffice to quote three typical cases, as follows:

The *Ohio State University* has deposited the proceeds of its land-grant (\$535,000) with the State Treasurer, and upon this deposit the State pays an interest of six per cent (\$32,100). Regular annual appropriations of about \$20,000 are also made.

The *Michigan State University* receives, as the proceeds of its land grant, about \$45,000 yearly. It receives from *fees from its students* about \$60,000 yearly. The State of Michigan makes annual appropriations also; but the most important State aid is given in the form of a tax of  $\frac{1}{20}$  of one mill on every dollar of the assessed valuation of the State. This is the same as  $\frac{1}{20}$  of one dime on every \$100. This tax produces about \$43,000 at present, and increases with the growing wealth of the State. In California, where the assessed valuation is about \$718,444,000, such a tax would produce \$35,922.

The *Wisconsin State University* is also chiefly supported by a proportional tax levy of  $\frac{1}{8}$  of one dime on the \$100 of assessed valuation. Such a tax, if levied in California, would produce \$89,805 yearly.

Analogous methods are followed in various western and northwestern States.

The great advantage of the proportional tax system is that it produces an income which is proportional to the value of the State's wealth, and thus keeps the University income abreast with the wants of the State without perpetual adjustments and readjustments, which are annoying to the Legislature and demoralizing to the college, and an entirely unnecessary waste of valuable time.

When the ratio of  $\frac{1}{20}$ ,  $\frac{1}{10}$ , or  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a dime on the \$100 is once *properly* fixed, no further legislative action is necessary. Legislative *supervision*, to insure the proper disbursement of this public money, is always a public duty.

The proper ratio,  $\frac{1}{20}$ ,  $\frac{1}{10}$ , or  $\frac{1}{8}$  must be fixed in each State separately. In a general way, it may be said that where State Universities do not furnish *free* tuition, as they do not in Michigan, for example, the fees from students will form so important a part of the income, that the proportional tax may be set at  $\frac{1}{20}$  of a dime on the \$100.

In cases like the University of Wisconsin, and the University of California, where the tuition is *absolutely free to all*, the proper ratio seems to have been fixed by experience at about  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a dime (*i. e.* 1 cent) on the hundred dollars. This was the ratio in Wisconsin up to 1883. The University of Wisconsin has very little accumulated capital, and in 1883 it was found necessary to raise this ratio to  $\frac{1}{8}$ . The University of California has always been most liberally treated by the various State Legislatures, and also by private donors, and fortunately possesses a respectable accumulated capital. In this case the ratio of  $\frac{1}{10}$ , or 1 cent on the \$100, would be ample, and at present even more than is required. This ratio would produce, at present, \$71,844. The preceding careful estimates have shown that \$60,000 would provide for our wants in the liberal way in which they should be provided for in a great State like California.

I therefore suggest the passage of the following Act :

*An Act to provide for the permanent support of the State University.*

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated for each fiscal year hereafter out of the General Fund of the State Treasury, the sum of sixty thousand dollars, exclusive of all other appropriations for this purpose, for the permanent support of the University of California.

SEC. 2. The Controller of the State, on the first of January in the thirty-ninth fiscal year, and in each succeeding fiscal year thereafter, must draw his warrant for said sum in favor of the Treasurer of the Board of Regents of said University, payable out of the General Fund.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN, President.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGES OF LETTERS, AGRICULTURE,  
MECHANICS, MINING, CIVIL ENGINEERING, AND CHEMISTRY.

*To EDWARD S. HOLDEN, President of the University of California:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report on the administration of instruction in the Colleges of Letters, Agriculture, Mechanics, Mining, Civil Engineering, and Chemistry, for the academic year 1885-86:

ATTENDANCE.

There were enrolled in these six colleges, during the entire year, a total of two hundred and forty-nine students, of which two hundred and six were young men, and forty-three young women. Of the latter, six, and of the former, thirty-four, withdrew before the close of the year, leaving one hundred and seventy-two young men and thirty-seven young women, a total of two hundred and nine, who remained in college throughout the year. Of those who withdrew, two received honorable dismissal, one dismissal without censure, one was stricken from the roll, seven were given indefinite leave of absence, eleven leave of absence till September, 1886, two leave of absence till February, 1887, and sixteen withdrew without giving notice of their intentions. Two extensions of leave of absence till September, 1886, were granted to students not at present on our roll, and one candidate for entrance was admitted to full standing at the beginning of the second term, but not being able, for financial reasons, to join his class, was given leave of absence for a year.

The reasons assigned by students for the necessity of intermitting college work, were in eight cases illness, in four illness of friends, in seven business. One hundred and ninety-eight excuses for temporary absence from college exercises were granted during the second term by the Dean.

## ENROLLMENT BY CLASSES.

The following table exhibits in detail the numbers of persons enrolled, during each term, in the various classes into which the students are grouped:

## ATTENDANCE IN THE SEVERAL CLASSES.

FIRST TERM.		Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	At Large	Special	Limited	Totals
In attendance -----	Young men ...	9	13	30	40	63	11	9	26	201
	Young women ..	2	4	5	4	6	0	4	17	42
	Totals .....	11	17	35	44	69	11	13	43	243
Withdrew by leave -----	Young men ...	---	---	1	---	7	1	---	1	10
	Young women ..	---	---	0	---	0	0	---	0	0
	Totals .....	---	---	1	---	7	1	---	1	10
Withdrew without giving notice.	Young men ...	1	1	---	1	3	---	2	2	10
	Young women ..	0	0	---	0	0	---	0	1	1
	Totals .....	1	1	---	1	3	---	2	3	11
SECOND TERM.		Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Fr men	At Large	Special	Limited	Totals
In attendance -----	Young men ...	10	12	29	39	53	10	10	24	*187
	Young women ..	2	4	5	4	6	0	4	17	†42
	Totals .....	12	16	34	43	59	10	14	41	229
Withdrew by leave -----	Young men ...	1	---	---	2	5	3	---	1	12
	Young women ..	0	---	---	0	0	0	---	2	2
	Totals .....	1	---	---	2	5	3	---	3	14
Withdrew without giving notice.	Young men ...	0	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	2
	Young women ..	2	---	---	---	---	---	0	1	3
	Totals .....	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	5

\* Five admitted Second Term.

† One admitted Second Term.

These figures vary in detail considerably, but, in the aggregate, only slightly from the corresponding statistics of the preceding year, given in the University Register for 1884-5, as the following comparative table shows. The enrollment for the entire year is given in each case:

		Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	At Large	Special	Limited	Totals
In attendance in 1884-5	Young men ...	5	18	15	35	61	16	10	37	197
	Young women ...	0	7	3	4	8	0	0	21	44
	Totals	5	25	18	39	69	16	10	58	241
In attendance in 1885-6	Young men ...	11	13	30	40	63	11	12	27	207
	Young women ...	2	4	5	4	6	0	4	18	43
	Totals	13	17	35	44	69	11	16	45	250

The falling off of students in Limited Courses seems to indicate that the enforcement (for the first time last year) of the examination requirements for entrance to such courses has relieved the pressure, formerly brought to bear by applicants, to get into the University through that channel, without going through the disagreeable ordeal of examination.

It will be observed that in each instance the three lower classes that were promoted lost a portion of their membership, in passing on to the higher classes of the next year, but the diminution was marked only in the case of the Freshman-Sophomore class, which, with a membership of sixty-nine in 1884-5, had as a Sophomore class in 1885-6, a membership of only forty-four. The numbers of young women in attendance have remained very nearly stationary during the past two years.



## ENROLLMENT BY COLLEGES.

The enrollment, classified by Colleges, is exhibited in the following tables:

## IN THE COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

*Classical Course.*

FIRST TERM.		Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	At Large	Special	Limited	Totals
In attendance	Young men	3	4	7	14	11	1		2	42
	Young women	0	1	1	0	0	0		2	4
	Totals	3	5	8	14	11	1		4	46
Withdrew by leave	Young men			1		1	*1			3
	Young women			0		0	0			0
	Totals			1		1	1			3
Withdrew without giving notice	Young men				1					1
	Young women				0					0
	Totals				1					1
SECOND TERM.		Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	At Large	Special	Limited	Totals
In attendance	Young men	3	4	6	13	10			2	38
	Young women	0	1	1	0	0			2	4
	Totals	3	5	7	13	10			4	42
Withdrew by leave	Young men									
	Young women									
	Totals									
Withdrew without giving notice	Young men								0	0
	Young women								1	1
	Totals								1	1

\* Stricken from the roll eleventh of December, 1885.

*Literary Course.*

FIRST TERM.		Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	At Large	Special	Limited	Totals
In attendance -----	Young men...	1	1	4	2	7	1	0	6	22
	Young women...	2	1	0	2	2	0	4	12	23
	Totals -----	3	2	4	4	9	1	4	18	45
Withdrew by leave -----	Young men...	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2
	Young women...	---	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	0
	Totals -----	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2
Withdrew without giving notice.	Young men...	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	2
	Young women...	---	---	---	---	0	---	---	1	1
	Totals -----	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	2	3
SECOND TERM.		Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	At Large	Special	Limited	Totals
In attendance -----	Young men...	1	1	4	2	4	1	0	5	18
	Young women...	2	1	0	2	12	0	4	11	22
	Totals -----	3	2	4	4	6	1	4	16	40
Withdrew by leave -----	Young men...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	0
	Young women...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
	Totals -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
Withdrew without giving notice.	Young men...	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
	Young women...	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
	Totals -----	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2

*Course in Letters and Political Science.*

FIRST TERM.		Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	At Large	Special	Limited	Totals
In attendance	Young men	---	4	5	14	21	3	---	3	50
	Young women	---	2	4	2	3	0	---	2	13
	Totals	---	6	9	16	24	3	---	5	63
Withdrew by leave	Young men	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1
	Young women	---	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	0
	Totals	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1
Withdrew without giving notice	Young men	---	1	---	---	2	---	---	---	3
	Young women	---	0	---	---	0	---	---	---	0
	Totals	---	1	---	---	2	---	---	---	3
SECOND TERM.		Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	At Large	Special	Limited	Totals
In attendance	Young men	---	3	5	14	18	3	---	3	47
	Young women	---	2	4	2	3	0	---	*3	13
	Totals	---	5	9	16	21	3	---	6	60
Withdrew by leave	Young men	---	---	---	1	3	2	---	0	6
	Young women	---	---	---	0	0	0	---	1	1
	Totals	---	---	---	1	3	2	---	1	7
Withdrew without giving notice	Young men	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
	Young women	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	0
	Totals	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1

\*One admitted tenth of February, 1886.

## IN THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

FIRST TERM.		Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	At Large	Special	Limited	Totals
In attendance	Young men		1	1		2				4
	Young women		0	0		0				0
	Totals		1	1		2				4
SECOND TERM.		Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	At Large	Special	Limited	Totals
In attendance	Young men	1	1	1		2		2		*7
	Young women	0	0	0		0		0		0
	Totals	1	1	1		2		2		7

\* Three admitted in April and May, 1886. None withdrew from this College during the year.

## IN THE COLLEGE OF MECHANICS.

FIRST TERM.		Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	At Large	Special	Limited	Totals
In attendance	Young men	2		2	4	1		3	2	14
	Young women	0		0	0	0		0	0	0
	Totals	2		2	4	1		3	2	14
SECOND TERM.		Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	At Large	Special	Limited	Totals
In attendance	Young men	2		2	4	1		3	2	*14
	Young women	0		0	0	0		0	0	0
	Totals	2		2	4	1		3	2	14

\* None withdrew from this College during the year.



## IN THE COLLEGE OF MINING.

FIRST TERM.		Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	At Large	Special	Limited	Totals
In attendance .....	Young men .....		3	3	2	6	2	3	3	22
	Young women .....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Totals .....		3	3	2	6	2	3	3	22
Withdrew by leave .....	Young men .....					2				2
	Young women .....					0				0
	Totals .....					2				2
Withdrew without giving notice.	Young men .....							2		2
	Young women .....							0		0
	Totals .....							2		2
SECOND TERM.		Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	At Large	Special	Limited	Totals
In attendance .....	Young men .....	*1	3	3	2	4	2	1	3	19
	Young women .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Totals .....	1	3	3	2	4	2	1	3	19
Withdrew by leave .....	Young men .....	1			1		1		1	4
	Young women .....	0			0		0		0	0
	Totals .....	1			1		1		1	4

\* Admitted tenth of February, 1886.

## IN THE COLLEGE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST TERM.		Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	At Large	Special	Limited	Totals
In attendance	Young men	1	---	7	3	10	1	---	5	27
	Young women	0	---	0	0	0	0	---	1	1
	Totals	1	---	7	3	10	1	---	6	28
Withdrew by leave	Young men	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
	Young women	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	0
	Totals	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
SECOND TERM.		Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	At Large	Special	Limited	Totals
In attendance	Young men	1	---	7	3	10	1	*1	4	27
	Young women	0	---	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Totals	1	---	7	3	10	1	1	5	†28

\* Admitted tenth of February, 1886.

† None withdrew during the Second Term.

IN THE COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.

FIRST TERM.			Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	At Large	Special	Limited	Totals
In attendance	Young men	2	1	1	5	3	3	5	20		
	Young women	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		
	Totals	2	1	1	6	3	3	5	21		
Withdrawn by leave	Young men				1				1		
	Young women				0				0		
	Totals				1				1		
Withdrawn without giving notice	Young men	1							1	2	
	Young women	0							0	0	
	Totals	1							1	2	
SECOND TERM.			Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	At Large	Special	Limited	Totals
In attendance	Young men	1	1	1	4	3	3	4	17		
	Young women	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		
	Totals	1	1	1	5	3	3	4	18		
Withdrawn by leave	Young men				2				2		
	Young women				0				0		
	Totals				2				2		
Withdrawn without giving notice	Young men						1		1		
	Young women						0		0		
	Totals						1		1		

## RECAPITULATION.

FIRST TERM.		Classical Course	Literary Course	Course in Let. and Pol. Sci.	College of Agriculture	College of Mechanics	College of Mining	College of Civil Eng.	College of Chemistry	Totals
In attendance	Young men	42	22	50	4	14	22	27	20	201
	Young women	4	23	13	0	0	0	1	1	42
	Totals	46	45	63	4	14	22	28	21	243
Withdrew by leave	Young men	3	2	1			2	1	1	10
	Young women	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
	Totals	3	2	1			2	1	1	10
Withdrew without giving notice.	Young men	1	2	3			2		2	10
	Young women	0	1	0			0		0	1
	Totals	1	3	3			2		2	11
SECOND TERM.		Classical Course	Literary Course	Course in Let. and Pol. Sci.	College of Agriculture	College of Mechanics	College of Mining	College of Civil Eng.	College of Chemistry	Totals
In attendance	Young men	38	18	47	7	14	19	27	17	187
	Young women	4	22	14	0	0	0	1	1	42
	Totals	42	40	61	7	14	19	28	18	229
Withdrew by leave	Young men		0	6			4		2	12
	Young women		1	1			0		0	2
	Totals		1	7			4		2	14
Withdrew without giving notice.	Young men	0	0	1					1	2
	Young women	1	2	0					0	3
	Totals	1	2	1					1	5



A comparison of this summary with the corresponding one for the previous year, gives the following result. The numbers include the entire enrollment for each year:

		Classical Course	Literary Course	Course in Let. and Pol. Sci.	College of Agriculture	College of Mechanics	College of Mining	College of Civ. Eng.	College of Chemistry	Totals
In attendance in 1884-5.	Young men....	45	26	38	8	10	20	29	21	197
	Young women....	6	26	10	0	0	0	1	1	44
	Totals .....	51	52	48	8	10	20	30	22	241
In attendance in 1885-6.	Young men....	42	22	51	7	14	23	28	20	207
	Young women....	4	23	14	0	0	0	1	1	43
	Totals .....	46	45	65	7	14	23	29	21	250

The marked increase of attendance in the Course in Letters and Political Science (a course now in its fourth year), and the corresponding decrease of that in the Classical and the Literary Courses, is probably attributable to two principal causes: (1) It is popularly believed to offer a more direct preparation for immediate success in a variety of pursuits in life; (2) Students can enter it either with or without Latin or Greek, or both, and this course can therefore bid for students not eligible to the other two.

#### DEPORTMENT.

The friendly relations between professors and students have been undisturbed by any noticeable clashing of college regulations with student interests, and the general deportment of students has been so excellent as to cause no case of discipline for ungentlemanly conduct to come before any of the faculties.

Several cases of neglect of work have been reported to the Dean, and correspondence with parents has been resorted to in two instances. But no students were remanded to lower classes, although it is strongly probable that two or three removals of this sort would have been necessary but for the withdrawal from the University of the students concerned; and two or three other cases will require early attention.

#### THE COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

There were offered to students, for the academic year 1885-6, a total of one hundred and twenty-two different courses of study, ninety-four of which were actually given by lecture, recitation, laboratory experiment, and field-work. The following table details a concise account of these courses and the attendance in each:

## RECORD OF SUBJECTS TAUGHT AND OF ATTENDANCE IN EACH CLASS PURSUING THEM.

NOTE.—In the last three columns the upper figures on the left refer to young men, the lower to young women; the numbers on right side of column include both, = sum of the other two.

INSTRUCTOR.	Number	No. of Course as given in University Register	Title and Description of Course.	Text-Books Used.	No. Hours a Week.		In Attendance at Recitations.	At Final Examinations.	
					1st Term	2d Term		In Attendance.	Passed
PHILOSOPHY.									
UNDERGRADUATE COURSES.									
Professor Howison	1	I	PROLEGOMENIC TO PHILOSOPHY. The Logic underlying Grammar; Familiarization of the Common Categories by their use in the Analysis of Propositions and Terms.	Lectures. No text-book used.	1	1	23 10, 22	21 7, 28	19 7, 26
Professor Howison	2	II	INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY. Empirical Psychology, including Formal Logic, deductive and inductive; General History of Philosophy.	James's Psychology; Fowler's Deductive Logic; Fowler's Inductive Logic; Schwegler's History of Philosophy	3	3	13 7, 20	9 4, 13	6 3, 9
Professor Howison	3	III	ELEMENTARY ETHICS, HISTORICALLY TREATED. Including a critique of Perfectionism and Hedonism, of Necessity and Freedom, and of Optimism and Pessimism.	Lectures. No text-book used.	2		10 2, 7	5 2, 7	5 2, 7
Professor Howison	4	IV	ELEMENTS OF CIVIL POLITY. The Nature of a State and its Bearing on the Limits of Allegiance and Liberty; including a brief sketch of the History of Political Theories.	Mulford's The Nation		2	6 3, 9	6 2, 8	6 2, 8
Professor Howison	5	V	DESCARTES AND SPINOZA. Dualism and Monism.	Veith's Descartes; White's translation of Spinoza's Ethic; Martineau's Study of Spinoza	2		4	0 1, 1	0 1, 1
Professor Howison	6	VI	SPINOZA AND LEIBNITZ. Pantheism and Monadism, or Universalism and Individualism.	White's translation of Spinoza's Ethic; Martineau's Spinoza		2	2 2, 4	0 1, 1	0 1, 1
GRADUATE COURSES.									
Professor Howison	7	XXIII	KANT. The <i>Kritik der reinen Vernunft</i> , in Hartenstein's edition.	Kant's <i>Kritik der reinen Vernunft</i> and Max Muller's translation of the same.	3	3	2 0, 2	* *	-----

\* Graduate courses are not followed by examinations *seriatim*. Examinations are prescribed to only such graduate students as are candidates for higher degrees, and then only after the entire work of preparation for such degrees has been completed.

RECORD OF SUBJECTS TAUGHT AND OF ATTENDANCE IN EACH CLASS PURSUING THEM—Continued.

INSTRUCTOR.	Number	No. of Course as given in University Register.	Title and Description of Course.	Text-Books Used.	No. Hours a Week.		In Attendance at Recitations	At Final Examinations.	
					1st Term	2d Term		In Attendance	Passed
Mr. W. C. Jones.	8	II	HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY. EUROPEAN HISTORY. The history of Continental Europe from 1453 to 1871. UNITED STATES HISTORY. (a) The social, political, and constitutional history of the Colonies. (b) Constitutional Law: The Articles of Confederation; history of the formation of the Constitution; systematic consideration of its provisions and of the principles of Constitutional Law. ROMAN LAW; JURISPRUDENCE. History of the public and private law of the Romans; systematic study of Roman Law, with comparative views of the chief modern systems; the science of Positive Law. POLITICAL ECONOMY. A general view of the principles and laws of Political Economy in its present position. ADVANCED POLITICAL ECONOMY. A critical study of the history of economic thought.	Dyer's Modern Europe	4	4	47 14, 61	43 10, 55	37 10, 47
	9	III							
	10								
Mr. W. C. Jones.	11	IV		Bancroft's History of the United States Frothingham's Rise of the Republic; Curtis' History of the Constitution, vol. I, pp. 379; Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law; Cooley's Constitutional Limitations Morey's Roman Law; Holland's Jurisprudence; Markby's Elements of Law; Maine's Ancient Law	4		13 3, 18	11 5, 16	11 5, 16
Professor Moses.	12	VI		Walker's Political Economy; Mill's Principles of Political Economy		4	22 8, 30	23 7, 30	23 7, 30
Professor Moses.	13	VII		Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations; Rae's Contemporary Socialism; Bastiat's Harmonies of Political Economy	4		5 1, 6	5 1, 6	5 1, 6
Professor Moses.	14	VIII		Crane & Moses' Politics; Cox's The Institutions of the British Government		4	11 3, 14	10 3, 13	10 3, 13
Professor Moses.	15	IX		Aristotle's Politics; Machiavelli's The Prince; Hobbes' Leviathan; Locke's Civil Government; Montesquieu's The Spirit of Laws		4	8 3, 11	7 3, 10	7 3, 10
Professor Kellogg.	16	I	LINGUISTICS. COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.	Whitney's Language and the Study of Language—Lectures. References to Peiltes' Introduction to Greek and Latin Etymology; Papillon's Comparative Philology of Greek and Latin; Halsey's Latin and Greek Etymology	2		2 0, 2	2 0, 2	2 0, 2
Professor Kellogg.	17	II					2 0, 2	2 0, 2	2 0, 2

## RECORD OF SUBJECTS TAUGHT AND OF ATTENDANCE IN EACH CLASS PURSUING THEM—Continued.

INSTRUCTOR.	Number	No. of Course as given in University Register	Title and Description of Course.	Text-Books Used.	No. Hours a Week.		In Attendance at Recitations	At Final Examinations.	
					1st Term	2d Term		In Attendance	Passed
GREEK.									
Mr. Deamer	18	I	SELECTIONS FROM GREEK AUTHORS. Boise and Freeman's selections from Greek Authors, containing portions of Homer's <i>Odyssey</i> , Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon's <i>Memorabilia</i> , Plato's <i>Phædo</i> , Arrian and Lucian; Demosthenes' <i>Third Olynthiac</i> ; sight reading in the <i>Iliad</i> .		4	4	12 1, 13	11 0, 11	10 0, 10
Professor Bunnell	19	II	PLATO, ÆSCHYLUS, EURIPIDES, SOPHOCLES. Plato's <i>Apology</i> and <i>Crito</i> , Æschylus' <i>Prometheus</i> , Euripides' <i>Alceste</i> , Sophocles' <i>Antigone</i> , Euripides' <i>Medea</i> at sight.		4	4	14 0, 14	13 0, 13	13 0, 13
Professor Bunnell	20	III	SOPHOCLES, PLATO, LYSIAS, DEMOSTHENES. Sophocles' <i>Oedipus Tyrannus</i> , Plato's <i>Gorgias</i> , Lysias' <i>Select Oration</i> , three <i>Philippics</i> of Demosthenes at sight, Lectures on Greek Archaeology.		2	3	6 2, 8	2 2, 4	2 2, 4
Professor Bunnell	21	IV	DEMOSTHENES, ÆSCHINES, ARISTOPHANES. Demosthenes' <i>Oration on the Crown</i> ; Æschines' <i>Oration against Ctesiphon</i> , Aristophanes' <i>Frogs</i> , <i>Clouds</i> , or <i>Birds</i> ; Sophocles' <i>Oedipus Tyrannus</i> at sight.		3	2	4 1, 5	2 1, 3	2 1, 3
LATIN.									
Mr. Deamer	22	I	LIVY, SALLUST, HORACE. Two books of Livy, Sallust's <i>Catiline</i> , the <i>Odes</i> of Horace; Latin composition.		4	5	23 5, 28	17 4, 21	16 4, 20
Mr. Deamer	23	II	TERENCE, PLAUTUS, HORACE, TACITUS. Two plays of Terence, one play of Plautus, <i>Satires</i> and <i>Epistles</i> of Horace, <i>Germania</i> and <i>Agricola</i> of Tacitus.		3	3	21 2, 23	19 2, 21	17 1, 18
Professor Kellogg	24	III	CICERO, QUINTILIAN, JUVENAL, ELEGIAC POETS. Cicero and Quintilian in Kellogg's <i>Ars Oratoria</i> , Cicero's <i>Brutus</i> , <i>Satires</i> of Juvenal.		5	2	12 1, 13	3 1, 4	3 1, 4
Professor Kellogg	25	IV	CICERO, VERGIL. (1) First Term: Cicero's <i>Tusculan Disputations</i> . (2) Second Term: Books VII-XII of Vergil's <i>Æneid</i> .		2		4 5, 9	4 2, 6	4 2, 6
Professor Kellogg	26	V	ROMAN ARCHEOLOGY. Wilkins' <i>Roman Antiquities</i> ; and lectures by the Professor in charge.			5	2 0, 2	1 0, 1	1 0, 1



RECORD OF SUBJECTS TAUGHT, AND OF ATTENDANCE IN EACH CLASS PURSUING THEM.—Continued.

INSTRUCTOR.	Number	No. of Course as given in University Register	Title and Description of Course.	Text-Books Used.	No. Hours a Week.		In Attendance at Recitations	At Final Examinations.	
					1st Term	2d Term		In Attendance	Passed
ENGLISH.									
Mr. Bradley	27	I	ENGLISH PROSE STYLE. Study of English prose composition.	Minto's Manual of English Prose Literature; John Wilson's Prose Style (Miss McLean); Leaves' Elements of Success in Literature; De Quincy's Confessions of an English Opium Eater; Macaulay's Select Essays; Carlyle's Past and Present; Scott's Kebleworth; Ruskin's Sesame and Lilies; Wilson's Nautes Ambrosianae; Burke's Works (Vol. I, edited by Payne)	4	4	71 14, 85	55 10, 65	48 9, 57
Mr. Bradley	28	II	PREPARATION OF SUMMARIES. Exercises in abstracting and tabulating.	The Précis Book	1		24 2, 26	22 2, 24	18, 20 2
Professor Cook	29	III	HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. A rapid survey of the whole field, followed by the study of representative authors in chronological order.	Stonford Brooke's Literature Primer; Tyler's Morley's English Literature; Chambers' Cyclopaedia of English Literature; a large number of periodical essays	3		31 8, 39	30 9, 39	30 9, 39
Professor Cook	30	IV	ENGLISH CLASSICS. A course in <i>Belles Lettres</i> , based upon selections from eminent poets and prose writers.	Shelley, Keats, Wordsworth, and several other poets. Constant use of library		3	30 10, 40	27 9, 35	27 9, 36
Professor Cook	31	V	SHAKESPEARE. Critical study of one or more plays.	King Lear studied, and many of the plays read; Dowden's Shakespeare Primer; Abbott's Shakespearean Grammar; Schmidt's Shakespeare Lexicon	3		7 2, 9	7 2, 9	7 2, 9
Professor Cook	32	VI	OLD ENGLISH. Reading of simple prose; elements of Old English grammar as an introduction to the historical study of English.	This subject having already been pursued by the class, in consequence of a different previous arrangement, a course of Rhetoric was substituted on the basis of Quintilian among the ancients, and De Mille among the moderns		3	8 2, 10	8 2, 10	8 2, 10
Professor Cook	33	VII	CHAUCEER AND MIDDLE ENGLISH. Critical study of selected works of Chaucer; survey of Middle English Literature; studies in phonology and syntax; dialectical variations; development of the language from the Old English period.	Chaucer's Poems; Ten Brink's Language and Prosody of Chaucer	3		3 1, 4	3 1, 4	3 1, 4
Professor Cook	34	IX	ADVANCED OLD ENGLISH; BEOWULF. Critical study of Beowulf; survey of Old English literature; lectures on Old English Grammar.	Harrison and Sharp's Beowulf; Wackler's History of Old English Literature		3	3 1, 4	3 1, 4	3 1, 4

## RECORD OF SUBJECTS TAUGHT, AND OF ATTENDANCE IN EACH CLASS PURSUING THEM—Continued.

INSTRUCTOR.	Number	No. of Course as given in University Register	Title and Description of Course.	No. Hours a Week.		In Attendance at Recitations	At Final Examinations.	
				1st Term	2d Term		In Attendance	Passed
Mr. Bradley	35	X	THEMES. <i>Freshman Year</i> —Four themes each term are required in all courses			67 12, 79		
			<i>Sophomore Year</i> —Four themes each term are required in the Classical and Literary courses and the course in Letters and Political Science; three themes each term are required in all the Scientific courses.			40 9, 49		
			THEMES. <i>Junior Year</i> —Two themes each term are required in all courses			33 6, 39		
Professor Cook	36	X	<i>Senior Year</i> —Two themes each term are required in the Classical and Literary courses and the course in Letters and Political Science.			9 3, 12		

RECORD OF SUBJECTS TAUGHT, AND OF ATTENDANCE IN EACH CLASS PURSUING THEM—Continued.

INSTRUCTOR.	Number	No. of Course as given in University Register	Title and Description of Course.	Text-Books Used.	No. Hours a Week.		In Attendance at Recitations	At Final Examinations.	
					1st Term	2d Term		In Attendance	Passed
GERMAN.									
Professor Putzker	37	I	Introductory Course. First year: Grammar and translation, with lectures on the topics under consideration. Written exercises and conversational practice throughout the course.	Comfort's German Course; Boisen's Preparatory Book of German Prose; Whitney's Dictionary	4	4	46 15, 61	37 14, 51	35 13, 48
Professor Putzker	38	I	Introductory Course. Second year: Continuation of the preceding.	Comfort's German Course; Comfort's German Reader; Schiller's Maria Stuart, and Jungfrau von Orleans in the Götische Bibliothek der Weltliteratur	4	4	33 10, 43	26 10, 36	25 10, 35
Professor Putzker	39	II	GETTIE AND SCHILLER. Translation of selected masterpieces.	Goethe's Götz von Berlichingen, Clavigo, and Egmont; Schiller's Piccolomini, Wallenstein's Tod, Wilhelm Tell, and Jungfrau von Orleans	3	3	14 5, 19	12 5, 17	11 5, 16
Professor Putzker	40	III	LESSING AND GOETHE. Translation of selected masterpieces.	Lessing's Nathan der Weise, Emilia Galotti, and Minna von Barnhelm; selections from Goethe's works assigned to individual students	2	2	3 2, 5	2 2, 4	2 2, 4
FRENCH.									
Mr. H. B. Jones	41	I	Introductory Course. First year: (1) History of the formation of the French language; students' comparative grammar; parts of speech, irregular verbs; translating French exercises into English, with special reference to idioms; syntax; written exercises from English into French; reading and translating La Bataille de Dames.	Les Précieuses Ridicules, Phédre; Esther; La Tulipe noire, by A. Dumas; translations from Longfellow's Outre-Mer	4	4	21 4, 25	14 0, 14	14 0, 14
Mr. H. B. Jones	42	I	Introductory Course. Second year: (2) Reading and translating: L'Avare, preceded by a biography of the author, and an exposition of his object in writing the play; difference of the language of his day from that of the present time discussed.	Les Précieuses Ridicules, Phédre; Esther; La Tulipe noire, by A. Dumas; translations from Longfellow's Outre-Mer	3	3	7 2, 9	10 2, 12	10 2, 12
Mr. H. B. Jones	43	II	READING AND TRANSLATION. Translation from English into French.	Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, Le Misanthrope, Les Femmes Savantes, Le Cid, Iphigénie, Esther, Athalie	3	3	7 0, 7	3 0, 3	3 0, 3
Mr. H. B. Jones	44	III	TEXTES CLASSIQUES DE LA LITTÉRATURE FRANÇAISE, by Demogot; translations from Pickwick Papers; articles from La Revue des Deux Mondes assigned to each student, extracts having to be made in French.		2	2	3 0, 3	3 3, 6	3 3, 6

RECORD OF SUBJECTS TAUGHT AND OF ATTENDANCE IN EACH CLASS PURSUING THEM—Continued.

INSTRUCTOR.	Number	No. of Courses as given in University Register	Title and Description of Course.	Text-Books Used.	No. Hours a Week.		In Attendance at Recitations.	At Final Examinations.	
					1st Term	2d Term		In Attendance	Passed
Mr. H. B. Jones	45	I	SPANISH. Introductory Course. During the first term, Vingut's Spanish Teacher, including syntax. During the second term, Velasquez's New Spanish Reader, with translations from English into Spanish.		3	3	3	0	
Asst. Prof. Clarke	46	I	MATHEMATICS. SOLID AND SPHERICAL GEOMETRY, ALGEBRA, TRIGONOMETRY, ANALYTIC GEOMETRY. Four times a week for three terms, beginning with the first term of the Freshman year. The distribution of the work was as follows: (1). <i>Solid and Spherical Geometry</i> . Freshman year.	Venable's Geometry	4		44 8, 52	38 10, 48	19 9, 28
Asst. Prof. Clarke	47	I	(2). <i>Algebra</i> . Freshman year.	Clarke's Algebra		4	38 9, 47	26 5, 31	13 3, 16
Asst. Profs. Edwards and Clarke	48	I	(3). <i>Trigonometry and Analytic Geometry</i> . Sophomore year.	Wells' Trigonometry, Todhunter's Conic Sections, Lectures and Exercises	4		27 7, 34	23 5, 28	17 5, 22
Asst. Prof. Edwards	49	II	ALGEBRA, TRIGONOMETRY, GEOMETRY, DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS. The distribution of the work was as follows: (1). <i>Algebra</i> . Theory and discussion of algebraic expressions, and the solution of algebraic equations. Solution of simultaneous equations. Elements of the Theory of Determinants. Discussion of series. First term of Freshman year.	Wells' Algebra	3		17 6, 23	33 1, 34	23 0, 23
Asst. Prof. Edwards	50	II	(2). <i>Trigonometry</i> . The development of the general formulae of plane and spherical trigonometry, solution of plane and spherical triangles, the use of logarithmic tables. Second term of Freshman year.	Wells' Trigonometry, Gauss' Five-place Tables		2	17 6, 23	32 2, 34	28 2, 30
Prof. Stringham	51	II	(3). <i>Geometry and the Differential Calculus</i> . (a). Synthetic Geometry, including a resume of the fundamental propositions of the Euclidean Geometry of Space and a short course in Modern Projective Geometry. (b). Analytic Geometry of the straight line, the circle, and the conic sections, including the discussion of the general equation of the second degree. (c). First principles of the Differential Calculus. Freshman year.	Wilson's Solid Geometry and C. Smith's Conic Sections, Lectures	3	3	32 1, 33	27 1, 28	14 0, 14
Prof. Stringham and Asst. Prof. Edwards	52	III	DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS. Two hours a week in the theory of the subject with Professor Stringham, and two hours a week of exercises with Assistant Professor Edwards.	Taylor's Differential and Integral Calculus	4	4	13 0, 13	13 0, 13	9 0, 9
Asst. Prof. Clarke	53	VI	MODERN METHODS IN GEOMETRY. After Reyé, Cremona, and Poncelet.	Reyé's Geometric der Lage	2	2	2 0, 2	1 0, 1	1 0, 1
Asst. Prof. Edwards	54	VII	QUATERNIONS. An elementary presentation of the principles of the subject with illustrations of its applications to Geometry and Mechanics. Twice a week through the year.	Hardy's Elements of Quaternions	2	2	1 1, 2	1 1, 2	1 1, 2



RECORD OF SUBJECTS TAUGHT, AND OF ATTENDANCE IN EACH CLASS PURSUING THEM—Continued.

INSTRUCTOR.	Number	No. of Course as given in University Register	Title and Description of Course.	Text-Books Used.	No. Hours a Week.		In attendance at Recitations	At Final Examinations.	
					1st Term	2d Term		In Attendance	Passed
Professor Stringham	55	VIII	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS. Theory and methods of solution of total differential equations.	Boole's Differential Equations with references to Forsyth's Differential Equations.	2	2	2 0, 2	2 0, 2	2 0, 2
Asst. Professor Clarke	56	IX	DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS. An elementary course for students in non-scientific courses, and for students in scientific courses who are not required to pursue the full mathematical course.	Lectures. No text-book used	2	2	2 0, 2	0 0, 0	-----
Professor Stringham	57	-----	MODERN PROJECTIVE GEOMETRY.	Lectures. No text-book used	-----	1	0, 2	0 0, 0	-----
Professor John Le Conte	58	I	GENERAL PHYSICS. Lectures on heat, mechanics of liquids, mechanics of gases, mechanics of capillarity and electricity, illustrated by experiments in all the special branches of these subjects. No text-book used.	PHYSICS.	4	4	32 19 7, 39 0, 19	18 0, 18	-----
Professor John Le Conte	59	I	GENERAL PHYSICS: ADVANCED COURSE. Experimental lectures on magnetism, electro-dynamics, acoustics, and optics. No text-book used.	PHYSICS.	-----	2	5 0, 5 0, 5	5 0, 5	5 0, 5
Mr. Slate	60	V	PHYSICAL LABORATORY. Exercises connected with the subject of Chemical Philosophy, as pursued by students of agriculture and chemistry, such as: Vapor density determinations by the methods of Meyer, Dumas, Hoffman; determinations of boiling point, specific heat, heat developed in chemical reactions, specific gravity; galvanic measurements connected with electrolysis. No text-book used.	PHYSICAL LABORATORY.	-----	3	4 0, 4 0, 3	3 0, 3	3 0, 3
Mr. Slate	61	VI	PHYSICAL LABORATORY: PROBLEMS. Selected physical problems, involving mathematical and experimental work, such as: Experimental determination of moment of inertia and of the focal length and curvature of lenses; measurements of galvanic resistance, and of electro-motive force and intensity; determination of modulus of elasticity, and of coefficients of expansion by heat. No text-book used.	PHYSICAL LABORATORY.	-----	3	14 0, 14 0, 14	14 0, 14	14 0, 14
Mr. Slate	62	VII	PHYSICAL LABORATORY: PROBLEMS. A continuation of course VI, consisting of more advanced problems, involving accurate measurement and more extended knowledge. The scope of this work is varied and extended, according to the capacity of the student and the time at his disposal. No text-book used.	PHYSICAL LABORATORY.	6	-----	2 0, 2 0, 2	2 0, 2	2 0, 2

## RECORD OF SUBJECTS TAUGHT AND OF ATTENDANCE IN EACH CLASS PURSUING THEM—Continued.

INSTRUCTOR.	Number	No. of Course as given in University Register	Title and Description of Course.	Text-Books Used.	No. Hours a Week.		In Attendance at Recitations	At Final Examinations.	
					1st Term	2d Term		In Attendance	Passed
			CHEMISTRY.						
Prof. Rising and Mr. O'Neill	63	I	ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY. Recitations and lectures, fully illustrated by experiments.	Ellet and Storer's Elementary Manual of Chemistry.	4	*	27	10	10
Prof. Rising	64	II	EXPERIMENTAL LECTURES ON INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.	Roscoe and Schorlemmer's Manual of Chemistry, read in connection with the lectures.	2	2	32	12	9
Prof. Rising	65	III	CHEMICAL PHILOSOPHY. In the first term, recitations supplemented with notes and explanations. In the second term, short courses of lectures on Thermochemistry, Electrolysis, and Spectrum Analysis.	Cooke's Chemical Philosophy.	2	2	6	3	3
Prof. Rising	66	IV	LECTURES ON ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. One hour a week of optional work was devoted to the reading and explanation of the works of reference. A supplementary practical course in connection with these lectures was given in the laboratory, embracing the preparation and behavior of many of the substances mentioned in the lectures.	Remsen's Organic Chemistry. References to Richter's Organische Chemie	2	2	4	2	2
Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Dunn	67	V	LABORATORY—QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS. General principles of qualitative analysis, characteristic reactions and tests for bases and acids; analysis of simple and complex salts and mixtures; examination of substances in common use, or of domestic importance, for impurities or adulterations. Special attention to the general relations of the elements and to synthetic preparations.	No text-book used	12	8	36	27	27
Prof. Rising and Mr. Dunn	68	VI	LABORATORY—QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS. Gravimetric and volumetric analysis of ores, minerals, etc.; practice in the preparation of organic and inorganic compounds; organic analysis; special investigations. Methods of analysis.	Thorpe's and Fresenius' Quantitative Analysis	12	12	15	2	2
Mr. O'Neill	69	VII	PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY. A course of lectures, embracing a general consideration of the Organism; relation to external conditions, atmospheric pressure, etc., inorganic and organic constituents of the Organism; chemistry of animal tissues and fluids; physiological functions and processes, digestion, respiration, excretion of foods, nutrition, etc. Laboratory practice in the preparation of physiological products, tests for blood and bile constituents, urine and milk analysis. Works of reference: Gangue's Chemistry of Animal Functions, Hoppe-Seyler's Physiologische Chemie.	Lectures, with references to Gangue's Chemistry of Animal Functions, and Hoppe-Seyler's Physiologische Chemie			5	3	3
Prof. Rising and Mr. O'Neill	70	VIII	BLOWPIPE ANALYSIS—QUALITATIVE. Recitations and laboratory practice.	Landauer's and Cornwall's Blowpipe Analysis		4	20	13	11

\* Same course repeated.



## RECORD OF SUBJECTS TAUGHT AND OF ATTENDANCE IN EACH CLASS PURSUING THEM—Continued.

INSTRUCTOR.	Number	No. of Course as given in University Register	Title and Description of Course.	Text-Books Used.	No. Hours a Week.		In Attendance at Recitations	At Final Examinations.	
					1st Term	2d Term		In Attendance	Passed
Prof. Jackson	78	II	DETERMINATION OF MINERALS BY PHYSICAL PROPERTIES. The determination of unlabeled minerals by means of their physical properties only, the apparatus used consisting of penknife, pocket lens, streak-plate, and magnet, all easily carried in the vest pocket. The object of the course is to give the student sufficient familiarity with the most commonly occurring minerals of economic and geological importance, to enable him to recognize or determine them without delay in the field.	Same works of reference as in the preceding course.	4	4	6 0, 6	3 0, 3	3 0, 3
			MECHANICAL DRAWING AND MAPPING.						
Mr. Kover	79	I	INSTRUMENTAL DRAWING AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY. Drawing of simple patterns and descriptive geometry in its application to perspective, etc.	Lectures and applications in the drawing room. No text-book used.	3	3	15 0, 15	15 0, 15	10 0, 10
Mr. Raymond	80	II	MAPPING. Topographical, mining, and railroad mapping.	Drawing room exercises. No text-book used.	6	6	15 0, 15	13 0, 13	12 0, 12
Mr. Kover	81	III	MECHANICAL DRAWING. Drawing of simple machine parts.	Drawing room exercises. No text-book used.	6	6	8 0, 8	8 0, 8	8 0, 8
Mr. Kover	82	IV	GRAPHOSTATICS. Graphical analysis of stresses in engineering structures.	Lectures and applications in the drawing room. No text-book used.		2	15 0, 15	15 0, 15	13 0, 13
Mr. Kover	83	V	CONSTRUCTION. The designing of engineering structures and simple machines.	Drawing room exercises. No text-book used.	6 to 9	6 to 9	5 0, 5	5 0, 5	5 0, 5
			MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.						
Mr. Slate	84 (a)	I	ANALYTIC MECHANICS. The mathematical treatment of the important principles of dynamics and statics, fully illustrated by problems and applications; the course is preliminary to the work in mechanical engineering in the Senior year.	Lectures. No text-book used.	4	4	17 1, 18	14 0, 14	10 0, 10
Mr. Slate	84 (b)	I	ANALYTIC MECHANICS. Supplementary course to the preceding.		2	2	8 0, 8	2 0, 2	2 0, 2
Prof. Hesse	85	II	HYDRAULICS. Investigations in the action of forces upon liquid bodies, either in producing equilibrium (hydrostatics), or motion (hydrodynamics), such as: pressure, stability, flow through orifices, pipes, etc., under the influence of gravity, inertia, outer and inner friction.	Lectures. No text-book used.	4		8 0, 8	7 0, 7	5 0, 5
Prof. Hesse	86	V	THERMODYNAMICS. Mechanical theory of heat and its application to the theory and construction of motors, steam, gas, and hot-air engines, ice-machines, and air compressors for transmission of power.	Lectures. No text-book used.	2	2	5 0, 5	2 0, 2	2 0, 2
Prof. Hesse	87	VII	LABORATORY. Construction and experimenting.	No text-book used.	6	6	5 0, 5	5 0, 5	0 0, 0



RECORD OF SUBJECTS TAUGHT AND OF ATTENDANCE IN EACH CLASS PURSUING THEM—Continued.

INSTRUCTOR.	Number	No. of Course as given in University Register	Title and Description of Course.	Text-Books Used.	No. Hours a Week.		In Attendance at Recitations	At Final Examinations.	
					1st Term	2d Term		In Attendance.	Passed
CIVIL ENGINEERING.									
Mr. Raymond	88	I	SURVEYING. Land, topographical, mine, and higher surveying. Theory and use of the solar compass, plane table, and sextant. Preliminary and location surveys for roads, railroads, and canals, with methods of laying out the work, laying out turnouts, calculating earthwork and masonry, making estimates, etc. Theory of the construction and use of diagrams for computing earthwork and masonry. Theory and use of the planimeter.	Davies' Land Surveying, Seales' Field Engineering	4	4	14 1, 15	11 0, 11	10 0, 10
Mr. Raymond	89	II	FIELD PRACTICE AND MAPPING. Adjustment of instruments. Practice in plane and topographical surveying. Preliminary and location surveys for a line of railroad, together with the staking out of the work, the making of estimates, etc. Finished maps of all surveys were required.	No text-book used.	9	9	15 0, 15	14 0, 14	14 0, 14
Professor Soule	90	III	STRENGTH OF MATERIALS. Character and properties of building materials, such as iron, steel, other metals, timber, natural and artificial stones; practice in the selection of good and poor specimens. Discussions of the elastic and ultimate resistance of these materials; deduction of formulae for safe and for rupturing loads of beams, etc.; designs of beams of uniform strength; discussion of torsive stresses and plane of maximum shear; discussion of internal strains. Analytical and graphical methods employed. Lectures and numerous problems.	Lectures. Wheeler's Civil Engineering	4		6 0, 6	6 0, 6	5 0, 5
Professor Soule	91	IV	ENGINEERING STRUCTURES. Theory of joints and framing in wood and iron; boiler plate joints. Theory and construction of solid and open built girders of roof trusses, bridge trusses, and railway bridges generally. Theory of suspension bridges; and of foundations on land and under water.	Lectures. Wheeler's Civil Engineering		4	2 0, 2	0 0, 0	
Professor Soule	92	V	SANITARY ENGINEERING. Lectures on the theory and construction of sewers and drains for cities.	No text-book used.	2	2	2 0, 2	0 0, 0	
Professor Soule	93	I	ASTRONOMY.  PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY. <i>First Term:</i> General facts and principles underlying the science of Astronomy, physical and spherical, with solutions of many problems, particularly those relating to the determination of latitude, longitude, time, etc. <i>Second Term:</i> A continuation and completion of the first term's course.	Newcomb and Holden's Astronomy	3	3	2 0, 2	0 0, 0	
Professor Soule	94	II	DESCRIPTIVE ASTRONOMY. A short course comprehending a popular outline of the subject.	Newcomb and Holden's Astronomy, Brierley Course		3	8 3, 11	9 3, 12	9 3, 12

RECORD OF SUBJECTS TAUGHT, AND OF ATTENDANCE IN EACH CLASS PURSUING THEM—Continued.

INSTRUCTOR.	Number	No. of Course as given in University Register	Title and Description of Course.	Text-Books Used.	No. Hours a Week.		In Attendance at Recitations	At Final Examinations.		
					1st Term	2d Term		In Attendance	Passed	
Professor Christy	95	I	MINING. Nature and occurrence of ores. Mining laws of the United States and Mexico. Location of claims. Prospecting, artesian and diamond-drill boring. Excavation, explosives, and blasting. Tunneling and shaft sinking. Winning and exploration of deposits. Exploitation by deep mining and open cut work. Systems of tramming, hoisting, pumping, draining, lighting, and ventilating. General organization and administration.  METALLURGY. <i>General Part:</i> Classification of ores and methods of their reduction. Ore crushing and ore-crushing machinery. Sampling of ores and products. Fuels and their relative value as heat producers. Fluxes and refractory materials. Furnace construction and classification. Metallurgical products. <i>Special Part:</i> A detailed study of methods in successful use for the reduction of the ores of gold, silver, lead, and quicksilver.  ASSAYING. Fire assays of ores of lead. Treatment of gold and silver and their ores by cupellation, scorification and crucible method; oxidizing and chloridizing, roasting and leaching. Fire assays of antimony, tin, nickel, cobalt, copper, iron, and fuels. Volumetric and electrolytic methods with copper, nickel, cobalt. Humid assay of silver bullion.		2	2	9 0, 9	7 0, 7	7 0, 7	
					3	3	11 0, 11	9 0, 9	8 0, 8	
Professor Christy	96	II		Lectures. No text-book used. References to Percy's Works on Fuels, Lead, Gold, and Silver, Kerl's Allgemeine Hüttenkunde, Kerl's Metallhüttenkunde, and to the current periodicals	3	3	12 0, 12	10 0, 10	10 0, 10	
Professor Christy	97	III		Lectures and Laboratory Work. No text-book used. References to Kerl's Probirkunst and Probirbuch, Balling's Probirkunde and Ricketts' Assay Schemes	6	6				

RECORD OF SUBJECTS TAUGHT AND OF ATTENDANCE IN EACH CLASS PURSUING THEM—Continued.

INSTRUCTOR.	Number	No. of Course as given in University Register	Title and Description of Course.	Text-Books Used.	No. Hours a Week.		In Attendance at Recitations	At Final Examinations.	
					1st Term	2d Term		In Attendance	Passed
Mr. Wickson	98	II	AGRICULTURE AND ENTOMOLOGY. ELEMENTARY AND ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY. Demon- strations both from type collections and living speci- mens.	No text-book used	1	1	3	1	1
	99	IV	VITICULTURE. A special course in Vinification and the chemistry and analysis of wines (during two months of the second term).	No text-book used		23	3	0	0
Professor Hutton	100	I	MILITARY SCIENCE. TACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN THE FIELD. (To Fresh- men.)	Upton's Infantry Tactics	2	2	50	50	50
Professor Hutton	101	II	TARGET PRACTICE AND CAMP DUTY. (To Sopho- mores.)	Reed's Military Science and Tactics, with lectures on special subjects	2	2	37	34	34
Professor Hutton	102	III	A BRIEF COURSE IN MILITARY ENGINEERING AND FORTIFICATIONS, strategy and tactics, ordnance and gunnery, military law, courts and boards, military signaling, modern improvements in the art of war and a study of great battles, regulations of the U. S. Army and of the National Guard, etc. (To Juniors and Seniors.)	Hornley's Operations of War, with lectures on spe- cial subjects	2	2	46	43	43

Of the twenty-eight courses, not included in this table, which were announced at the beginning of the academic year, twenty-six were not given by reason of an insufficient number of students electing them; these were—five courses in physics, four in mathematics, four in mineralogy, three in mechanical engineering, two in philosophy, two in agriculture, and one in each of the departments of Greek, Latin, English, Spanish, Chemistry, and Civil Engineering. Courses I and II in History (as numbered in the Register), and the last third part of Course III, were not given in consequence of there being an inadequate teaching force in the department of History and Political Economy.

For the course in Philosophy XXIV, the continuation of course XXIII (number 7 in the table) was substituted, and courses II and III in Botany (as described in the Register) were merged into one course—number 74. The course in General Physics was broken into two parts, numbers 58 and 59, it having been found impossible to confine the entire scheme of lectures within the time prescribed for the regular course in that subject.

#### DEPARTURES IN METHOD, AND NEW SUBJECTS.

The class in Field Practice and Mapping (Course II in Civil Engineering) were given the option, at the beginning of the second term, of doing their field work in term-time, or of postponing it until the Summer vacation, with the prospect of being able to do more consecutive work on a somewhat larger scale than is usual. Nine members of the class chose the latter alternative and spent four weeks of the summer vacation surveying in the field near the mouth of the Russian River, under the superintendence of the Instructor in Civil Engineering, working five days in the week, from seven o'clock in the morning till six in the evening. With the topographical survey they covered one and a third square miles, varying in elevation from sea level to eight hundred feet above it, locating contour lines every twenty feet for the first one hundred, and every fifty feet above that. They also ran a railroad line of about a mile and a half, which they located and cross-sectioned, and for which the computations for the necessary excavations were made. A field map of the topographical survey, and a map and profile of the railroad line were made.

During the latter half of the second term the Professor of Agriculture gave, for the first time, a course of lectures on the chemistry and analysis of wines (number 99 in the table), with laboratory practice in analysis and fermentation. This course will hereafter be offered annually, and will be expanded to suit the requirements of students desiring to qualify themselves as experts in viticulture and vinification.

The courses in Botany, which had been intermitted for two years, by reason of a vacancy in the instructorship in that department, have been given by Mr. Greene during the past year.

Two courses in Spanish were offered for the first time in several years by the Instructor in French, only one of which, however, was elected by students.

It was announced in the Register that the students' astronomical observatory would be ready for use during the latter part of the year, but the instruments were barely in position at the close of the year, and instruction in practical astronomy was therefore not begun. Everything is, however, now in readiness for that work, the Professor in charge having spent the summer vacation in adjusting and testing the instruments.

The equipment of the new metallurgical laboratory, which is progressing as fast as the funds appropriated for that purpose become available, will,



it is hoped, be complete in time to make it possible to begin work during the next academic year.

The mechanical laboratory was in working order during the second term, and experiments were conducted by the Professor in charge and a class of graduate students—Mr. Jennings, C.E., graduate of Harvard, and Mr. Bossé and Mr. Dikeman, graduates of the University of California. In the mechanical shops, practice with tools and machinery was given to all of the students in the College of Mechanics.

#### OUTLINE OF THE UNDERGRADUATE COURSES.

The following tables present an outline of the work, prescribed and elective, in the eight undergraduate courses, as at present constituted and maintained jointly by the several faculties at Berkeley:

#### OUTLINE OF THE CLASSICAL COURSE.

##### *Prescribed Work.*

Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.	Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.
12. Political Economy VI (one term).....	4	27. English I (two terms).....	3½
18. Greek I (two terms).....	4	29. English III (one term).....	3
19. Greek II (two terms).....	4	30. English IV (one term).....	3
22. Latin I (two terms).....	4½	46. Mathematics I (1) (two terms).....	4
23. Latin II (two terms).....	3	48. Mathematics I (2) (one term).....	3
26. Latin V (one term).....	1	58. Physics I (one term).....	4

Of written work in English, twenty-four themes are required during the four years.

##### *Elective Work.*

Of which the equivalent of fifty-nine hours a week for one term must be taken.

Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.	Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.
1. Philosophy I (two terms).....	1	32. English VI (one term).....	3
2. Philosophy II (two terms).....	3	33. English VII (one term).....	3
3. Philosophy III (one term).....	2	34. English IX (one term).....	3
4. Philosophy IV (one term).....	2	37, 38. German I (four terms).....	3
5. Philosophy V (one term).....	2	39. German II (two terms).....	3
8. Philosophy VI (one term).....	2	40. German III (two terms).....	2
—, Philosophy VII (one term).....	2	41, 42. French I (four terms).....	3
—, Philosophy VIII (one term).....	2	43. French II (two terms).....	3
13. Political Economy VII (one term).....	4	44. French III (two terms).....	2
15. Political Economy IX (one term).....	4	52. Mathematics III (two terms).....	4
8. History II (two terms).....	4	—, Mathematics IV (one term).....	2
9. History III (three terms).....	4	—, Mathematics (V and VI), VII, VIII, or IX (two terms).....	2
11. History IV (one term).....	4	58. Physics I (one term).....	4
14. History VIII (one term).....	4	63. Chemistry I (one term).....	3
16. Philology I (one term).....	2	64. Chemistry II (two terms).....	2
17. Philology II (one term).....	2	73. Botany I (one term).....	3
20. Greek III (two terms).....	2½	74. Botany II (one term).....	3
21. Greek IV (two terms).....	2½	75. Zoology I (two terms).....	2
—, Greek V (one term).....	1	76. Geology II (two terms).....	3
24. Latin III (two terms).....	3½	77. Mineralogy I (one term).....	2
25. Latin IV (two terms).....	3½	94. Astronomy II (one term).....	3
—, Latin VI (one term).....	2		
31. English V (one term).....	3		

During the Sophomore and Junior years the elections must be made between French, or German, and studies in History and Political Economy, and the course of study elected must be pursued for two years. In other subjects the elections are unrestricted.

## OUTLINE OF THE LITERARY COURSE.

*Prescribed Work.*

Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.	Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.
12. Political Economy VI (one term)....	4	30. English IV (one term) .....	3
8. History II (two terms).....	4	{ 37, 38. German I (four terms).....	3½
22. Latin I (two terms).....	4		
23. Latin II (two terms).....	3	or	
27. English I (two terms).....	4	{ 41, 42. French I (four terms).....	3½
29. English III (one term).....	3	46. Mathematics I (three terms)....	4
		58. Physics I (one term).....	4
		63. Chemistry I (one term).....	4

Of written work in English, twenty-four themes are required during the four years.

*Elective Work.*

Of which the equivalent of fifty-four hours a week for one term must be taken.

Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.	Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.
1. Philosophy I (two terms) .....	1	31. English V (one term) .....	3
2. Philosophy II (two terms) .....	3	32. English VI (one term) .....	3
3. Philosophy III (one term) .....	2	33. English VII (one term) .....	3
4. Philosophy IV (one term) .....	2	34. English IX (one term) .....	3
5. Philosophy V (one term) .....	2	39. German II (two terms).....	3
6. Philosophy VI (one term) .....	2	40. German III (two terms) .....	2
—, Philosophy VII (one term) .....	2	43. French II (two terms) .....	3
—, Philosophy VIII (one term) .....	2	44. French III (two terms) .....	2
13. Political Econ. VII (one term) ....	4	52. Mathematics III (two terms) .....	4
15. Political Econ. IX (one term) .....	4	—, Mathematics (V and VI), VII, VIII,	
9. History III (three terms) .....	4	or IX (two terms).....	2
11. History IV (one term) .....	4	58. Physics I (one term) .....	4
14. History VIII (one term) .....	4	64. Chemistry II (two terms) .....	2
14. Philology I (one term) .....	2	73. Botany I (one term).....	3
15. Philology II (one term) .....	2	74. Botany II (one term) .....	3
—, Greek V (one term) .....	1	75. Zoölogy I (two terms) .....	2
24. Latin III (two terms) .....	3½	76. Geology II (two terms).....	3
25. Latin IV (two terms) .....	3½	77. Mineralogy I (one term) .....	2
—, Latin VI (one term) .....	2	94. Astronomy II (one term) .....	3

In the first two years the only elections allowed are between French and German. In the last two years elections are unrestricted.

## OUTLINE OF THE COURSE IN LETTERS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

*Prescribed Work.*

Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.	Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.
12. Political Economy VI (one term)....	4	9. History III (three terms) .....	4
13. Political Economy VII (one term)....	4	14. History VIII (one term) .....	4
15. Political Economy IX (one term)....	4	46. Mathematics I (three terms) .....	4
—, History I (two terms) .....	4	58. Physics I (one term) .....	4
8. History II (two terms) .....	4	63. Chemistry I (one term).....	4

Written work in English, twenty-four themes during the four years.

During the Freshman and Sophomore years two languages must be chosen, choice being made between Greek, Latin, English, and German, and the last, if elected, must be studied two years. These subjects are included in the following elective list:

*Elective Work.*

Of which the equivalent of sixty-two hours a week for one term must be taken.

Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.	Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.
1. Philosophy I (two terms).....	1	30. English IV (one term).....	3
2. Philosophy II (two terms).....	3	31. English V (one term).....	3
3. Philosophy III (one term).....	2	32. English VI (one term).....	3
4. Philosophy IV (one term).....	2	33. English VII (one term).....	3
5. Philosophy V (one term).....	2	34. English IX (one term).....	3
6. Philosophy VI (one term).....	2	37, 38. German I (four terms).....	4
—, Philosophy VII (one term).....	2	39. German II (two terms).....	2
—, Philosophy VIII (one term).....	2	40. German III (two terms).....	2
11. History IV (one term).....	4	43. French II (two terms).....	3
—, History V (one term).....	2	44. French III (two terms).....	2
18. Greek I (two terms).....	4	—, Mathematics V, VI, VII, VIII, or IX (two terms).....	2
19. Greek II (two terms).....	4	58. Physics I (one term).....	4
22. Latin I (two terms).....	4	75. Zoology I (two terms).....	2
23. Latin II (two terms).....	3	76. Geology II (two terms).....	3
27. English I (two terms).....	4		
29. English III (one term).....	3		

## OUTLINE OF THE COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

*Prescribed Work.*

Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.	Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.
27. English I (two terms).....	4	—, Agricultural Chem. I (two terms) ..	3
28. English II (one term).....	1	98. Entomology II (two terms).....	1
37, 38. German I (four terms).....	4	—, Agriculture III (two terms).....	3
or,		73. Botany I (one term).....	3
41, 42. French I (four terms).....	3½	74. Botany II (one term).....	2
12. Political Econ. VI (one term) ..	4	75. Zoology I (two terms).....	2
13. Political Econ. VII (one term) ..	4	76. Geology II (two terms).....	3
49, 51. Mathematics II (two terms) ..	5½	77. Mineralogy I (two terms).....	2
58. Physics I (two terms).....	4	78. Mineralogy II (one term).....	2
60. Physical Lab. V (one term).....	3	79. Instrumental Drawing I (two terms)	3
63. Chemistry I (one term).....	4	88. Surveying I (one term).....	2
64. Chemistry II (two terms).....	2	89. Field Practice II (one term).....	5
67. Chemistry V (two terms).....	9	—, A special investigation or thesis is required at graduation.	
68. Chemistry VI (four terms).....	12		
66. Chemistry IV (two terms).....	2		

Written work in English: Eighteen themes during the four years.

*Elective Work.*

Of which the equivalent of nine hours a week for one term must be taken.

39. German II (one term).....	2	56. Mathematics IX (two terms).....	2
43. French II (one term).....	2	94. Astronomy II (one term).....	3
69. Chemistry VII (one term).....	3		

## OUTLINE OF THE COURSE IN MECHANICS.

All the work, except Mathematics VIII, is prescribed; but French and German are alternative.

Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.	Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.
27. English I (two terms) .....	4	85. Hydraulics II (one term) .....	4
28. English II (one term) .....	1	—, Hydraulic Machines III (one term) ..	2
{ 37-39. *German I, II (six terms) .....	3½	83. Construction V (two terms) .....	6
or,		—, Kinematics IV (two terms) .....	2
41-43. French I, II (six terms) .....	3	—, Machine Construction VI (one term) ..	4
49, 51. Mathematics II (two terms) ..	5½	87. Mech. Laboratory VII (two terms) ..	6
52. Mathematics III (two terms) .....	4	86. Thermodynamics V (two terms) .....	2
55. Mathematics VIII (two terms) .....	2	63. Chemistry I (one term) .....	4
79. Instrumental Drawing and Descriptive Geometry I (two terms) ..	3	64. Chemistry II (two terms) .....	2
84. Analytic Mechanics I (two terms) ..	6	70. Chemistry VIII (one term) .....	4
58. Physics I (two terms) .....	4	67. Chemistry V (two terms) .....	10
61. Physical Lab. VI (one term) .....	3	75. Zoölogy I (two terms) .....	2
62. Physical Lab. VII (one term) .....	6	76. Geology II (two terms) .....	3
81. Mech. Drawing III (two terms) .....	6	—, A written thesis on some subject connected with mechanical engi- neering.	
82. Graphostatics IV (one term) .....	2		
90. Strength of Materials III (one term) .....	4		

\*German preferred.

Written work in English: Eighteen themes during the four years.

## OUTLINE OF THE COURSE IN MINING.

All the work is prescribed; but numbers 88, 89, and 68 are alternative, and 62, 83, and 87, are alternative during one term.

Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.	Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.
27. English I (two terms) .....	4	85. Hydraulics II (one term) .....	4
28. English II (one term) .....	1	83. †Construction V (two terms) .....	6
{ 37, 39. German (four terms) .....	4	87. †Mechanical Laboratory VII (one term) .....	6
or,		63. Chemistry I (one term) .....	4
41, 43. French (four terms) .....	3½	64. Chemistry II (two terms) .....	2
49, 51. Mathematics II (two terms) ..	5½	70. Chemistry VIII (one term) .....	4
52. Mathematics III (two terms) .....	4	67. Chemistry V (two terms) .....	10
88. *Surveying I (one term) .....	4	68. *Chemistry VI (two terms) .....	12
89. *Field Practice II (two terms) ..	9	77. Mineralogy I (two terms) .....	2
79. Instrumental Drawing and Descriptive Geometry I (two terms) ..	3	78. Mineralogy II (two terms) .....	2
81. Mechanical Drawing III (two terms) .....	6	76. Geology II (two terms) .....	3
58. Physics I (two terms) .....	3	95. Mining I (two terms) .....	3
61. Physical Lab. VI (one term) .....	3	96. Metallurgy II (two terms) .....	3
62. †Physical Lab. VII (one term) .....	6	97. Assaying III (two terms) .....	6
84. Analytic Mechanics I (two terms) ..	4	—, A written thesis on some subject connected with mining or metal- lurgy.	
82. Graphostatics IV (one term) .....	2		
90. Strength of Materials III (one term) .....	4		

\*Alternatives. †Alternatives for one term.

Written work in English: Eighteen themes during the four years.



# OUTLINE OF THE COURSE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

All the work is prescribed with the exceptions of the alternative in French and German and the optional study, Engineering Specifications:

Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.	Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.
27. English I (two terms) .....	4	82. Graphostatics IV (one term) .....	2
28. English II (one term) .....	1	90. Strength of Materials III (one term) .....	4
{ 37, 39. *French I (four terms) .....	3½	85. Hydraulics II (one term) .....	4
or		83. Construction V (two terms) .....	9
{ 41, 43. German I (four terms) .....	4	91. Engineering Structures (one term) .....	4
49, 51. Mathematics II (two terms) .....	5½	92. Sanitary Engineering (two terms) .....	2
52. Mathematics III (two terms) .....	4	93. Astronomy I (two terms) .....	3
79. Instrumental Drawing and Descriptive Geometry I (two terms) .....	3	—, † Eng. Specifications VI (two terms) .....	2
84. Analytic Mechanics I (two terms) .....	4	63. Chemistry I (one term) .....	4
58. Physics I (two terms) .....	3	64. Chemistry II (two terms) .....	2
61. Physical Laboratory VI (one term) .....	3	67. Chemistry V (two terms) .....	10
62. Physical Laboratory VII (one term) .....	6	70. Chemistry VIII (one term) .....	4
88. Surveying I (two terms) .....	4	75. Zoology I (two terms) .....	2
89. Field Practice II (two terms) .....	9	76. Zoology II (two terms) .....	3
—, Mapping II (two terms) .....	6	—, A written thesis on some subject connected with civil engineering.	

Written work in English: Eighteen themes during the four years.

\* French preferred.

† Optional.

## OUTLINE OF THE COURSE IN CHEMISTRY.

### Prescribed Work.

Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.	Reference No. to Table of Courses.	Average No. of Hours a Week.
27. English I (two terms) .....	4	66. Chemistry IV (two terms) .....	2
28. English II (one term) .....	1	68. Chemistry VI (four terms) .....	16½
37, 39. German I (four terms) .....	4	70. Chemistry VIII (one term) .....	4
41. French I (two terms) .....	3	73. Botany I (one term) .....	3
12. Political Econ. VI (one term) .....	4	75. Zoology I (two terms) .....	2
52. Mathematics II (two terms) .....	5½	76. Zoology II (two terms) .....	3
58. Physics I (two terms) .....	4	77. Mineralogy I (two terms) .....	2
60. Physical Lab. V (one term) .....	3	78. Mineralogy II (two terms) .....	4
63. Chemistry I (one term) .....	4	—, A written thesis, embodying the results of careful experimental work in the laboratory.	
64. Chemistry II (two terms) .....	2		
67. Chemistry V (two terms) .....	10½		
65. Chemistry III (two terms) .....	2		

Written work in English: Eighteen themes during the four years.

### Elective Work.

In addition to the foregoing prescribed studies, students must elect six subjects from the following list, each to be pursued at least one term: \*

—, Mathematics: Any available elective (each two terms) .....	2	71. Chemistry X (two terms) .....	1
79. *Instrumental Drawing and Descriptive Geometry I (two terms) .....	3	—, Petrography III (two terms) .....	2
88. Surveying I (one term) .....	2	96. Metallurgy II (two terms) .....	3
—, Field Practice II (one term) .....	5	97. Assaying III (one term) .....	6
94. Astronomy II (one term) .....	3	—, English: Any available elective (each one term) .....	3
73. Botany II (one term) .....	3	8. History II (two terms) .....	4
74. Botany II (one term) .....	2	9. History III (three terms) .....	4
69. Chemistry VII (one term) .....	3	—, History V (one term) .....	2
—, *Agricultural Chem. I (two terms) .....	3	13. Political Econ. VII (one term) .....	4

\* If begun, must be continued through the respective courses.

## COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF UNDERGRADUATE COURSES.

Out of the foregoing data the following table of comparative statistics of the eight undergraduate courses has been put together. The unit of comparison is the term; or more explicitly, the numbers in the first three double rows represent the number of hours a week of prescribed and elective work (in recitation and in laboratory), which the student would be required to do, if the whole four years' course were completed in one term. In order to get the average number of hours for a single week, each number must be divided by eight. The fourth row is obtained by multiplying the upper numbers in the third double row by three, adding these products to the lower numbers and dividing this sum by eight. In this calculation it is assumed that the work of preparation for recitation requires two hours, making three for the preparation and recitation together. Laboratory work is supposed to require no preparation.

The averages reached in the fourth row should be regarded as only approximate. In many cases where elections are necessary in order to make up a term's work out of the subjects offered to him, the student is compelled to exceed the minimum number (forty-five a week) required by the regulations; and in the five scientific courses the average for the first year is smaller—footing up only forty-five hours—while for the last three years it is considerably larger than that given in the table.

COURSES.	Classical	Literary	Letters and Political Science	Agriculture	Mechanics	Mining	Civil Engineering	Chemistry
Number of hours of prescribed work.	64	74	64	99	109	*102	106	85
{ In recitation... In laboratory...	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	79 -----	69 -----	*85 -----	87 -----	104 -----
Number of hours of elective work to be added.	59	54	62	9	4	-----	-----	†12
{ In recitation... In laboratory...	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----
Total number of hours required to be taken.	123	128	126	108	113	102	106	97
{ In recitation... In laboratory...	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	79 -----	69 -----	85 -----	87 -----	104 -----
Average number of hours of work expected of the student each week.	46½	48	47½	50½	51	*48½	50½	49½
Number of distinct prescribed courses.	12	11	10	24	26	27	25	20
Number of distinct elective courses.	48	41	35	5	1	-----	1	‡27

\* The alternative studies of the Mining Course would give in this column the numbers 98, 91, and 48½ respectively.

† Or equivalent work in recitation and laboratory combined.

‡ Includes six courses in Mathematics and six in English.

## SOCIAL AND RECREATIVE WORK.

There exist at the University and under its auspices, maintained either wholly or in part by University effort, the following societies:

1. The Longfellow Memorial Association, organized in 1883, at the sug-

gestion of Professor Cook. The association is affiliated with the parent society in Cambridge. Its aim is to combine a study of general literature with social recreation, and to promote, by contact with good society, social intercourse of an elevated character amongst students. During the year essays have been read before the society on the following subjects: Epic Poetry, by Mrs. Kate Fisher, of Oakland; Dramatic Poetry, by the Rev. C. A. Savage; Lyric Poetry, by Mr. J. C. Rowell; Poetical Readings, with critical comments, by Professor Cook; Critical Readings, Milton's *Lycidas* and Christmas Hymn, by Professor Joseph Le Conte. The programmes of the meetings were varied by short illustrative readings and musical recitals. Under the auspices of the society two interesting and instructive series of Shakespeare recitals were given by Mr. Locke Richardson, in the Assembly Hall, and were listened to by very enthusiastic audiences of students and citizens. Two other elocutionists gave readings before the society. For its regular monthly meetings, the citizens of Berkeley have very generously thrown open the doors of their pleasant homes to its members.

2. The Political Science Club, organized in 1882 at the suggestion of Professor Moses, for the purpose of investigating and discussing questions of Political Economy and Social Science—work in a measure supplementary to that done by members of the club in the classroom. Among the questions discussed by the club were the following: The Southern Negro; England a Truer Democracy than the United States; The Land Question Stated; A Problem of Government; The Indian Question; The English Colonies; Home Rule for Ireland; Some Phases of Coöperation; Past and Present Phases of Boycotting. The discussions have been conducted by students. The meetings of the club are held fortnightly, at the residence of Professor Moses.

3. The Berkeley Choral Society first permanently organized and formally affiliated with the University in February, 1885. The society has held weekly musical rehearsals in the students' literary hall, and has given during the year three choral concerts in the Assembly Hall, at which were rendered, in addition to songs and shorter pieces, portions of Mendelssohn's Forty-second and Ninety-fifth Psalms; Rubenstein's Oratorio, *Paradise Lost*; Schumann's *Gipsy Life*; Wagner's *Spinning Chorus* in the *Flying Dutchman*; Max Bruch's *Flight of the Holy Family*; and Gounod's *Sacred Trilogy*, *Mors et Vita*. The working force of the society has averaged about fifty voices, conducted by Mr. William Toepke, of San Francisco. The work of the society is confined strictly to classical music of the highest order. There were also given in the Assembly Hall, in February and March, under the auspices of the society, two instrumental concerts, the one by a quartette conducted by Mr. Hermann Brandt, the other by a septette, conducted by Mr. Henry Heyman. Should opportunity offer, the society contemplates providing in the near future lectures on musical subjects.

4. The Science Club, organized about two years ago, and composed of members of the scientific faculties. Papers on the following subjects were read before the Club during the year: On Absolute Measures in Galvanism, by Mr. Slate; The Work of a Manual Training School, by Mr. Raymond; Asphaltum Deposits of California, by Professor Hilgard; The Occurrence of Fats in Milk, by Mr. Wickson; Phosphoric and Hydrobromic Acids, by Mr. Sommer; Larval History of Pacific Coast Coleoptera, by Mr. Rivers; Dynamo-Electric Machines, by Mr. Harding; Physiological Action of Alcohol, by Mr. O'Neill; Chemical Analysis of Mattes, by Mr. Weber; The Cholera Epidemic in Italy, by Professor Soulé; On the Determination



of the Size of the Particles of Floating Matter by means of the Phenomenon of Diffraction, by Professor John Le Conte.

5. The Engineering Club, organized in March, 1886, composed of members of the faculties, graduate students, and students of the Senior and Junior classes. The Club meets monthly, discusses engineering subjects, and indexes engineering literature. During the ensuing year prominent engineers of the Pacific Coast will be invited to take part in the discussions of the Club.

#### STUDENTS' SOCIETIES.

The students maintain two literary societies, the Durant and the Neolean, whose existence is recognized by the authorities of the University. Several of the Professors have willingly responded to invitations to give short talks or addresses to the members of these societies on the occasions of their regular meetings.

The Students' Coöperative Society, which is also recognized by University authority and is given comfortable quarters in North Hall, has done good work during the year in purchasing books to students at considerable discount from publishers' prices.

The students have also maintained, as in former years, two college journals, one weekly and one fortnightly. These have been conducted without supervision or dictation on the part of the various college authorities.

Very respectfully yours,

IRVING STRINGHAM, Dean.

BERKELEY, Cal., 1st October, 1886.

#### REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE HASTINGS COLLEGE OF THE LAW.

##### PROGRESS, CONDITION, AND WANTS.

This college, since its organization in 1878, has given a legal education to a large number of persons. The graduates now number two hundred and two, and besides them many others have received instruction, but have never completed the prescribed course, and have, therefore, never graduated. A considerable proportion of the graduates are, however, not engaged in the practice of the law. Men in other pursuits have sometimes found it an advantage to attend the lectures. Indeed, it was the idea of the founder, not only to educate lawyers, but to give business men an opportunity to become acquainted with legal principles.

It was for this reason that it was at first deemed advisable to admit any one to the college who possessed a good English education. Applicants under this general rule were, in reality, not required to pass any entrance examination. Students of limited education were, consequently, sometimes admitted. The result was a loss of time to themselves, and a detriment to the college. Experience has demonstrated that the study of the law cannot be pursued with profit, without considerable preliminary training, and the only satisfactory manner in which to ascertain whether applicants possess the requisite knowledge and capacity is to hold formal entrance examinations.

The Board of Directors have, therefore, decided that hereafter no one shall be admitted to the privileges of the school who shall not have passed



a satisfactory examination for admission, unless he shall have graduated from some approved institution of learning.

The educational qualifications for entrance are now about the same as those demanded to enter the Literary Course at Berkeley. An improvement may also be noted in the increased severity of the examinations of students for promotion and graduation.

The instruction is by means of lectures, and recitations from these lectures, and from text-books. More attention has lately been given than formerly to oral exercises in the class-room, with satisfactory results. Cases are now, also, regularly assigned for argument in Moot Court, and the work in this direction has been of the utmost benefit.

A Professor of Municipal Law and one of Legal Ethics compose the working corps of instructors. While it is possible for them to give instruction in the most important branches of the law, some special subjects of importance must necessarily be left untouched.

The State has regularly paid, in accordance with the Act founding the College, \$7,000 per year, and in addition thereto has paid the rent of the lecture-room, with the exception of a short time, when the City and County of San Francisco provided a room free of charge.

The funds have been economically managed, and the College has a considerable sum to its credit in the bank. A building belonging to the College and a library for the use of students are much desired.

Respectfully submitted.

JOS. W. WINANS,  
Dean of the College.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15, 1886.

#### CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION—GENERAL LIST OF PREPARATORY SUBJECTS.

Applicants for admission to the Junior Class must be at least eighteen years of age; must deposit with the Registrar a certificate of good moral character; and must pass a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:

1. **ENGLISH.** A short composition, correct in spelling, punctuation, paragraphing, and grammar, upon a subject announced at the time of the examination. The subject will be taken in 1887, and thereafter, until further notice, from the following works: Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, Scott's *Ivanhoe*, Irving's *Alhambra*, Thackeray's *Newcomes*, Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* and *Julius Cæsar* (Rolfe's or the Clarendon Press edition).

Applicants will also be required to analyze sentences from these works, and to pass an examination on the first seventy-one lessons in Kellogg's *Text-book on Rhetoric*.

2. **ARITHMETIC.** Including the metric system, and the technical parts of Commercial Arithmetic, viz.: banking, profit and loss, commission, taxes, duties, stocks, insurance, exchange, and average payments.

3. **ALGEBRA.** To Quadratic Equations, including the various methods of factoring, the theory of exponents, integral and fractional, positive and negative, and the calculus of radicals.

4. **PLANE GEOMETRY.**

5. **HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.** History of the United States and of England, and the general facts of Physical and Political Geography. Barnes' *Brief History of the United States*, Gardiner's *History of England for Schools*, and the geographies used in the first grade grammar schools, will serve to indicate the amount of knowledge expected.

6. LATIN. Cæsar, Gallic War, Books I-IV (or Civil War, Books I-II); Cicero, the Four Catilinarian Orations, and the Orations *Pro Archia Poeta* and *Pro Lege Manilia*; Vergil, *Æneid*, Books I-VI; with questions in each case, on the implied grammar, on the subject-matter and the corresponding archæology, and, in the case of Vergil, on the prosody.

Graduates of the University of California will be admitted without examination.

Graduates of other institutions of learning may, also, in the discretion of the Board of Directors, be admitted without examination.

The examinations will be held at the times and places announced for the holding of the entrance examinations to the undergraduate departments of the University. In 1886 the examinations will be held at Berkeley, on September twenty-third, twenty-fourth, and twenty-fifth. Applicants for admission will not be examined at any other time, unless for reasons of the most exceptional urgency. Information concerning the character of the examinations can be obtained by addressing CHAS. A. RAMM, Recorder, Berkeley.

Applicants must file applications for admission and certificates of good moral character with the Registrar, PERRIE KEWEN, 121 Post Street, prior to examination at Berkeley.

## REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE TOLAND COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

### FACULTY.

Edward S. Holden, LL.D., President.

G. A. Shurtleff, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence.

R. Beverly Cole, A.M., M.D., M.R.C.S., England, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

M. W. Fish, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopy.

W. F. McNutt, M.D., M.R.C.P., Edinburgh, etc., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Robert A. McLean, M.D., Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Dean of the Faculty.

W. E. Taylor, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.

George H. Powers, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.

F. B. Kane, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathology.

A. L. Lengfeld, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Chemistry.

William B. Lewitt, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.

F. H. Terrill, M.D., Professor of Therapeutics.

Benjamin R. Swan, M.D., Professor of Diseases of Children.

William H. Mays, M.D., Professor of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence.

Washington Ayer, M.D., Professor of Hygiene.

L. A. Sabey, Curator.

John G. Day, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Arnold A. D'Ancona, A.B., M.D., Assistant to the Chair of Physiology.

Winslow Anderson, M.D., Assistant to the Chair of Materia Medica and Medical Chemistry.

Henry W. Dodge, M.D., Assistant to the Chair of Clinical Medicine and Pathology.

Jules Simon, M.D., Assistant to the Chair of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence.

### COLLEGE DISPENSARY STAFF.

C. G. Kenyon, M.D., William B. Lewitt, M.D., Surgery.

Jules Simon, M.D., Nervous Diseases.

Luke Robinson, M.D., M.R.C.P., England.

H. W. Dodge, M.D., Medicine.

The Medical Department is in urgent want of a well equipped college building in a central location. The building now in use, known as the Toland College, is in a most inconvenient place at the northern end of

Stockton Street, near the bay. It is about five miles from the City and County Hospital, where the clinical instruction is given three days in the week. It is difficult of access from the central parts of the city, and from the residences and boarding-places of the majority of the students.

When the college building was first used for medical lectures, the City and County Hospital occupied buildings within one block, and at that time its situation was convenient and without objection; but when the new hospital buildings were erected on Potrero Avenue, the location of the college became at once most disadvantageous.

The building was not planned with the view of providing for the requirements of advancing medical science, and does not afford the space for anatomical rooms, chemical laboratories, and library. The main lecture halls are ample and are all that could be desired, but it becomes each year more evident that lecture halls do not supply the want of properly equipped laboratories.

The cost of repairs is increasing yearly, and the tuition fees scarcely enable the Faculty to keep the building in good condition.

The disadvantages under which the Medical Department is laboring have had the effect of materially reducing the number of matriculants for the present session, and it is to be feared that the class will be less each year unless this serious drawback to the prosperity of the institution be soon removed.

The degree of M.D. was conferred upon the following graduates by the Board of Regents, November, 1885:

HOWELL V. ARMISTEAD .....	Modesto, California.
ROBERT O. BALDWIN .....	Danville, California.
ADDISON C. COLLINS .....	Davisville, California.
JOHN GALLWEY .....	San Francisco, California.
KATHERINE I. HOWARD .....	San Francisco, California.
DANIEL D. LUSTIG, Ph.G. ....	San Francisco, California.
THEODORE A. NICHOLS .....	Mission San José, California.
EDWARD L. PERRAULT .....	San Francisco, California.
WILBER J. WILCOX .....	Oakland, California.
JOHN M. WILLIAMSON .....	Vallejo, California.
HENRY N. WINTON .....	Haywards, California.
W. E. JOSEPHINE WOODS .....	San Francisco, California.
DAVID WOOSTER .....	San Francisco, California.

Respectfully submitted.

R. A. McLEAN, Dean.

#### REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2, 1886.

*Professor E. S. HOLDEN, President University of California:*

DEAR SIR: Your favor of July twenty-third, asking a report of the College of Dentistry, is at hand. I am only able to make an informal one.

The Dental Department was organized in 1882, its first course of lectures beginning the first Tuesday in April of that year. Since that time the number of students has steadily increased, and the requirements raised so that the standard is second to none in the country.

This college was the second one to adopt a nine months' term, and the third to adopt a preliminary examination. There are twenty-one Dental Colleges in the United States, most of which have a regular session of only five months in each year. Since the first of January, 1886, no students have been allowed to enter except for three years' study, one year of which is allowed in a private office, or in a special course at Berkeley.



During the present session we have, owing to the resignation of Professor Dunbar, been without a Professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics. By the kindness of Professor Terrill our students have been allowed to attend his lectures in the Medical Department on general Therapeutics, and we are promised special lectures on Dental Pathology by Professor Dennis.

The Senior Class this session numbers twelve, as follows: H. P. Carlton, H. L. Couret, M. J. Dunn, N. A. Givovich, A. Gore, M.D., J. G. Humphrey, T. H. Morris, W. C. Reith, J. E. Sand, B. F. Simmons, W. O. Stuttmeister, and W. Sylvester.

The number of new students entered this session is twenty, as follows: C. E. Post, G. W. Rodolph, H. M. Jones, J. D. Hodgen, J. T. Rowand, C. F. Rose, E. Meldonado, A. T. Regensburger, F. J. Lane, Miss J. M. Simpson, E. L. Davis, G. F. Rodden, G. E. Shuey, R. E. Payne, N. P. Dennis, H. C. Wilson, E. J. Chacheré, B.S., J. M. Peel, O. F. Westphal, and J. M. Fox.

The wants of the college may be summed up in two words, *room and money*. The rooms kindly furnished by the Medical Department are good, but too small for the present number of students, and will prove an impediment in the future.

It is hoped that some action will be taken by the State, in combination with private effort, to supply quarters that will provide for our future students with true California generosity.

In the East, Dental Departments of State Universities are supported by State educational funds. In our own college there has been but one dividend in four years, and that a small one, although the Professors and Instructors have been as faithful as possible in the performance of their duties. It is to be regretted that their time is limited, because they have to depend on private practice for their support. If salaries, even small, were provided by the State, the Professors and Instructors could devote more time to instruction and original research.

The tuition from students serves to pay the running expenses of the college, but little more.

A good beginning has been made in forming a Museum, but want of room prevents a proper display.

The college has been well equipped for the present number of students; the supply of chairs, desks, benches, burring engines, laboratory appliances, etc., has been nearly all furnished by students' fees, but a greater supply will soon be needed.

Very respectfully,

C. L. GODDARD, Dean.

#### REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE CALIFORNIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. )  
SAN FRANCISCO, July 31, 1886. )

*President* EDWARD S. HOLDEN, *University of California*:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor and pleasure to report to you the following, regarding the Department of Pharmacy, of the University of California:

We are now in the midst of our lecture session, with an attendance of students larger in numbers than of any previous year. As this attendance is entirely voluntary, we think it is a favorable indication of the progress



of pharmaceutical education, and also that the impression with the general public is, that young men should acquire a theoretical and practical knowledge of medicines in order to prepare and dispense them properly.

The condition of our college in regard to the administration of its affairs, the relations between the Board of Trustees and the several Professors, is, I am pleased to state, in perfect harmony and accord.

In regard to the "wants of our College of Pharmacy," I would briefly state that we have no Chemical or Pharmaceutical Laboratory. Ours is the only one in this country that is without this important department. It is absolutely necessary that we should have a laboratory, and it is our earnest desire to have some beginning in this direction.

We would also respectfully solicit your aid and influence with the honorable Governor of this State in behalf of some legal restriction in the practice of pharmacy in this State, and beg leave to call to your notice the fact that in most of the Eastern States laws governing pharmacy are in vogue.

In the coming Legislature should a pharmacy law be drafted and placed before that body, we sincerely trust it will meet with your approval and aid so far as possible.

I am, dear sir, very truly your obedient servant,

EDWARD W. RUNYON, Dean.

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# APPENDICES.

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## APPENDIX A.

### ACADEMIC HISTORY OF EACH MEMBER OF THE TEACHING FORCE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER 1, 1886, AND OF SOME OF THE EX-MEMBERS.

The following circular was sent to each member of the Academic Senate, in the early part of 1886, and to all ex-members whose addresses were known. The replies received are given in alphabetical order:

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, }  
BERKELEY, March 12, 1886. }

DEAR SIR: We earnestly desire to compile a complete bibliography of all the published writings of all the Professors and Instructors of this University, with a view to publication in the future.

Will you at your early convenience kindly prepare a list of all your published works, chronologically arranged?

A compartment in the University Library has been set apart for the accommodation of all writings of members of the Academic Senate, and you are asked to furnish the Library with copies of as many of your past writings as you may now be able to furnish, and with a copy of each of your future publications.

Will you also please to fill out the blank form on the opposite page?

Be good enough to return this sheet so filled out to the Recorder of the Faculties, Berkeley, California,

And believe me, very faithfully yours,

EDWARD S. HOLDEN.

Name in full, —. Birthplace, —. Date of birth, —. Name of college where you graduated, —. Date of graduation, —. Degree taken, —. Higher degrees taken or conferred (as below): Degree of —, conferred by —, in the year 18—. Degree of —, conferred by —, in the year 18—. Degree of —, conferred by —, in the year 18—. Other academic or literary honors conferred upon you, with the dates, —. Names of the learned societies of which you are a member, —. List of your writings, chronologically arranged, —.

NOTE.—The names printed in italics in the following list are those of ex-members of the Academic Senate. Only such of the ex-members as sent replies are here noted.

*ARTHUR HUNTINGTON ALLEN.* Instructor in Latin and Ancient History, 1873-4. Born, New York City, 20 October, 1851. A.B., Yale, 1873.

*WILLIAM ANDERSON.* Assistant to the Chair of Materia Medica and Medical Chemistry, 1884. Born, Boston, Mass., 26 May, 1860. Graduate of B. Y. Academy, Provo, Utah, 1881. M.D., University of California, 1884.

Member of County Medical Society, San Francisco.

Member of State Medical Society, California.

Member of California Pharmaceutical Society and College of Pharmacy.

Member of Alumni Association, Medical department University of California.

*WILLIAM DALLAM ARMES.* Assistant in English, 1884-6. Born, San Francisco, 3 August, 1860. Ph.B., University of California, 1882.

*WILLIAM ASHBURNER.* Professor of Mining, 1874-6. Honorary Professor of Mining, 1876. Born, Stockbridge, Massachusetts, 28 March, 1831. Student at Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, and at Ecole des Mines, Paris.

Fellow of Am. Ass. for Advancement of Science.

Member of Am. Institute of Mining Engineers.

Member of Am. Metrological Society.

Member of Archæological Institute of America.

Member of California Academy of Sciences.



- WASHINGTON AYER. Professor of Hygiene, 1885. Born, Haverhill, Massachusetts, 18 June, 1823. M.D., Harvard Medical School, 1847.  
 President of the Medical Society, State of California, 1872.  
 President of the San Francisco County Medical Society, 1878.  
 President of the San Francisco Medical Benevolent Society, 1881-2.  
 List of writings:  
 Report on Practical Medicine, 1881.  
 Relations of Sewer Gas to Disease, 1883.  
 Transitory Mania with its Medico-Legal Bearing, 1885.  
 Epic and Pastoral Poems, and a contribution to The Poets of the Pacific, published by May Wentworth, 1867.
- GEORGE F. BECKER. Lecturer on Metallurgy, 1874-6. Instructor in Mining and Metallurgy, 1876-9. Born in New York City 5 January, 1847. A.B. Harvard, 1868. Ph.D. Heidelberg, 1869.  
 Geprüfter Zögling der Königlichen Berg-Academie, Berlin, 1871. U. S. Geologist-in-charge, 1879. Special Agent 10th Census, 1880. Special Agent in charge of the investigation of the precious metal industries of the United States, 1882.  
 List of writings:  
 Metallurgical Science.—*Bulletin University of California*, No. 7, 1875.  
 Popular Lectures on Metallurgy.—*Mining and Scientific Press*, 1875.  
 Education: Its relations to the State and to the Individual.—*Bulletin University of California*, No. 28, 1877; 72 pages.  
 Rainfall in California: Distribution, Periodicity, and Probabilities.—*Bulletin University of California*, No. 31, 1878; 10 pages.  
 Reduction of Weighings to Vacuum in Chemical Analyses.—*American Journal of Science*, vol. 16, 1878, p. 265-269; *Liebig's Annalen der Chemie*, 1879.  
 Contribution to the History of Spectrum Analysis.—*American Journal of Science*, vol. 16, 1878, p. 392.  
 Atomic Weight Determinations; a Digest of the Investigations published since 1814. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection*, No. 358, 1880; 149 pages.  
 Mining Industries at the Paris Exposition of 1878. Report of the Commissioners, vol. 4, 1880, pp. 165-361. [By J. D. Hague and G. F. Becker. The full acknowledgment of authorship only in separate imprints distributed by the writers.]  
 A summary of the Geology of the Comstock Lode, etc.—Annual Report Director U. S. Geological Survey, 1880-81, pp. 293-330.  
 Relations of Temperature to Glaciation.—*American Journal of Science*, vol. 26, 1883, pp. 167-176.  
 Geology of the Comstock Lode and the Washoe District.—Monograph U. S. Geological Survey, No. 3, 1882; 422 pages, with atlas of 21 sheets.  
 Relations of the Mineral Belts of the Pacific Slope to the Great Upheavals.—*American Journal of Science*, vol. 28, 1884, pp. 208-212.  
 Influence of Convection on Glaciation.—*American Journal of Science*, vol. 27, 1884, pp. 473-476.  
 Impact, Friction, and Faulting.—*American Journal of Science*, vol. 30, 1885; 29 pages.  
 Geometrical Form of Volcanic Cones, etc.—*American Journal of Science*, vol. 30, 1885, pp. 283-293.  
 Statistics and Technology of the Precious Metals.—Tenth Census of the United States, vol. 13, 1885; 541 pages. [By S. F. Emmons and G. F. Becker.]  
 Notes on the Stratigraphy of California.—Bulletin U. S. Geological Survey, No. 49, 1885; 28 pages.  
 A Theorem of Maximum Dissipativity.—*American Journal of Science*, vol. 31, 1886, pp. 115-120.  
 A New Law of Thermo-Chemistry.—*American Journal of Science*, vol. 31, 1886, pp. 120-125.
- HANS HERMAN BEHR. Professor of Botany in the College of Pharmacy, 1881. Born, Coethen, 18 August, 1818. M.D., Friedrich Wilhelm University at Berlin, 1843.  
 List of writings:  
 Dissertatio Inauguralis de Helminthiasi, 1843.  
 Ueber die Verhältnisse der Suedaustralischen Flora, 1847.  
 Loranthaceæ, Droseraceæ, Violarieæ und Diosmee von Suedaustralien, 1847.  
 Description of a Native Silkworm (*Saturnia Ceanothi*), 1855.  
 On Californian Argynnidæ, 1862.  
 Notes on Californian Satyridæ, 1863.  
 On Californian Lepidoptera, 1867.  
 Description of a new genus of the Pierides, 1869.  
 Synopsis Noctuidarum hucusque in California repertarum, 1870.  
 Changes that have Occurred in the Vegetation of the Peninsula of San Francisco during the last thirty years, 1881.  
 On Insecticides, 1881.  
 On the Habits and Economy of some species of Sphingidæ, 1882.  
 Synopsis of the Vascular Plants in the vicinity of San Francisco, 1884.  
 Biological Synopsis of Californian Lepidoptera, 1885.  
 New Lepidoptera, 1885.  
 Linnaean Key to the Local Flora of the vicinity of San Francisco, 1886.

**CORNELIUS BEACH BRADLEY.** Instructor in English, 1882-6. Assistant Professor of the English Language and Literature, 1886. Born, Bangkok, Siam, 18 November, 1843. A.B., Oberlin College, 1868. Graduate of Yale Divinity School, 1871. A.M., Oberlin College, 1886.

Member of Berkeley Club, Oakland, California.

Published writings:

A New Study of some Problems Relating to the Giant Trees, March, 1886.

Classification of the Figures of Speech, November, 1886.

**GEORGE WOODBURY BUNNELL, A.M.** Assistant Professor of Latin and Greek, 1872-5. Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, 1875.

No reply received.

**CORNELIUS FITZGERALD BUCKLEY.** Professor of Anatomy, 1870-71. Medical Examiner, 1871-2. Born, Ireland, 1 March, 1843. Licentiate, Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, 1884. A.B., Queen's University, Dublin, 1885. M.D., Queen's University, Dublin, 1885.

List of writings:

Medical papers in *Pacific Medical Journal*, 1870-75.

Cerebral Hyperamia: Does it Exist? New York: Putnam's Sons, 1882.

**SAMUEL BENEDICT CHRISTY.** Instructor in Chemistry, 1875-9. Instructor in Mining and Metallurgy, 1879-1885. Professor of Mining and Metallurgy, 1885. Born, San Francisco, 8 August, 1853. Ph.B., University of California, 1874.

Member of California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco; American Institute of Mining Engineers, New York.

List of writings:

Monte Diablo Coals. Cal. Acad. Sciences.

Ocean Placers of San Francisco. Cal. Acad. Sciences, 1878.—*Mining and Scientific Press*, 1878. Locke—Gold; Its Occurrence and Extraction; p. 151. London, 1882.

Genesis of Cinnabar Deposits.—*Eng. and Mining Journal*, N. Y.; Cal. Acad. Sciences, 1878; *Am. Journal Sciences*, Vol. XVII, p. 453.

Translation, from *Annales des Mines*, of The Mines and Works of Almaden (Spain).—*Mining and Scientific Press*. Published separately by Dewey & Co., S. F., 1879.

Numerous editorial articles in *Mining and Scientific Press* during 1878 and 1879, such as: Oakland Harbor Improvements; Lowe Water-Gas; South Pacific Coast Railroad; etc.

Expert Testimony before U. S. Circuit Court—Knox & Osborne vs. Quicksilver Mining Co. Testimony, Vol. I, p. 143. 1880.

Translation of Austrian Government Report—Imperial Quicksilver Mines and Works of Idria (Austria). Published by J. B. Randol, Esq., S. F., 1884.

Miners' Fund of New Almaden.—Transactions American Institute Mining Engineers, Vol. XIII, p. 181. 1884; also, *London Engineering*.

Quicksilver Reduction at New Almaden.—Transactions American Institute of Mining Engineers, Vol. XIII, p. 547. 1884; Mineral Resources of U. S., 1883-4, U. S. Geological Survey; Proceedings Institution of Civil Engineers (London), Vol. LXXXI, p. 79; *Engineering and Mining Journal* (N. Y.); *Mining and Scientific Press* (S. F.).

Quicksilver Condensation at New Almaden.—Transactions American Institute of Min. Eng., Vol. XIV, p. —.

Numerous Book Notices and Reviews.

**JOHN BERNARD CLARKE, Ph.B.** (University of California.) Assistant in Mathematics, 1876-7. Instructor in Mathematics, 1877-1881. Assistant Instructor in Mathematics, 1881-3. Instructor in Mathematics, 1883-5. Assistant Professor of Mathematics, 1885.

List of writings:

Algebra, 1879.

Elementary Algebra, 1880.

Importance of Assertion and Maintenance of State Rights, 1883.

Higher Education in California, 1885.

**GEORGE ELDEN COLBY.** Second Assistant in the Viticultural Laboratory, 1885. Born, Claremont, California, 11 November, 1860. Ph.B., University of California, 1880.

List of writings:

Analysis of the Ash of Two California Wheats.—Appendix No. 7, Report of College of Agriculture, 1880, University of California.

**R. BEVERLY COLE, A.M., M.D., M.R.C.S.,** England. Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1877.

No reply received.

**ALBERT STANBURROUGH COOK.** Professor of the English Language and Literature, 1882-. Born, Montville, N. J., 6 March, 1853. B.S., Rutgers College, N. J., 1872. M.S., Rutgers College, 1875. M.A., Rutgers College, 1882. Ph.D., University of Jena, 1882.

Member of:

American Philological Association.

Modern Language Association of America.

American Society for Psychical Research.

List of writings:

Studies in the Heland—Transactions of the Amer. Phil. Assoc. for 1879, pp. 60-75.

- Extracts from the Anglo-Saxon Laws. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1880.
- The Word *Weasand*.—*Amer. Jour. Phil.*, I, 61-64 (1880).
- Review of Skeat's Etymological Dictionary of the English Language.—*Amer. Jour. Phil.*, I, 203-206.
- The Philological Society's English Dictionary.—*Amer. Jour. Phil.*, II, 550-554.
- Review of Sievers' Angelsächsische Grammatik.—*Amer. Jour. Phil.*, IV, 224-8.
- Vowel-Length in King Alfred's Orosius.—*Amer. Jour. Phil.*, V, 318-324.
- [Reprint of Lewes' Principles of Success in Literature. March, 1885. Added for formal completeness, but hardly to be included.]
- An Old English Grammar, by Eduard Sievers, Ph.D., Professor of Germanic Philology in the University of Tübingen. Translated and Edited.
- Fine Art in Romantic Literature.—*Overland* for July, 1885.
- Vowel-Length in Old English I.—*Amer. Jour. Phil.*, VI, 296-309.
- A Latin Poetical Idiom in Old English.—*Amer. Jour. Phil.*, VI, 476-479.
- Native and Foreign Words in De Quincey.—*Mod. Lang. Notes* I, 30-31.
- A High School Reference Library for English.—*California Teacher* for March, 1886.
- Reports on Kölbing's Englische Studien.—*Amer. Jour. Phil.*, I (1880), 225-229; II (1881), 110-115, 545-550; IV (1883), 503-507; V (1884), 126-129; VI (1885), 512-514.
- GEORGE DAVIDSON, A.M., Ph.D. Professor of Geodesy and Astronomy, 1872-5. Nonresident Professor of Geodesy and Astronomy, 1875-6. Honorary Professor of Geodesy and Astronomy, 1876.
- No reply received.
- WILLIAM WHITE DEAMER. Instructor in Latin, and Recorder, 1883-6. Instructor in Latin and Greek, 1886. Born, Oroville, California, 25 November, 1860. A. B., University of California, 1883.
- Member of California Historical Society.
- S. W. DENNIS, M.D., D.D.S. Professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental Histology, 1881.
- No reply received.
- JAMES P. H. DUNN, B.S. Assistant in Chemistry, 1884. Born, Oakland, California, 11 June, 1860. B.S., University of California, 1884. Member of Berkeley Scientific Club.
- CHARLES HASCALL DWINELLE. Lecturer on Practical Agriculture, 1878-1885. Born, Rochester, New York, 28 March, 1847. Ph.B., Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, 1871.
- Prize for excellence in French, Sheffield, 1871; honorable mention for excellence and collection in Botany, Sheffield, 1871.
- Partial list of published writings:
1. Contributions to *Pacific Rural Press* from 1871 to 1886, on various topics of agricultural interest, as: Forage Plants for Dry Climates; Liver Rot in Sheep; Remedies for Choking Cattle; Agriculture as a Science; The Corn Cockle; The Currant Borer; Spraying Fruit Trees; Bee Pasture, etc.
  2. In the *California Patron*: Forage Grasses, an address before Walnut Creek Grange.
  3. In the *Russian River Flag*: The Vine Hopper; The Army Worm.
  4. Forage, a contribution to the Report of the California State Board of Agriculture, 1877.
  5. As President of the State Board of Horticultural Commissioners: Addresses at First and Second Fruit Growers' Conventions, published in proceedings; articles in Annual Report of Board upon the woolly aphis, etc.
  6. Addresses at Third and Fourth Conventions of Fruit Growers in favor of endowing a Chair of Entomology.
  7. Entomology in the College of Agriculture, being Bulletin No. 16, September 11, 1884.
  8. Entomological Quarantine, in Proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, 1st volume.
  9. Contributions to the Reports of the College of Agriculture, University of California, upon Field Experiments, Insecticides, etc.
  10. Editorials in *The Cultivator's Guide* during the year of its existence—a semi-monthly published at Sacramento. (See file in University library.)
- GEORGE CUNNINGHAM EDWARDS. Instructor in Mathematics and Commandant of University Cadets, 1873-1883. Instructor in Mathematics, 1883-4. Assistant Professor of Mathematics, 1884-. Born, Spencer, Indian Territory, 18 June, 1852. Ph.B., University of California, 1873.
- Member of California Academy of Sciences.
- STEPHEN J. FIELD, LL.D. Honorary Professor of Law, 1880-6.
- No reply received.
- MELANCTHON WILLIAMS FISH. Professor of Physiology and Microscopy, 1882-. Born, Kortwright, N. Y., 20 March, 1828. M.D., Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., 1854.
- DANIEL COIT GILMAN. President University of California, 1872-3. President University of California, and Professor of Political Economy and Social Science, 1873-4. President University of California, 1874-5. Born, Norwich, Conn., 6 July, 1831. A.B., Yale, 1852. A.M., Yale, 1855. LL.D., Harvard, 1876. LL.D., St. Johns College, 1876.
- Fellow Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.
- Fellow Amer. Acad. Arts and Sci.
- Fellow Amer. Phil. Soc.



Director Amer. Oriental Soc.

Vice-President Amer. Soc. Sci. Assoc.

Member of Amer. Antiquarian Society, American Historical Society, and of many other societies.

List of writings not returned.

CLARK LAMOTTE GODDARD. Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, 1881-. Born, Beloit, Wis., 26 June, 1849. A.B., Beloit College, 1872; D.D.S., Philadelphia Dental College, 1874; A.M., Beloit College, 1875.

Member of California State Odontological Society.

FREDERICK GRAZER, Ph.G. Corresponding and Recording Secretary, College of Pharmacy, 1881-5. Professor of Materia Medica in the College of Pharmacy, 1885.

No reply received.

EDWARD LEE GREENE. Instructor in Botany, 1885-. Born, Hopkinton, R. I., 20 August, 1843. Ph.B., Albion Academy, Wis., 1866.

Member of:

California Academy of Sciences.

Dayenport Academy of Natural Sciences.

Torrey Botanical Club, New York, N. Y.

List of writings:

Rambles of a Botanist in New Mexico, I.—*American Naturalist*, March, 1878.

Rambles of a Botanist in New Mexico, II.—*American Naturalist*, April, 1878.

Notes on Certain Silkweeds.—*Botanical Gazette*, June, 1880.

Botanizing on the Colorado Desert, I.—*American Naturalist*, November, 1880.

Botanizing on the Colorado Desert, II.—*American Naturalist*, January, 1881.

New Plants of New Mexico and Arizona.—*Botanical Gazette*, March, 1881.

New Plants of New Mexico and Arizona.—*Botanical Gazette*, June, 1881.

New Species of Plants from New Mexico.—*Botanical Gazette*, January, 1881.

An Emendation of the Genus *Fendlera*.—*Bulletin of Torrey Club*, January, 1881.

New Species of Plants, chiefly New Mexican.—*Bulletin of Torrey Club*, September, 1881.

New Species of Plants, chiefly New Mexican.—*Bulletin of Torrey Club*, November, 1881.

New California Compositæ.—*Bulletin of Torrey Club*, January, 1882.

New Western Plants.—*Bulletin of Torrey Club*, April, 1882.

New California Compositæ.—*Bulletin of Torrey Club*, September, 1882.

New Western Plants.—*Bulletin of Torrey Club*, October, 1882.

On *Holozonia filipes*.—*Bulletin of Torrey Club*, December, 1882.

New Western Plants.—*Bulletin of Torrey Club*, December, 1883.

New Plants.—*Bulletin of Torrey Club*, April, 1883.

New Western Compositæ.—*Bulletin of Torrey Club*, August, 1883.

New Plants of Pacific Coast.—*Bulletin California Academy of Sciences*, I, 1884.

Studies in the Botany of California, I (pp. 62).—*Bulletin California Academy of Sciences*,

III, 1885.

Studies in the Botany of California, II (pp. 50).—*Bulletin California Academy of Sciences*,

IV, 1885.

New Species of the Genus *Astragalus*.—*Bulletin California Academy of Sciences*, IV,

1885.

Studies in Botany of California, III (pp. 7.).—*Bulletin California Academy of Sciences*,

IV, 1885.

Studies in Botany of California, IV (pp. 20).—*Bulletin California Academy of Sciences*,

V, March, 1886.

A New Genus of Ranunculaceæ.—*Bulletin California Academy of Sciences*, V, March,

1886.

AUGUST HARDING. Assistant in Chemistry, 1880-81. Instructor in Chemistry, 1886.

No reply received.

GEORGE F. E. HARRISON, 1st Lieutenant, 2d United States Artillery. Professor of

Military Science and Tactics, 1886. Born, California, 8 November, 1851. United States

Military Academy, 1873. Diploma from United States Artillery School in 1882, after two years course of study.

SERRANNO CLINTON HASTINGS. Professor of Comparative Jurisprudence, 1879.

Born Jefferson County, New York, 22 November, 1814. For six years student at Gouverneur Academy, New York.

Principal Norwich Academy, New York.

Law Student with D. S. Major, Launenburg, Indiana, for two years.

Life member of Society of Pioneers of San Francisco.

Life member of Academy of Sciences of San Francisco.

Member of 29th Congress from Iowa.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Iowa.

First Chief Justice of Supreme Court of California.

Attorney-General of the State of California.

Founder of the Hastings College of the Law of the University of California, 1878.

Assistant to Professor Whitney and Dr. A. Gray, in the publication of the two volumes of the Botany of the Pacific, taken from the Geological Survey of California.



FREDERICK G. HESSE. Professor of Industrial Mechanics, 1875-1884. Professor of Mechanical Engineering, 1884. Born, Treves, Prussia, 28 March, 1826. Graduated at the Gewerbe Institute, Treves, Prussia, 1845.

List of writings:

1844. Direct Demonstration of a Geometrical Problem in the year 1844. See paper by Professor Sylvester: "On a simple Geometrical Problem, illustrating a conjectured principle in the theory of Geometrical Method."—*Philosophical Magazine for 1852 and 1874*.

1854. Synthetical Treatment of the Gyroscope, with many illustrations and new applications.—Weekly paper, Westchester, Pennsylvania.

1859. Report on the Character of the Daily Change in position of the Observatory, under the influence of the heat of the sun's rays, and on the resulting modification in the correction for Azimuth. United States Naval Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere. On file at the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C.

1864. On the Instantaneous Reduction of Ores to Powder by Concussion, and on a system of Automatic Sizing.—*Mining and Scientific Press*, San Francisco, 1864, and Patent No. —, 1864.

1867. On a Continuous Ore Amalgamator with Grinding Action, in combination with a system of Adjustable Currents.—*Mining and Scientific Press*, San Francisco. For synopsis and results see United States Letters Patent, No. 69,564, October 8, 1867.

1867. On the Influence of Great Intensity of Separating Forces on Amalgamation in Overcoming Surface Tension, Adhesion, Viscosity, etc. For synopsis and results see United States Letters Patent, No. 70,839, November 12, 1867.

1871. On the Efficiency of Water Pressure Engines and Pumps, with uniform flow, balanced, and without packing. For synopsis and results see United States Letters Patent, No. 111,060, January 17, 1871.

1875. Discussion on Turbines, with Governor Attachment for Automatic Adjustment, to insure a water supply corresponding to work and consistent with maximum efficiency. See United States Letters Patent for Water Wheel and Hydraulic Governor, No. 161,035, March 23, 1875.

1877. On the Application of a Water Wheel and Governor to a Hydraulic Hoist, to adjust, automatically, water supply to load, without interfering with maximum efficiency. See United States Letters Patent, No. 191,529, June 5, 1877.

1877. Report on Water Meter Tests in use by the Spring Valley Water Company, with special reference to the character of the possible errors. See Report of the Twelfth Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute, 1877.

1883. On a new Fluid Pressure Gauge, designed mainly for Laboratory use. See *Mining and Scientific Press*, San Francisco, 1883, and also United States Letters Patent, No. 275,765, April 10, 1883.

1883. On Velocity Meters, and on the required conditions to insure permanency and accuracy. See *Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine*, vol. 33, July, 1885; also, United States Letters Patent, No. 282,985, August 14, 1883.

EUGENE W. HILGARD, Ph.D. Professor of Agriculture, 1874-5. Professor of Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry 1875-6. Professor of Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry, General and Economic Botany, 1876-. Born, Zweibrücken, Palatinate, 5 January, 1833. Ph.D., University of Heidelberg, 1853; LL. D., University of Mississippi, 1884.

Member of:

National Academy of Sciences.

Am. Assn. Adv. Science.

Am. Soc. for the Promotion of Agr. Science.

List of writings:

1. Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Lichtflamme. Inaugural Dissertation; Heidelberg, 1854; 49 pp., 8vo.—*Ann. Chem. and Pharm.*, Vol. XCII, p. 129.

2. On the Quantitative Assay of Chromium by Blowpipe Processes.—In full: Proc. Amer. Ass'n Adv. Sci., Montreal Meeting, 1857; 22 pp.—In abstract: *Am. Jour. Sci.*, Sept. 1857; 8 pp.

3. Report on the Condition of the Geological and Agricultural Survey of the State of Mississippi. Jackson, Miss., 1858; 22 pp.

4. Report on the Geology and Agriculture of the State of Mississippi. Jackson, 1860; 391 pp., and map.

5. On the Quaternary Formations of the State of Mississippi.—*Am. Jour. Sci.*, May, 1866; 15 pp.

6. Remarks on the New Division of the Eocene, or Shell Bluff Group, proposed by Mr. Conrad.—*Am. Jour. Sci.*, July, 1866; 4 pp.

7. Remarks on the Drift of the Western and Southern States, and its Relations to the Glacier and Iceberg Theories.—*Am. Jour. Sci.*, November, 1866; 5 pp.

8. On the Tertiary Formations of Mississippi and Alabama.—*Am. Jour. Sci.*, Jan., 1876; 12 pp.

9. On the Geology of Lower Louisiana and the Rock Salt Deposit of Petite Anse Island.—*Am. Jour. Sci.*, Jan., 1869; 6 pp.

10. On the Condition of our Knowledge of the Processes in Luminous Hydrocarbon Flames.—Proc. Am. Ass'n for the Adv. Sci., Chicago Meeting, 1868; *Am. Jour. Sci.*, vol. 47, No. 140, p. 218; 5 pp.

11. Preliminary Report to the New Orleans Academy of Sciences of a Geological Reconnaissance of Louisiana.—*DeBow's Review*, Sept., 1869; 15 pp.

12. Summary of Results of a late Geological Reconnoissance of Louisiana.—*Am. Jour. Sci.*, Nov., 1869; 16 pp.
13. Report on the Geological Age of the Mississippi Delta.—Rep. U. S. Eng. Dep't for 1870; 16 pp.
14. On the Maintenance of Fertility in Soils.—*Rural Carolinian* for Nov. and Dec., 1870; 12 pp.
15. On the Geology of the Delta and the Mudlumps of the Passes of the Mississippi.—*Am. Jour. Sci.*, Third Series, Vol. I; 34 pp.
16. On the Geological History of the Gulf of Mexico.—Proc. Am. Ass'n Adv. Sci., Indianapolis, 1871; *Am. Jour. Sci.*, Dec., 1871; *Am. Naturalist*, Ass'n Number, 1871.
17. Report on the Organization of the Department of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in the University of Mississippi. Oxford, Mississippi, August, 1871; 8 pp.
18. Memoir on the Geology of Louisiana and the Rock Salt Deposit on Petite Anse Island. With plates and diagrams.—Smithsonian Contr. to Knowledge, Vol. —; 34 pp., 1ge. 4to. (No. 248.)
19. On Some Points in the Geology of the Southwest.—*Am. Jour. Sci.*, October, 1872; 4 pp.
20. On Soil Analyses and their Utility.—*Am. Jour. Sci.*, December, 1872; Proc. Am. Ass'n for Adv. Sci. Dubuque, 1872; 10 pp.
21. On the Silt Analyses of Soils and Clays.—Am. Ass'n Adv. Sci. Portland, 1873; *Am. Jour. Sci.*, October and November, 1873; 9 pp.
22. Silt Analyses of Mississippi Soils and Subsoils.—Proc. Am. Ass'n Adv. Sci., 1873, p. 71; *Am. Jour. Sci.*, January, 1874; 9 pp.
23. Supplementary and final Report of a Geological Reconnoissance of the State of Louisiana. New Orleans, 1873; 44 pp., 8vo.
24. Address on Progressive Agriculture and Industrial Education, delivered at the Mississippi State Fair, November 14, 1873; 31 pp.
25. Note on Lignite Beds and their Underclays.—*Am. Jour. Sci.*, March, 1874; 3 pp.
26. On Mallet's Theory of Vulcanicity.—*Am. Jour. Sci.*, June, 1874; 11 pp.
27. On the Study of Natural Science in the Common Schools.—*Michigan Teacher* for March, 1874; Proc. Mich. Teachers' Ass'n, at Kalamazoo, 1874.
28. Articles on "Artesian Wells," "Vine Culture," "Wines and Wine-making," in Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia, 1875.
29. Lecture on the Phylloxera or Vine Louse, delivered at San Francisco, Nov. 23, 1875.—*University Press*, Berkeley, Cal., 24 pp.
30. Circular concerning an Industrial Survey, Transmission of Soil Specimens, etc.—Bulletin No. 26 of the Univ. of California, Apr. 1877. 6 pp., 8vo.
31. (First) Report to the President of the University of California, on the work of the Agricultural Department, Dec., 1877. 63 pp., 8vo.
32. On the Destruction of the Ground Squirrel by the Use of Bisulphid of Carbon.—Bulletin No. 32, Univ. of Cal., April, 1878. 6 pp., 8vo.
33. On the Flocculation of Particles, and its Physical and Chemical Bearings.—*Am. Jour. Sci.*, Febr., 1879. In translation: *Forschungen aus dem Gebiete der Agriculturphysik*, 1879. 10 pp., 8vo.
34. Report on the Borings made between Lake Borgne and the Mississippi River, in 1874, at the Site proposed as an Outlet for Floodwaters.—Report of the U. S. Engineer Department, 1877; publ. 1878. 49 pp., 8vo., with maps and plates.
35. (Second) Biennial Report of the Department of Agriculture of the University of California. Sacramento, 1879. 113 pp., 8vo.
36. The Loess of the Mississippi Valley and the Aeolian Hypothesis.—*Am. Jour. Science*, August, 1879; 8 pp., 8vo.
37. The Agriculture and Soils of California.—Report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1878; 30 pp., 8vo.
38. Physical Geography of the State of Mississippi. Cincinnati, 1880; 10 pp., 4to., and Maps, in Eclectic Series, Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.
39. Lecture on "The Permanent Maintenance of our Vineyards." Delivered at St. Helena, December 18, 1880; publ. First Report of the State Viticultural Commission of California, p. 57, 6 pp.
40. (Third) Report of the Department of Agriculture of the University of California. 42 pp., 8vo. Sacramento, 1881.
41. The Later Tertiary of the Gulf of Mexico.—*Am. Jour. Sci.*, July, 1881; 8 pp., 8vo., with colored Geol. Map.
42. The Objects and Interpretation of Soil Analysis.—*Am. Jour. Sci.*, September, 1881; 15 pp., 8vo.
43. Progress in Agriculture by Education and Government Aid.—*Atlantic Monthly* for April and May, 1882; 22 pp.
44. Report on the Climatic and Agricultural Features and the Agricultural Practice and Needs of the Arid Regions of the Pacific Slope. Made under the direction of the Commissioners of Agriculture, by E. W. Hilgard, J. C. Jones, and R. W. Furnas, Commissioners. Washington, 1882; 182 pp.
45. (Fourth) Report of the Department of Agriculture of the University of California. Sacramento, 1882; 179 pp.
46. Einige Bemerkungen ueber die Schlaemmanalyse.—Wolny's *Forschungen auf dem Gebiete der Agricultur Physik*, vol. 6, p. 52, 4 pp.
47. Report on the Cotton Production of the United States, according to the Tenth Census. 2 vols., 4to, embracing, as personal work, apart from editorial:

- (a.) Report on the Cotton Production and Agricultural Features of the State of Louisiana. 100 pp., 4to, with two colored maps.
- (b.) Report, etc., of the State of Mississippi. 120 pp., 4to, with two colored maps.
- (c.) Report, etc., of the State of California. 131 pp., with two colored maps.
- (d.) General-Discussion of the Results of the Tenth Census, as regards Cotton Production in the United States. 69 pp., 4to.
48. Report of Professors E. W. Hilgard and F. V. Hopkins, upon the Examination of Specimens from Borings on the Mississippi River, between Memphis and Vicksburg. Rep. Mississippi River Commission for 1883, p. 479, 19 pp., 8vo.
49. The Salines of Louisiana.—U. S. Geological Survey Report on the Mineral Resources of the United States, 1883; p. 554; 12 pp.
50. The Asphaltum Deposits of California.—U. S. Geological Survey Report on the Mineral Resources of the United States, 1884; 10 pp.
51. (Fifth) Report of the College of Agriculture of the University of California. Sacramento, 1884; 111 pp.
52. Report on the Agricultural Features of Eastern Washington Territory, made under the auspices of the Northern Transcontinental Survey. Yakima, Colville, Spokane, and Vermillion River Regions.—*The Northwest*, St. Paul, 1884.
53. Ueber die Bedeutung der hygroscopischen Bodenfeuchtigkeit fuer die Vegetation. Wollny's Forschungen auf dem Gebiete der Agriculturphysik, Vol. 8; p. 93, 1885; 7 pp.
54. The Old Tertiary of the Southwest.—*Am. Jour. Sci.*, Vol. XXX, October, 1885; p. 266; 4 pp.
55. On Some Redeeming Features of Alkali Soils.—*Proc. Am. Soc. for the Prom. of Agr. Science* for 1885; 4 pp.
56. Report of Viticultural Work during the Seasons 1883-4, and 1884-5, with notes on the Vintage of 1885-6. Appendix to the Report of the College of Agriculture of the University of California, for 1884. Sacramento, 1886; 210 pp., 8 vo.

(In press.)

57. Historical Outline of the Geological Survey of the State of Mississippi. In Publications of the U. S. Geological Survey for 1886. About 13 pp., 8 vo.
58. Historical Outlines of the Geological Surveys of the State of Louisiana. In Publications of the U. S. Geological Survey for 1886. About 10 pp., 8 vo.
59. The Beet Sugar Industry in California.—*Overland Monthly* for December, 1886. About 10 pp.
60. Report on the Viticultural Work done during the seasons 1885 and 1886, at the Viticultural Laboratory of the University of California. Sacramento, 1886. About 150 pp.
61. On Alkali Soils, and their relation to Irrigation. Sacramento, 1886. About 25 pp.
62. (Sixth) Report on the Experimental Work of the College of Agriculture of the University of California. Sacramento, 1886. About 150 pp.
- Besides the above, Professor Hilgard has published numerous minor articles in transient publications.

EDWARD SINGLETON HOLDEN, President of the University of California, and Director of the Lick Observatory, 1885. Born Saint Louis, 5 November, 1846. B.S., Washington University, Saint Louis, 1866. Graduate U.S. Military Academy, West Point, 1870. A.M., Washington University, 1878. LL.D., University of Wisconsin, 1886. 2d Lieut. 4th U. S. Artillery, 1870. 2d Lieut. U. S. Corps Engineers, 1871. Professor of Mathematics, U. S. Navy, 1873. Professor of Astronomy, and Director Washburn Observatory in the University of Wisconsin, 1881. President of the University of California, and Director of the Lick Observatory, 1885.

Member of:

Philosophical Society of Washington.

Astronomische Gesellschaft of Germany.

California Historical Society.

Wisconsin Academy of Sciences.

California Academy of Sciences.

National Academy of Sciences.

Corresponding Member Academy of Sciences (St. Louis).

Fellow American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Associate Fellow American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Boston).

Foreign Associate Royal Astronomical Society (London).

List of writings:

1. The Bastion System of Fortification, its Defects, and their Remedies. N. Y., 1872, 8vo.
2. On a New Arrangement of Shutters for a Dome for an Equatorial Telescope.—*Am. Jour. Sc.*, 3 s., 6: 375-377 (Nov., 1873).
3. On the Adopted Value of the Sun's Apparent Diameter.—*Bull. Phil. Soc. Wash.* 1 (App. 1): 3-9 (Jan., 1874).
4. On Sir William Herschel's Observations of the Satellites of Uranus.—*Bull. Phil. Soc. Wash.* (App. 4): 30-36 (June, 1874).
5. Telescopical Research on the Nebula of Orion. (Illustrated).—*Pop. Sc. Month.*, 5: 257-268 (July, 1874).
6. On the Inner Satellites of Uranus.—*Proc. Am. Ass.*, 23: 49-56 (Aug., 1874); *Month. Not. Roy. Astron. Soc.*, 35: 16-22 (Nov., 1874).



7. On the Possible Periodic Changes of the Sun's Apparent Diameter [by Newcomb and Holden].—*Am. Jour. Sc.*, 3 s., 8: 268-277 (Oct., 1874).
8. On the Number of Words used in Speaking and Writing.—*Bull. Phil. Soc. Wash.* 2 (App. 6): 16-21 (Jan., 1875).
9. Drawing of the Ring Nebula in Lyra.—*Month. Not. Roy. Astron. Soc.*, 36: 61-69 (Dec., 1875).
10. [Progress of Astronomy in 1876].—*Ann. Rec. Sc. and Indust.*, 1876, pp. 17-26.  
[Note.—This annual review of astronomy is continued in Professor Baird's Annual Record for 1877 and 1878, and subsequently in the Smithsonian Reports.]
11. Report upon the Astronomical Instruments of the Loan Collection of Scientific Instruments at the South Kensington Museum, 1876.—*Rep. Sec. Navy*, 1876, pp. 289-314.
12. The Horseshoe Nebula in Sagittarius. (Illustrated).—*Pop. Sc. Month.*, 8: 269-281 (Jan., 1876).
13. On Supposed Changes in the Nebula M. 17.—*Am. Jour. Sc.*, 3 s., 11: 341-361 (May, 1876).
14. Comparison of the Washington Observations of the Satellite of Neptune with Newcomb's tables.—*Astron. Nachr.*, 88: 183-188 (July, 1876).
15. On Reference Catalogues of Astronomical Papers and Memoirs.—*Bull. Phil. Soc. Wash.*, 2: 95-101 (Dec., 1876).
16. Index-Catalogue of Books and Memoirs relating to Nebulae and Clusters, etc. Washington, 1877, 9 + 109 + [2] p. 8°.—(*Smithsonian Misc. Coll.*, vol. 14).
17. Observations of the Satellites of Neptune and Uranus, and of the Companion of Sirius.—*Astron. Nachr.*, 90: 161 (July, 1877).
18. [Observations of Comets *a, b, c*, 1877].—*Astron. Nachr.*, 90: 167, 170, 331 (1877).
19. On the Proper Motion of the Trifid Nebula. (Illustrated).—*Am. Jour. Sc.*, 3 s., 14: 433-458 (Dec., 1877).
20. Index-Catalogue of Books and Memoirs on the Transits of Mercury. Cambridge, 1878. 6 pp., 8°. (Lib. Harv. Univ. Bibliog. Contrib., No. 1.)
21. Note on the Reticulated Forms of the Sun's Surface.—*Am. Jour. Sc.*, 3 s., 16: 346 (Nov., 1878).
22. A Subject-Index for the Publications of Observatories.—*Library Jour.*, 3: 365 (Dec., 1878).
23. Catalogue of the Library of the United States Naval Observatory. Part I, Astronomical Bibliography. Washington, 1879. 10 pp. 4°.
24. A Subject-Index to the Publications of the United States Naval Observatory, 1845-1875. Washington, 1879. 74 pp. 4°. (Washington Observations, 1876, App. I.)
25. Reports of Observatories, 1879.—*Smithsonian Rep.*, 1879, pp. 455-512.
26. The Cipher Dispatches.—*Internat. Rev.*, 6: 405-424 (April, 1879.)
27. Astronomy for Students and General Readers [by Newcomb and Holden]. (Illustrated.) 2d ed. New York, 1880. 11 + 512 pp. 8°.
28. Note on a Relation between the Colors and Magnitudes of the Components of Binary Stars.—*Am. Jour. Sc.*, 3 s., 19: 467-472 (June, 1880.)
29. On the Treatment of Pamphlets in Special Libraries. (Illustrated).—*Library Jour.*, 5: 166 (June, 1880).
30. On some of the Consequences of the Hypothesis recently proposed, that the Intrinsic Brilliance of the Fixed Stars is the same for each Star.—*Proc. Am. Ass.*, 29: 137-151 (Aug., 1880).
31. Sir William Herschel: his Life and Works. New York, 1881. 6 + 238 pp. (Portrait.) 12°.
32. A Synopsis of the Scientific Writings of Sir William Herschel [by Holden and Hastings]. Washington, 1881. 114 pp. 8°. (From *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1880.)
33. Reports of Observatories, 1880. Washington, 1881. 126 pp. 8°. (From *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1880.)
34. An Account of Recent Progress in Astronomy (for the Years 1879 and 1880). Washington, 1881. 37 pp. 8°. (From *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1880.)  
[NOTE.—Similar reviews will be found in the Smithsonian reports for 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884.]
35. Studies in Central American Picture-Writing. (Illustrated).—*1st Ann. Rept. Bureau Ethnol. Smithson. Inst.*, pp. 207-245 (1881).
36. Investigation of the Objective and Micrometers of the 26-inch Equatorial constructed by Alvan Clark and Sons. Washington, 1881. 44 pp. 4°.—(*Washington Observations*, 1877, App. I.)
37. The multiple star  $\Sigma$  748. Washington, 1881. 22 pp. 4°.—(*Washington Observations*, 1877, App. II.)
38. List of Red Stars observed at the Washburn Observatory. *Copernicus*, 1: 176 (1881).
39. Observations on the Light of Telescopes used as Night-Glasses.—*Am. Jour. Sc.*, 3 s., 22: 129-131 (Aug., 1881).
40. Observations of Comet *b* 1881 [1881, III], made at the Washburn Observatory. (Illustrated).—*Am. Jour. Sc.*, 3 s., 22: 260-263 (Oct., 1881).
41. Publications of the Washburn Observatory of the University of Wisconsin. Vols. i, ii, iii, iv. Madison, 1882-'86. 4 vols. 8°.
42. Monograph of the Central Parts of the Nebula of Orion. (Illustrated.) Washington, 1882. 230 pp. 4°.—(*Washington Observations*, 1878, App. I.)
43. Observations of the Transit of Mercury, 1881, Nov. 7, at Mount Hamilton, California. *Am. Jour. Sc.*, 3 s., 23: 48 (Jan., 1882).



44. On the Inclination of the Ring of Saturn to its Orbit, deduced from Washington Observations.—*Month. Not. Roy. Astron. Soc.*, 42: 304-307 (April, 1882).
45. Measures of the Rings of Saturn in the Years 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882.—*Am. Jour. Sc.*, 3 s., 23: 387-394 (May, 1882).
46. Figure of the Nucleus of the Bright Comet of 1882 [1882, II]. (Illustrated).—*Am. Jour. Sc.*, 3 s., 24: 435 (Dec., 1882).
47. Report of the Eclipse Expedition to Caroline Island, May, 1883.—*Mem. Nat. Acad. Sc.*, 2: 1-146 (1883).
48. Observations of the Transit of Venus, made at the Washburn Observatory.—*Am. Jour. Sc.*, 3 s., 25: 71-74 (Jan., 1883).
49. List of Twenty-three New Double Stars discovered at Caroline Island by E. S. Holden and C. S. Hastings.—*Science*, 2: 66 (July 20, 1883).
50. Preliminary List of Errata in Yarnall's Catalogue.—*Astron. Nachr.*, 107: 261-268 (Oct., 1883).
51. A System of Local Warnings against Tornadoes.—*Science*, 2: 521 (Oct. 19, 1883).
52. Proper Motion of Lacaille 8262.—*Astron. Nachr.*, 107: 273 (Oct., 1883).
53. The Narrow Belt on Saturn. (Illustrated).—*Observatory*, 7: 74 (Mar., 1884).
54. Statistics of Stellar Distribution derived from Star Gauges and from the Celestial Charts of Peters, Watson, Chacornac, and Palisa.—*Observatory*, 7: 249-256 (Sept., 1884).
55. The Lick Observatory.—*Sid. Mess.*, 3: 301-303 (Dec., 1884). See, also, *Overland Mon.* 1 s., 6: 651-655 (Dec., 1885).
56. Sketch of Professor S. P. Langley.—*Pop. Sc. Month.*, 27: 401-409 (July, 1885).
57. Inaugural Address of President Holden, June 30, 1886. Sacramento, California, 1886.
58. Photography, the Servant of Astronomy.—*Overland Monthly*, November, 1886.
59. Publications of the Lick Observatory, Vol. I. Sacramento, 1886, 4°. (In press.)

GEORGE HOLMES HOWISON. Mills' Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and Civil Policy, 1884. Born, Montgomery County, Md., 29 November, 1834. A.B., Marietta College, 1852. M.A. (Honoris Causa), Marietta College, 1855. LL.D., Marietta College, 1883.

List of writings:

1861. The Principles of Primary Teaching. In *Ohio Journal of Education*.
1866. The Religiousness of Speculative Culture. In *The Radical*, Boston.
1867. The Rational Completeness of the Christian Religion: a Review of Seeley's *Ecce Homo*. In *The Radical*, Boston.
- The Temptation of Christ: Second article in review of *Ecce Homo*. In *The Radical*, Boston.
1869. A Treatise on Analytic Geometry, especially as applied to the Properties of Conics: including the Modern Methods of Abridged Notation. 12mo. Cincinnati: Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.
1871. The Departments of Mathematics and their Mutual Relations. In the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, vol. V, No. 2.
- A Primer of Algebra: designed to supplement the Treatise of Mr. Sherwin. 16mo., paper. Cambridge: The Riverside Press, H. O. Houghton & Co.
1877. An Account of the Department of Philosophy in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 8 vo., paper. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co.
1882. Two Lectures on Recent Aspects of Philosophy in Germany. In *Concord Lectures*. Imp. 8vo. Cambridge: Moses King.
1883. Some Aspects of Recent German Philosophy. (Exposition and Criticism of the Systems of Schopenhauer, Hartmann, Dühring, and Lange.) In the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, vol. XVII, No. 1.
1884. Hume and Kant: Outline of Four Lectures at the Concord School of Philosophy in 1883. 12mo. Berkeley: At the University Press.
- Umriss von Vier Vorträgen über Hume und Kant, gehalten im Juli, 1883, am philosophischen Institut zu Concord, Mass. 8vo. San Francisco: Druck von Rosenthal und Roesch.
- Dasselbe. Zweiter vermehrter und veränderter Abdruck. 8vo. Ebendasselbst.
1885. Hume and Kant. Translation of the last preceding into English. In the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, vol. XIX, No. 1.
- The Essential Principle of Poetic Art. In the *Overland Monthly* for May.
- Elective Studies and National Culture. In *The University*, Chicago, for 26 Sept.
- Electives and our National Rank in Education. In *The University*, Chicago, for 24 Oct.
- Elective Studies and the Civil Spirit. In *The University*, Chicago, for 21 Nov.
- Is Modern Science Pantheistic? In the *Overland Monthly* for Dec.; reprinted, with additions, in the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, vol. XIX, No. 4.
1886. The "Unification" of our Educational System. In *The University* for 27 Feb.
- The Harvard "New Education." (Review of Prof. G. H. Palmer.) In *Andover Review* for June.

JAMES ALEXANDER HUTTON. Professor of Military Science and Tactics, 1883-6. Born, Yolo, Cal., 10 January, 1853. Graduate of U. S. Military Academy, West Point, 1876.

A. WENDELL JACKSON, JR., Ph.B. Instructor in Mineralogy, 1876-1881. In Mineralogy, Petrography, and Economic Geology, 1881-6. June 1, 1886, a separate department of Mineralogy, Petrography, and Economic Geology was created, and Mr. Jackson was appointed to be Professor of Mineralogy, Petrography, and Economic Geology in the University of California, to date from July 1, 1886. Born, Chelsea, Mass., 13 February,

1855. Ph.B., University of California, 1874. Spent the Summer semester of 1875 at the University of Leipzig, and the Winter semester of 1875 and Summer semester of 1876 at the Freiberg Mining School, Saxony.

Member of:

California Academy of Sciences; Deutsche Geologische Gesellschaft.

List of writings:

On the Occurrence of Glaucofane in California Rocks. Read before California Academy of Sciences (unpublished) 187-.

On the Study of Rock-Genesis. Published in *Science Record* (a scientific supplement of the *Mining and Scientific Press*, S. F.), vol. II, p. 4, Jan., 1880.

On the Use of the Microscope in Geology. Lecture before California Academy of Sciences, Nov., 1878.—*Science Record*, vol. II, p. 20, March, 1880.

On the Occurrence of Silver in Sedimentary Rocks. Read before Academy of Sciences (Cal.).—*Mining and Scientific Press*, vol. XLII, p. —, Feb. 19, 1881. *Mining and Scientific Press*, vol. XLII, p. 242, April 16, 1881. Republished in the annual report of the Director of United States Mint: On the production of the precious metals in the United States for the year 1881, p. 384. Executive Document No. 99, presented to the House of Representatives at the third session of the Forty-sixth Congress, 1880-81. Republished also in *Scientific American*, vol. XI, No. 278, p. 4428, April 30, 1881.

On Minerals. Lecture before Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, winter of 1881-82. Published in *Mining and Scientific Press*, vol. XLIV, p. 144, March, 1882; *Mining and Scientific Press*, vol. XLIV, p. 160; *Mining and Scientific Press*, vol. XLIV, p. 176; *Mining and Scientific Press*, vol. XLIV, p. 230.

On Rocks. Lecture before Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, Winter of 1881-82. Published in *Mining and Scientific Press*, vol. XLV, p. 38, July, 1882; *Mining and Scientific Press*, vol. XLV, p. 54.

On the General Principles of the Nomenclature of the Massive Crystalline Rocks. Read before the California Academy of Sciences. Published in *American Journal of Sciences*, third series, vol. XXIV, No. 140, August, 1882.

On the Structure and Genesis of the Bassick Ore Deposit, Colorado. Read before California Academy of Sciences. Published in *Mining and Scientific Press*, vol. XLVII, p. 226, October, 1883.

On Colemanite, a New Borate of Lime.—*American Journal of Sciences*, 1884, vol. XXVIII, p. 447.

On the Morphology of Colemanite.—*Bulletin of the California Academy of Sciences*, 1885, No. 2, p. 3.

Mineralogical Contributions—Colemanite, Pyrite, Albite, Vivianite, and Azurite.—*Bulletin of the California Academy of Sciences*, No. —, 1886.

HENRY BENJAMIN JONES. Assistant Instructor in German, 1875-6. Assistant Instructor in French and German, 1876-1881. Instructor in French, 1881-6. Born New Orleans, La., 2 March, 1841.

WILLIAM CAREY JONES. Recorder of the Faculty, 1876-7. Recorder of the Faculty and Instructor in Latin, 1877-1882. Recorder and Instructor in U. S. History and Constitutional Law, 1882-3. Instructor in U. S. History and Constitutional Law, 1883. Born Washington, D. C., 15 October, 1854. A.B., University of California, 1875. A.M., University of California, 1879.

Member of:

American Historical Association.

California Historical Society.

F. B. KANE, M.D., M.R.C.S.I. Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathology, 1882.

No reply received.

MARTIN KELLOGG. Professor of Latin and Greek, 1870-6. Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, 1876. Born, Vernon, Conn., 15 March, 1828. A.B., Yale, 1850. A.M., Yale, 1853.

Member of:

American Philological Association.

List of writings:

Latin Pronunciation: Pamphlet, pp. 18, 1864.

Reverence for Children.—*California Teacher*, March, 1865.

University Education.—*Overland Monthly*, September, 1868.

Gorgias in California.—*Overland Monthly*, December, 1868.

Ars Oratoria: pp. 160. Ivison, Blakeman & Co., New York, 1872.

Preparation for Holding Civil Offices.—*Berkeley Quarterly*, January, 1880.

A New England Farm.—*Californian*, September, 1880.

Old Colleges and Young.—*Californian*, June, 1881.

The Next Generation of Californians.—*Berkeley Quarterly*, July, 1881.

The Utility of Studying Latin.—*Californian*, November, 1881.

Authority.—*Overland Monthly*, December, 1883.

Over-Haste in Making Our Nation.—*Overland Monthly*, January, 1885.

Fine Art in Ancient Literature.—*Overland Monthly*, June, 1885.

The Call for Public Speaking.—*California Teacher*, December, 1885.

**WALDEMAR GJÖTHROK KLEE.** Gardener to the College of Agriculture, 1884-6. Born, Copenhagen, Denmark, 7 October, 1853.

Writings:

Culture of the Date, 1883. Published by the Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**HERMANN KOWER.** Instructor in Instrumental Drawing, 1885. Born, San Francisco, 17 June, 1861. C. E., Technische Hochschule, Stuttgart, Germany, 1884.

Member Ingenieur Verein, Stuttgart.

**JOHN LE CONTE.** Professor of Physics, Industrial Mechanics, and Physiology, 1870-1. Professor of Physics and Industrial Mechanics, 1871-5. Acting President of the University and Professor of Physics and Mechanics, 1875-6. President of University and Professor of Physics, 1876-1881. Professor of Physics, 1881. Born, Liberty County, Georgia, 4 December, 1818. A. B., Franklin College: University of Georgia, 1838. A. M., University of Georgia, 1841. M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1841. LL. D., University of Georgia, 1879. General Secretary of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science" (Montreal Meeting), August, 1857. Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, University of Georgia, 1846-1856. Professor of Natural Philosophy, South Carolina College, 1856-1869.

Corresponding Member of "Academy of Natural Sciences" of Philadelphia, 1853.

Member of "American Philosophical Society" of Philadelphia, 1873.

Corresponding member of "New York Academy of Sciences," 1876.

Member of "National Academy of Sciences" (of North America), 1878.

Member of "California Academy of Sciences," 1878.

Honorary member of the "South Carolina Medical Association."

Honorary member of the "Medical Society of the State of California," 1872.

Honorary member of the "San Francisco Microscopical Society," 1881.

List of writings:

*Scientific.*

1. Case of Carcinoma of the Stomach.—*N. Y. Med. Gazette*, 1842.
2. On the Mechanism of Vomiting.—*N. Y. Lancet*, 1842.
3. On Carcinoma in General, and Cancer of the Stomach.—*N. Y. Lancet*, 1842.
4. On the Explanation of the Difference in Size of the Male and Female Urinary Bladder.—*N. Y. Lancet*, 1842.
5. An Essay on the Origin of Syphilis.—*N. Y. Journ. Med. and Collateral Sciences*, 1844.
6. Remarks on Cases of Inflamed Knee-Joint.—*N. Y. Journ. Med.*, 1844.
7. Extraordinary Effects of a Stroke of Lightning.—Singular Phenomena.—*N. Y. Journ. Med.*, 1844.
8. Observations on Geophagy.—*South. Med. and Surg. Journ.*, 1845.
9. Experiments Illustrating the Seat of Volition in the Alligator, or Crocodilus, Lucius of Cuvier. With Strictures on the Reflex Theory.—*N. Y. Journ. Med.*, 1845 and 1846.
10. Statistical Researches on Cancer.—*Southern Med. and Surg. Journ.*, 1846.
11. On the Quarantine Regulations at Savannah, Ga.—*N. Y. Journ. Med.*, 1846.
12. Remarks on the Physiology of the Voice.—*Southern Med. and Surg. Journ.*, 1846.
13. Dr. Bennet Dowler's Contributions to the Natural History of the Alligator.—*Southern Med. and Surg. Journ.*, 1847.
14. On Sulphuric Ether.—*Southern Med. and Surg. Journ.*, 1847.
15. The Philosophy of Medicine. (An Address).—*Southern Med. and Surg. Journ.*, 1849.
16. Observations on a Remarkable Exudation of Ice from the Stems of Vegetables, and on a Singular Protrusion of Icy Columns from certain kinds of Earth during frosty weather.—Proceedings of Am. Assoc. for Adv. Sci., 1850; also, *Phil. Mag.*, 1850.
17. Observations on the Freezing of Vegetables, and on the Causes which enable some Plants to endure the action of Extreme Cold.—*Am. Journ. Sci.*, 1852; also, *Proc. Am. Assoc. for Adv. Science*, 1851.
18. On the Venomous Serpents of Georgia.—*Southern Med. and Surg. Journ.*, 1853.
19. On the Descent of Glaciers.—*Am. Journ. Sci.*, 1855.
20. Review of Lieutenant M. T. Maury's Work on The Physical Geography of the Sea.—*Southern Quarterly Review*, 1856.
21. The Mechanical Agencies of Heat.—*Southern Quart. Review*, 1856.
22. Influence of the Study of the Physical Sciences on the Imaginative Faculties. An Inaugural Address, delivered December 1, 1857. A Pamphlet. Columbia, South Ca., 1858.
23. Preliminary Researches on the alleged Influence of Solar Light on the Process of Combustion.—*Am. Journ. Sci.*, 1857; also, *Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci.*, 1857; and *Phil. Mag.*, 1858.
24. On the Influence of Musical Sounds on the Flame of a Jet of Coal Gas.—*Am. Journ. Sci.*, 1858; also, *Phil. Mag.*, 1858.
25. On the Optical Phenomena presented by the Silver Spring in Marion County, Florida (U. S.).—*Am. Journ. Sci.*, 1861; also, *Proc. Am. Assoc. for Adv. Science*, 1860.
26. On the Adequacy of Laplace's Explanation to account for the Discrepancy between the Computed and the Observed Velocity of Sound in Air and Gases.—*Phil. Mag.*, 1864.
27. Limiting Velocity of Meteoric Stones Reaching the Surface of the Earth.—*Nature*, 1871.
28. Vital Statistics: Illustrated by the Laws of Mortality from Cancer.—*Western Lancet*, 1872.
29. Heat Generated by Meteoric Stones in Traversing the Atmosphere.—*Nature*, 1872.



30. The Nebular Hypothesis: Abstract of a Lecture Delivered in May, 1869.—*Popular Science Monthly*, 1873.
31. Mars and his Moons.—*Popular Science Monthly*, 1879.
32. Expansion of Glass by Heat.—*Nature*, 1880.
33. Solid Ice at High Temperatures.—*Nature*, 1880.
34. On the Space Protected by Lightning Conductors.—*Nature*, 1881.
35. The True Coefficient of Mortality.—*Nature*, 1881.
36. Photographing Diffraction Rings—Optical Phenomenon.—*Nature*, 1881.
37. On Sound-Shadows in Water.—*Am. Journ. of Sci.*; also, *Phil. Mag.*, 1882.
38. Origin of Jointed Structure in undisturbed Clay and Marl Deposits.—*Am. Journ. of Sci.*, 1882.
39. Apparent Attractions and Repulsions of Small Floating Bodies.—*Am. Journ. of Sci.*, 1882; also, *Phil. Mag.*, 1883.
40. Amount of Carbon Dioxide in the Atmosphere.—*Phil. Mag.*, 1883.
41. Apparent Attractions and Repulsions of Small Floating Bodies.—*Science*, 1883.
42. Thermal Belts in North Carolina.—*Science*, 1883.
43. Freezing of Liquids in Living Vegetable Tissue.—*Science*, 1883.
44. Sun's Radiation and Geologic Climate.—*Science*, 1883.
45. Solar Constant.—*Science*, 1883.
46. Physical Studies of Lake Tahoe.—*Overland Monthly*, 1883-1884.
47. Upper Glow of the Skies in Relation to Halos and Coronæ.—*Science*, 1884.
48. The Remarkable Sunsets.—*Nature*, 1884.
49. Horizontal Motions of Small Floating Bodies in Relation to the Validity of the Postulates of the Theory of Capillarity.—*American Journal Science*, 1884; also, *Journal de Physique*, 1885.
50. Velocity of Atmospheric Waves from Krakatoa.—*Science*, 1884.
51. Points on Lightning Rods.—*Science*, 1884.
52. The Evidence of the Senses.—*North American Review*, 1885.
53. The Metric System.—*Overland Monthly*, 1885.
54. Do Young Snakes Take Refuge in the Stomach of the Mother?—*Nature*, 1886.
55. Four (4) lectures on the Stellar Universe, delivered at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, 1867. (Full MS. notes on file).

*Miscellaneous.*

1. A Series of Astronomical Articles on the Parallax of the Fixed Stars, and on the Existence of a Resisting Medium in the Planetary Spaces. Savannah, Ga. 1843.
2. Railway Axles. Savannah, Ga., 1843.
3. The Comet of 1843. Savannah, Ga., 1843.
4. Humbuggery. Savannah, Ga., 1844.
5. Faber's Speaking Machine. Savannah, Ga., 1844.
6. Mesmerism. Savannah, Ga., 1844.
7. Protection by Lightning-Rods. Savannah, Ga., 1845.
8. Pendulum Experiment. Athens, Ga., 1851.
9. Fallacies of the Senses—Sight. Athens, Ga., 1853.
10. Fallacies of the Senses—Temperature and Touch. Athens, Ga., 1855.
11. Function of Salt in Agriculture.—*S. Ca. Agriculturist*, 1856.
12. Comparative Value of Peat and Peat-Charcoal for Agricultural Purposes.—*S. Ca. Agriculturist*, 1856.
13. Origin of the Cherokee Rose, and Examples in Changes of Popular Names of Plants.—*S. Ca. Agriculturist*, 1856.
14. Extract from Lecture on The Study of the Physical Sciences. Abbeville, S. C., 1856.
15. Abstracts of Six Lectures on the Physics of Meteorology. Washington, D. C., 1857.
16. Tape-Worms of Man in Relation to the Measles of Hogs. Columbia, S. C., 1859. *Farmer and Planter*, S. C. 1859.
17. Hail-Storms and the Cooling Effects of Ice. Columbia, S. C. 1859. *Farmer and Planter*, 1859.
18. Production of Sexes at Will.—*Rural Southerner*, 1866.
19. Harmony of Theory and Practice.—*Rural Southerner*, 1866.
20. Address to Graduates of University of California. Oakland, 1870.
21. Address to Graduates of University of California. Berkeley, 1875.
22. Address to Graduates of University of California. Berkeley, 1876.
23. Bonanza; Comstock Lode; Death Valley. Johnson's Cyclopedia, vol. IV, Appendix, 1876.
24. Relation of the High Schools to the University. San Francisco, 1876.—*California Teacher and Home Journal*, 1885.
25. The Aims and Objects of the Higher Education. An Address. University of California Bulletin, No. 27, 1877.
26. Importance of Unity in the methods of Instruction in the Public Schools. 1877.—*The California Teacher and Home Journal*, 1885.
27. Address to Graduates of University of California. Berkeley, 1878.
28. Igneous Meteors. Two Articles, 1879.—*Mining and Scientific Press Supplement*.
29. Decadence of Truthfulness. An Address. Berkeley, 1879.
30. Qualifications of Teachers for Primary Schools. 1879.—*Pacific School and Home Journal*, 1881.
31. Address to Graduates of University of California. Berkeley, 1880.



32. Origin and Distribution of Lakes; Meteorology of the Pacific Coast.—*Mining and Scientific Press and Supplement*, 1880-81.
33. Address to Graduates of University of California. Berkeley, 1881.
34. Influence of Modern Methods of Popularizing Science. An Address. Pamphlet. Berkeley, 1882.
35. The Part Played by Accident in Discoveries in Science.—*Berkeleyan*, 1884.
36. Bassnett's Theory of the Sun.—*The Overland Monthly*, 1885.
37. Thought Transference.—*The Overland Monthly*, 1885.

JOSEPH LE CONTE. Professor of Geology, Natural History, and Botany, 1870-2. Professor of Geology and Natural History, 1872. Born, Liberty County, Georgia, 26 February, 1823. A.B., Franklin College, University of Georgia, 1841. A.M., University of Georgia, 1845. M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1845. B.S., Harvard College, 1851. LL.D., University of Georgia, 1879.

Member of:

- National Academy of Science, 1875.
- American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Boston, 1875.
- American Philosophical Society. Philadelphia, 1873.
- New York Academy of Sciences, 1876.
- American Association for Advancement of Science, 1850. And again 1874.
- Iowa Academy of Natural Sciences, 1879.
- California Academy of Sciences, 1870.
- California State Medical Society, 1872.
- South Carolina State Medical Society. Honorary.
- List of writings (most important only):
- 1. On the Science of Medicine.—*Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1850.
- 2.\* Agency of the Gulf Stream in the Formation of the Peninsula and Keys of Florida. *Am. Jour. of Science*.
- 3.\* Three Lectures on Coal.—*Smithsonian Report* for 1857.
- 4. Geology in a Course of Education.—Inaugural address, 1857.
- 5. Morphology and its Connection with Fine Art.—*Southern Pres. Review*, 1858.
- 6.\* Correlation of Vital with Physical and Chemical Forces.—*Am. Jour.*, 1859.
- The same rewritten with additions.—*Pop. Sci. Monthly*, 1873. See below.
- 7. Principles of a Liberal Education.—*Southern Pres. Review*, 1859.
- 8. Female Education.—*Southern Pres. Review*, 1860.
- 9. Scientific Relation of Sociology to Biology.—*Southern Pres. Review*, 1860.
- Same rewritten.—*Pop. Sci. Monthly*, 1879. See below.
- 10. The School, the College, and the University.—*Southern Pres. Review*, 1861.
- Same rewritten.—*Princeton Review*, 1880.
- 11. Nature and Uses of Art.—*Southern Pres. Review*, 1863.
- 12.\* Some Phenomena of Binocular Vision—1. Adjustments of the Eye.—*Am. Jour.*, 1868.
- 13.\* Some Phenomena of Binocular Vision—2. Rotation of Eye on the Optic Axis in Convergence.—*Am. Jour.*, 1868.
- 14.\* Some Phenomena of Binocular Vision—3. On the Horopter.—*Am. Jour.*, 1868.
- 15.\* Some Phenomena of Binocular Vision—4. New Mode of Representing Visual Phenomena.—*Am. Jour.*, 1871.
- 16.\* Some Phenomena of Binocular Vision—On an Optical Illusion.—*Phil. Mag.*, 1871.
- 17.\* Some Phenomena of Binocular Vision—5. Stereoscopic Phenomena.—*Am. Jour.*, 1871.
- 18.\* Some Phenomena of Binocular Vision—6. So-called Images of Illusion.—*Am. Jour.*, 1871.
- 19.\* Some Phenomena of Binocular Vision—7. Transparency of Double Images.—*Archives des Sciences*, 1872.
- 20. Law of Circulation in Nature.—Published in Rep. of Cal. Teachers' Institute, 1871.
- 21.\* Theory of Formation of Greater Inequalities of Earth's Surface.—*Am. Jour.*, 1872.
- 22.\* Same subject.—Answer to Sterry Hunt's Criticism.—*Am. Jour.*, 1873.
- 23.\* Some Ancient Glaciers of the Sierra Nevada—No. 1.—*Am. Jour.*, 1873.
- 24. Agassiz Memorial Address.—*Cal. Acad. Science Rep.* for 1873.
- 25.\* Great Lava Flood of the Northwest, and Structure and Age of the Cascade Mts.—*Am. Jour.*, 1874.
- 26.\* Some Phenomena of Binocular Vision—No. 8. Position of Eyes in Sleepiness.—*Am. Jour.*, 1875.
- 27.\* Some Phenomena of Binocular Vision—No. 9. Comparative Physiology of Binocular Vision.—*Am. Jour.*, 1875.
- 28.\* Some Ancient Glaciers of the Sierra—No. 2.—Lake Valley Glacier.—*Am. Jour.*, 1875.
- 29.\* Rate of Growth of Corals.—*Am. Jour.*, 1875.
- 30. Instinct and Intelligence.—*Pop. Science Monthly*, 1875.
- 31.\* Evidence of Horizontal Crushing in the Formation of Coast Ranges of Cal.—*Am. Jour.*, 1876.
- 32.\* Critical Periods in the History of the Earth and their Relation to Evolution.—*Am. Jour.*, 1877.
- 33.\* Phenomena of Binocular Vision—No. 10. Structure of Crystalline Lens and its Relation to Peviscopism.—*Am. Jour.*, 1877.
- 34.\* Some Thoughts on the Glycogenic Function of the Liver—No. 1.—*Am. Jour.*, 1878.
- 35.\* Theory of Binocular Relief.—*Phil. Mag.*, 1878.

36.\* Structure and Origin of Mountains, with Special Reference to some Objections to Contractual Theory.—*Am. Jour.*, 1878.

37. Man's Place in Nature.—*Princeton Review*, 1878.

38. Science in Mental Culture.—*Pop. Sci. Monthly*, 1878.

39.\* Geological Climate and Time.—*Nature*, 1878.

40. Scientific Relation of Sociology to Biology.—*Pop. Sci. Monthly*, 1879.

41.\* Volcanoes about L. Mono, and their Relation to the Glacial Drift.—*Am. Jour.*, 1879.

42. Genesis of Sex.—*Pop. Sci. Monthly*, 1879. *Revue Scientifique*, 1880.

43. Effect of Mixture of Races on Human Progress.—*Berkeley Quarterly*, 1880.

44.\* Glycogenic Functions of the Liver—No. 2.—*Am. Jour.*, 1880.

45.\* Old River-beds of California.—*Am. Jour.*, 1880.

46. School, College, and University.—*Princeton Review*, 1880.

47.\* Phenomena of Binocular Vision—No. 11. Laws of Ocular Motion.—*Am. Jour.*, 1880.

48. Evolution in Relation to Materialism.—*Princeton Review*, 1881.

49. Comte's Classification of Sciences.—*Berkeley Quarterly*, 1881.

50. Illustrations of a Law of Evolution of Thought.—*Princeton Review*, 1881.

51. Review of Wallace's Island Life.—*Californian*, 1881.

52. Higher Utilities of Science.—*Californian*, 1882.

53.\* A Sketch of California Geology—in Contemporary Biography of California.—Bancroft, 1882.

54.\* Mineral Vein-Formation now in Progress at Sulphur Bank.—*Am. Jour.*, 1882.

55. Mutual Relation of Intellectual and Moral Culture.—*Overland Monthly*, 1883.

56.\* Mineral Vein-Formation at Steamboat Springs, Nevada.—*Am. Jour.*, 1883.

57.\* Genesis of Metalliferous Veins.—*Am. Jour.*, 1883.

58.\* Carson Footprints.—*Bull. of Cal. Acad. of Sci.*, 1883.

59. Psychical Relation of Man to Animals.—*Princeton Review*, 1884.

60.\* On Continent-Formation.—*Geological Magazine*, 1884.

61.\* Elevation and Subsidence of Earth Crust.—*Nature*, 1884.

62. Review of Fiske's Recreations of an Evolutionist.—*Overland*, 1884.

63. Review of Second and Third Reports of U. S. Geol. Survey.—*Science*, 1884.

64. Relations of Berkeley to Modern Religious Thought.—*Berkeleyan*, 1885.

65. General Principles of Art and their Application to the Novel.—*Overland*, 1885.

66. Review of Royce's Religious Aspects of Philosophy.—*Overland*, 1885.

67. Immorality in Modern Thought.—*Science*, 1885.

68.\* Earthquake Shocks More Violent on Surface.—*Science*, 1885.

69.\* Permanence of Continents and Ocean Basins, and Development of North American Continent.—*Geol. Mag.*, 1886.

70.\* Post-Tertiary Elevation of Sierra Nevada.—*Am. Jour.* Not yet published.

Published books:

1. Religion and Science—A Series of Sunday Lectures. 1873.

2. Elements of Geology. 1878.

3. Sight—An Exposition of Principles of Monocular and Binocular Vision. 1881.

4. Compend of Geology for High Schools. 1884.

ABRAHAM LEWIS LENGFELD. Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Chemistry, 1882. Born, Auburn, N. Y., 25 December, 1850. M.D., Medical Dept. University of the Pacific, 1871. M.D., Cooper Medical College, 1882.

Member of:

American Pharmaceutical Association.

California Pharmaceutical Society.

California State Medical Society.

San Francisco County Medical Society.

Alumni Association, Cooper Medical College.

Honorary Member Alumni Association, Medical Department, University of California.

Honorary Member California State Odontological Society.

List of writings:

July 10, 1879—"On Repercolation."

Oct. 22, 1879—"Iodide of Ethyl."

Edited Pharmaceutical Department of the *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*, February, 1883, to December, 1883.

CHARLES HERBERT LEVERMORE. Instructor in History, 1886—. Born, Mansfield, Conn., 15 October, 1856. A.B., Yale, 1879. Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1886.

Member of:

American Historical Association.

List of writings:

History of Witchcraft in Connecticut.—*New Englander*, 1885.

Criticism upon "The New Education."—*Education*, 1885-6.

The Republic of New Haven, a Study of Municipal Evolution. (In course of publication, by N. Murray, at the Publication Agency of the Johns Hopkins University.)

WILLIAM BREAKEY LEWITT. Professor of Anatomy (College of Dentistry), 1883. Born, Ann Arbor, Mich., 12 December, 1856. M.D., Detroit Medical College, Detroit, Mich., 1877. M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1878.

Member of:

S. F. County Medical Society.  
California State Medical Society.

WILLIAM HENRY MAYS, M.D. Professor of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence, 1886—. Born, England, 22 January, 1846. M.D., University of California, 1873.

Member of:

State Medical Society of California.  
American Association of Asylum Superintendents.

ANDREW FERDINAND McLAIN. Professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, 1881-4. Clinical Instructor in College of Dentistry. Born, Parish St. Mary, La., 22 December, 1824. D.D.S., Philadelphia College Dental Surgery, 1856. M.D., University of La., 1858.

Member of:

New Orleans Academy of Sciences.  
Odontological Society of the State of Louisiana.  
California State Odontological Society.

List of writings:

Nitrous Oxide Gas, 1867.

Causes of Decay in the Human Teeth, 1867.

Prophylaxis, or Prevention to Dental Decay, 1869.

Pathology of Anaesthetics, 1872.

Therapeutical Treatment of the Dental Pulp, 1880.

Dental Literature and Education, 1881.

Introductory address at the opening of the Dental Department of the University of California, 1882.

W. F. McNUTT, M.D., M.R.C.P., Edin., etc. Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, 1879.

No reply received.

FRED WELLINGTON MORSE. Assistant in Agricultural Laboratory, 1879. Born, Decorah, Iowa, 9 April, 1855. Ph.B., University of California, 1878.

Member of:

Berlin Chemische Gesellschaft.  
Berkeley Science Club.

List of writings:

The Winged Phylloxera in California.—*The Overland Monthly*, March, 1883.

Spread of the Phylloxera by Grape Boxes.—*Cultivator's Guide*, April 10, 1883.

Decay of Grape Roots.—*Cultivator's Guide*, June 12, 1883.

Replanting Phylloxerated Vineyards.—*Cultivator's Guide*, June 24, 1883.

Report on the Occurrence of the Phylloxera in California.—Agricultural Department, 1880.

Report on work done in Viticultural Laboratory, etc.—Agricultural Department, 1882; p. 129.

Bulletin No. 19.—Agricultural Department, October, 1884.

Report to Viticultural Commission on Bauer's Mercury Remedy.—June 19, 1885.

Observations on the Life, History, and Habits of the Phylloxera in California.—Agricultural Department, 1886.

Report upon Experiments with Mercury Vapor as a remedy against the Phylloxera.—Agricultural Department, 1886.

BERNARD MOSES. Professor of History, 1875-6. Professor of History and Political Economy, 1876. Born, Burlington, Connecticut, 27 August, 1846. Ph.B., University of Michigan, 1870. Ph.D., University of Heidelberg, 1873.

List of writings:

The Negotiations on the Swedish Invasion of Germany. New Haven, 1874.

Georg Stjernhjelm, the Father of Swedish Poetry. New York, 1875.

The Beginning of Modern History. Berkeley, 1876.

The Protestant Hero of the Seventeenth Century. San Francisco, 1880.

Outlines of Lectures on the Constitutional History of England and Scandinavia. Oakland, 1878.

Social Science and its Method. Berkeley, 1880.

The Communism of Early Christianity. Berkeley, 1880.

The Crown and Parliament of Sweden. Berkeley, 1880.

Early Swedish Literature (including, with other matter, Georg Stjernhjelm.) San Francisco, 1881.

Swedish Literature in the Eighteenth Century. San Francisco, 1881.

The Extension of the Curriculum. San Francisco, 1881.

Henry George's Refutation of Malthusianism. San Francisco, 1881.

The Historical Foundation of Modern Society. San Francisco, 1881.

A Swedish Scholar. San Francisco, 1882.

Politics.—An Introduction to the Study of Comparative Constitutional Law, by W. W. Crane and Bernard Moses. New York, 1884.

A Survey of the Field of Political Inquiry. Berkeley, 1885.

The Drift of Power in the English Government. San Francisco, 1885.

The Old Regime of San Francisco. San Francisco, 1886.



EDMOND C. O'NEILL, Ph.B. Instructor in Chemistry, 1879-1880. Assistant in Chemistry (Quantitative Laboratory), 1880-1. Assistant Instructor in Chemistry, 1881-2. Instructor in Chemistry, 1882-6. (At present on leave.)

No reply received.

EDWARD THOMAS OWEN. Professor of the French and Spanish Languages and Literatures, 1886—. Born, Hartford, Connecticut, 4 March, 1850. A.B., Yale, 1872.

PAUL F. PLODA. Professor of Modern Languages, 1870-8. Born, Brussels, 20 April, 1818. Student of University of Zurich, Switzerland.

H. J. PLOMTEAUX, D.D.S. Clinical Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, 1882-6. Resigned, 1886.

No reply received.

GEORGE HERMAN POWERS. Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology, 1886. Born, Boston, Mass., 13 June, 1840. A.B., Harvard, 1861. A.M., Harvard, 1865. M.D., Harvard, 1865.

Member of:

San Francisco Medical Benevolent Society.

San Francisco County Medical Society.

California State Medical Society.

Harvard Club of San Francisco.

Former member of:

Massachusetts Medical Society.

Boston Society of Natural History.

San Francisco Academy of Sciences.

ALBIN PUTZKER, Instructor of German, 1874-1883. Professor of German Language and Literature, 1883. Born Eisenstadt, Austria, 24 February, 1845.

Member of:

The Modern Language Association of America.

List of writings:

See Worman's Complete German Grammar (preface to sixth edition).

See Worman's Collegiate Reader (title page), edition of 1870.

The Educational Value of Chess. Article published in the *Adelphian*, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Die Universität von Californien.—*Erziehungsblätter*, Milwaukee.

The Lay of the Nibelungen.—*Overland*, November, 1875.

The Song of the Bell: Students' paper, 1876.

Educational Problems.—*Santa Barbara Press*, May 10, 1873.

Der Kampf um eine Sprache.—*Oakland Journal*, June 28, and July 5, 1875.

Väterlicher Rath: poem.—*Oakland Journal*.

The Scientific Study of Languages.—*Scientific Press*, March, 1879.

An die Deutschen Oakland's.—*Oakland Journal*.

Die deutsche Sprache in Amerika: poem.—*Oakland Journal*.

Die Stadt San Jose.—*Oakland Journal*, April 4, 1885.

Fräulein Wagner's Vortrag.—*Oakland Journal*, February 28, 1885.

Ilse: poem.—*Cal. Demokrat*, 8 March, 1885.

The Gold-handled Riding Whip: translated from the Modern Greek.—*Overland*, April, 1885.

Die Reitpeitsche: translated from the Modern Greek.—*Cal. Demokrat*, April 26, May 3, May 10, 1885.

Baumbach's Frau Holde.—*Oakland Journal*, March 14, and March 21, 1885. Reprinted in the *Sacramento Journal*.

New Goethe Papers.—*Overland*, October, 1885.

Regarding Mr. E. B. Lamare's method of teaching the French Language.—*Le Guide*, April, 1885.

Die deutsche Universitäts-Bibliothek.—*Oakland Journal*, December 26, 1885.

An Giordano Bruno: poem.—*Oakland Journal*, January 23, 1886.

J. C. Bluntschle's Lehre vom Modernen Stat.—*Cotta, Stuttgart*, 1876; three volumes, first and second, and half of the third translated in conjunction with Wm. Carey Jones. In manuscript, specimen chapter from first volume printed.

Goethe's Greatness: a paper recently read in San Francisco; not yet printed.

Poem.—*Oakland Journal*, May 15, 1886.

Vereinspflichten.—*Oakland Journal*, May 22, 1886.

Winlied: poem.—*Oakland Journal*, June 12, 1886.

Soldatenlied: poem.—*Oakland Journal*, June 19, 1886.

WILLIAM GALT RAYMOND. Instructor in Civil Engineering, 1884. Born, Princeton, Iowa, 2 March, 1859. C.E., Washington University, 1884.

Member of:

Technical Society of the Pacific Coast.

California Historical Society.

WILLIAM THOMAS REID. President University of California, 1881-5. Born, Jacksonville, Ill., 8 November, 1843. A.B., Harvard, 1868. A.M., Harvard, 1872.

List of writings:

Educational Reports.



**AMBROSE CROSBY RICHARDSON.** Instructor in Latin and Ancient History, 1874-5. Instructor in Latin and Greek, 1875-6. Born, Boston, Mass., 24 October, 1851. A.B., Harvard, 1873.

List of writings:

Methods of Classical Instruction.—*Education*, March, 1885.

**WILLARD BRADLEY RISING.** Professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy, 1872-6. Professor of Chemistry, 1876. Born, Mecklenburg, N. Y., 22 September, 1839. A.B., Hamilton College, 1864. M.E., Michigan University, 1867. M.A., Hamilton College, 1867. Ph.D., Heidelberg University, 1870.

Member of:

Die deutsche chemische Gesellschaft zu Berlin.

The Society of Official Chemists, Washington, D. C.

List of writings:

The Occurrence of Quicksilver at Sulphur Bank (a paper prepared conjointly with Dr. Jos. Le Conte), printed in Silliman's Journal and California Academy of Sciences Proceedings, etc.

**JOSEPH CUMMINGS ROWELL.** Recorder, 1874-5. Librarian, 1875—. Born, Panama, S. A., 29 June, 1853. A.B., University of California, 1874.

List of writings:

University of California Library Bulletins, viz.:

1. 1880.—Catalogue of Periodical Literature.

2. 1881.—Notes on Library Progress and Description of the Library Building.

3. 1882.—Catalogue of the Library presented by Mr. H. D. Bacon.

4. 1882.—Catalogue of the Bacon Art Gallery.

5. 1884.—Catalogue of the Loan Book Exhibition, 1884.

6. 1885.—Catalogue of the Hittell Collection of Sculpture Photographs.

**EDWARD W. RUNYON, Ph.G.** Professor of the Theory and Practice of Pharmacy, 1881—. Dean of the Pharmaceutical Faculty. Born, Chicago, Ill., 7 November, 1851. Ph.G., New York College of Pharmacy, 1873.

Member of:

American Pharmaceutical Association.

California Pharmaceutical Society.

List of writings:

Sophistication in Cane Sugar (coloring matter). 1875.

Notes on Beberis Aquifolium. 1880.

Paper on Syrup Iodide of Iron, U. S. P. 1880.

Practical Notes on the Manufacture of Phosphoric Acid by Aërial Oxidation. 1883.

**JOACHIM HENRY SENDER.** Instructor of German, 1886. Born, Coeslin, Prussia 11 September, 1848. A.B., University of California, 1882.

List of writings:

Chamisso in San Francisco in 1816.—*Pacific School Journal*, 1882.

The Data of a Science of Comparative Literature. Library, University of California, 1883.

Chinese Immigration.—*N. Y. Nation*, No. 976, 1884.

**G. A. SHURTLEFF, M. D.** Professor of Mental Diseases, 1877-8. Professor of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence, 1878-1885. Emeritus Professor of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence, 1885. Born, Carver, Mass., 5 August, 1817. M.D., Vermont Medical College, 1845.

Member of:

American Medical Association (National).

State Medical Society of California.

San Joaquin County Medical Society.

The Association of Medical Superintendents of North American Institutions for the Insane.

List of writings:

Address before the State Medical Society of California (as President thereof), on "The Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity." Published by the Society in its proceedings, and in pamphlet for distribution, 1872.

A paper on "The Obscure Forms of Epilepsy," read before the State Medical Society of California, and published in its proceedings.

A paper on "Suicide," read before the San Joaquin County Medical Society, and published by the Society in pamphlet form.

Numerous other papers, reports, and contributions on the subject of insanity.

**CHARLES WILLIAM SLACK.** Acting Professor of Municipal Law, 1885. Born, Mifflin, Pennsylvania, 12 December, 1858. Ph.B., University of California, 1879. LL.B. University of California (Hastings College of the Law), 1882.

**FREDERICK SLATE.** Instructor in Chemistry, 1875-7; Superintendent of Physical Laboratory, 1879-1881; Superintendent of Physical Laboratory and Instructor in Physics and Mechanics, 1881-6; Assistant Professor of Physics and Mechanics, 1886. Born, London, England, January, 1852. B.S., Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York, 1871.

ADOLPH SOMMER. Assistant in Chemistry, 1884. Born, Zechow, Germany, 9 February, 1857. Ph.G., University of California (College of Pharmacy), 1879.

Member of:

California Pharmaceutical Society.

Society of Chemical Industry.

List of writings:

Determination of Lead from its Ores by Electrolysis.—*Scientific American*, Supplement Vol. XV, p. 209.

The Manufacture of Bromhydric Acid.—*Pharmaceutical Record*, Vol. IV, p. 6, etc.

The Manufacture of Mercurial Preparations.—*American Druggist*, Vol. XIV, p. 42, etc.

The Manufacture of Phosphoric Acid.—*Pharmacist*, Vol. XIX, p. 361, etc.

The Oxidation of Phosphorous to Phosphoric Acid by Means of Bromine.—*Pharmacist*, Vol. XIX, p. 373, etc.

FRANK SOULÉ. Assistant Professor of Mathematics, 1870-1872. Professor of Civil Engineering and Astronomy, 1872. Born, Woodville, Miss., 6 August, 1845. Graduate U. S. Military Academy, West Point, 1866. 2d Lieut. U. S. Ordnance.

Member of:

Technical Society Pacific Coast.

California Historical Society.

List of writings:

Contributions to daily press since 1869.

Letters descriptive of tour in Europe.

Editorials in *California Teacher*.

Report on water supply of University of California, 1872-3.

FRANCIS HOVEY STODDARD. Instructor in English, 1886. Born, Middlebury, Vt., 25 April, 1847. A.B., Amherst, 1869. A.M., Amherst, 1886.

List of writings:

*New Englander*, September, 1883.

*New Englander*, January, 1884.

*New Englander*, July, 1885.

*New Englander*, July, 1886.

IRVING STRINGHAM. Professor of Mathematics, 1882. Born, Yorkshire, New York, 10 December, 1847. A.B., Harvard, 1877. Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1880. Highest Honors in Mathematics, Harvard, 1877.

Member of:

British Association for the Advancement of Science.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Technical Society of the Pacific Coast.

List of writings:

1. Investigations in Quaternions, viz.:

(a) Logarithms of Quaternions.

(b) Applications of Quaternion Analysis to Rectification of Curves, Quadrature of Surfaces and Cubature of Solids. (Thesis of a Candidate for Mathematical Honors conferred with the degree of B.A., at Harvard College, at Commencement, 1877.—Published in the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1878.)

2. Some General Formulæ for Integrals of Irrational Functions.—*American Journal of Mathematics*, Vol. II, 1879.

3. The Quaternion Formulæ for Quantification of Curves, Surfaces, and Solids, and for Barycentres.—*American Journal of Mathematics*, Vol. II, 1879.

4. Regular Figures in N-Dimensional Space.

(Thesis of a Candidate for the degree of Ph.D., conferred at Johns Hopkins University, 1880.—Published in *American Journal of Mathematics*, Vol. III, 1880.)

5. Determination of the Finite Quaternion Groups.—*American Journal of Mathematics*, Vol. IV, 1881.

6. On a Geometrical Interpretation of the Linear Bilateral Quaternion Equation.—Proceedings of American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1884.

7. On the Rotation of a Rigid System in Space of Four Dimensions.—Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1884.

8. Analytical Politics (Review).—*Overland Monthly*, January, 1885.

9. Stedman's Poets of America (Review).—*Overland Monthly*, March, 1886.

MAURICE J. SULLIVAN, D.D.S. Demonstrator of Salivary Analysis, 1881-2. Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry, 1882-3. Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry and Instructor in Salivary Analysis, 1883-4. Clinical Professor of Operative Dentistry, 1884—. Born, Marysville, California, 1 February, 1858. D.D.S., University of Michigan, 1880.

Member of:

California State Odontological Society.

BENJAMIN R. SWAN, M.D. Professor of the Diseases of Children, 1883—. No reply received.

W. E. TAYLOR, M.D. Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, 1881—. Born, Richmond, Va., 7 December, 1837. M.D., Winchester Medical College, 1859. Asst. Surgeon U. S. N., 1859. Surgeon U. S. N., 1862. Medical Inspector U. S. N., 1876.

Member of:

National American Medical Association, 1871.

- Fellow of American Surgical Association, 1884.  
 Honorary Member State Medical Society of California, 1871.  
 Honorary Member State Medical Society of California, 1886.  
 President San Francisco County Medical Society, 1886.  
 Honorary Member Odontological Society, California.  
 Member Alumni Association, Medical Department, University of California.  
 One of the Vice-Presidents of the Section of Military and Naval Surgery, Ninth International Medical Congress, 1887.  
 Member California Historical Society.  
 Surgeon in Chief St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco, California.  
 Member Naval Library, Cronstadt, Russia, 1866.  
 Life Member Imperial River Yacht Club, at Cronstadt, Russia, 1866.  
 Member River Yacht Club, St. Petersburg, Russia, 1866.  
 Honorary Member Russian Merchants' Society for Mutual Assistance, St. Petersburg, Russia, 1866.  
 Companion Military Order Loyal Legion, U. S.  
 Comrade Grand Army Republic.  
 F. H. TERRILL, A.M., M.D. Professor of Therapeutics, 1883.  
 No reply received.
- WILLIAM THOMAS WELCKER.** Professor of Mathematics, 1870—1881. Born, Athens, Tenn., 24 June, 1830. Graduate U. S. Military Academy, West Point, 1851.  
 Member of:  
 California Historical Society.  
 List of writings:  
 Welcker's Military Lessons.  
 Welcker's Advanced Algebra.  
 Welcker's Practical Arithmetic (unpublished).  
 Fugitive pieces, lectures, etc., not preserved.
- WILLIAM T. WENZELL, M.D.** Professor of Chemistry in the College of Pharmacy, 1877—. Born, Mühldorf, Bavaria, 19 January, 1829. Ph.G., Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 1855. M.D., Medical College of the Pacific, 1876.  
 Member of:  
 California Academy of Sciences.  
 American Chemical Society.  
 California Pharm. Society.  
 List of writings:  
 Proximate Analysis of *Carydalis Formosa*.—*Am. J. Pharm.*, 1855.  
 Proximate Analysis of *Euonymus Arthropurpureus*.—*Am. J. Pharm.*, 1862.  
 On the Active Constituents of Ergot of Rye.—*Am. J. Pharm.*, 1864.  
 Report on Progress in Pharmacy for 1869.—Proceedings Amer. Phar. Assoc., 1870.  
 Analysis of Cinchoquinine.—*Am. Journ. Ph.*, 1870.  
 The Most Delicate Color Test for Strychnia.—*Am. Journ. Pharm.*, 1870.  
 The Preparation of Potassium Ferridcyanide from Potassium Ferrocyanide by means of Nascent Chlorine.—*Chicago Pharmacist*, 1870.  
 Abietine, a New Hydrocarbon.—*Am. Journ. Pharm.*, 1872.  
 The Preparation of Diluted Alcohol U. S. P. by simple ratios from Alcohol of any strength, with table.—Proceedings of Am. Ph. Assoc., 1879.  
 On the Preparation of Phosphoric Acid by Moist Aerial Oxidation of Phosphorus.—Proceedings of Am. Ph. Assoc., 1882.  
 Other papers of minor import published in the Proceedings of the Cal. Pharm. Society.
- EDWARD J. WICKSON.** Lecturer on Dairying, 1884-5. Lecturer on Practical Agriculture, 1885-6. Lecturer on Practical Agriculture and Assistant Superintendent of the Experimental Grounds, 1886. Born, Rochester, N. Y., 3 August, 1848. A.B., Hamilton College, 1869. A.M., Hamilton College, 1872.  
 Member of:  
 San Francisco Microscopical Society.  
 Associate Editor *Utica* (N. Y.) *Morning Herald*, 1871-5.  
 Editor *Pacific Rural Press*, 1875 to date.
- ABRAHAM M. WILDER** (Deceased). Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology, 1881-6. Born, Bolton, Mass., 3 May, 1840. M.D., Georgetown University, 1863.  
 Member of:  
 American Medical Association.  
 California State Medical Society.  
 San Francisco County Medical Society.  
 San Francisco Medical Benevolent Society.
- JOSEPH W. WINANS, A.M.,** Dean of the Law Faculty, 1885.  
 No reply received.

## APPENDIX B.

### ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE LIBRARY.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, }  
BERKELEY, July 1, 1886. }

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my eleventh annual report—a brief synopsis of the progress and work of the Library for the thirteen months ending June 30, 1886.

#### ATTENDANCE.

A slight increase in the number of readers over that of former years is to be noted.

1886.	A. M.			P. M.				Average.
	10.	11.	12.	1:30.	2:30.	3:30.	4:30.	
April .....	42.4	41.3	24.2	31.9	34.3	29.9	21.1	32.2
May .....	47.8	43.9	22.9	30.3	33.2	29.4	24.3	33.1
Term average .....								32.6

Term average, 1878 .....	320 students, 26.2
Term average, 1880 .....	217 students, 20.0
Term average, 1882 .....	190 students, 21.1
Term average, 1883 .....	215 students, 30.0
Term average, 1885 .....	241 students, 32.1
Term average, 1886 .....	243 students, 32.6

For the years not mentioned, owing to press of work or other causes, no census of readers was taken. The census is taken during the two middle months of the second term of the academic year, when many of the students whose names appear on the Register are not in actual attendance. The result, therefore, indicates the *minimum* of attendance.

I note with pleasure that as the resources of the Library are developed the number of those consulting, not connected with the University, is increasing. In particular may be mentioned the members of the Ébell Society, of Oakland, who study some topics under the advice of the Professor of English Language and Literature.

#### GROWTH.

The accessions register shows that there are now in the Library 31,275 volumes, of which there have been received during the past year:



(a) By purchase (State appropriation) .....	1,902 volumes.	
(Reese Fund) .....	256 volumes.	
(German Library Fund) .....	765 volumes.	
		2,923 volumes.
(b) By gift. ....	1,098 volumes.	
(To German Library) .....	28 volumes.	
		1,126 volumes.
(c) By binding of periodicals .....		452 volumes.
Total .....		4,501 volumes.

Pamphlets to the number of 1,098 have been presented.

The character of the new books purchased has been of the highest, owing to the careful method of selection here in use, and they are proportionately distributed, as to number, to the importance to the University of the various departments of knowledge. The real number of the accessions to the German Library is larger than the apparent number, owing to the fact that, to save cost of binding, and thus permit the purchase of a larger number of distinct works, the books have been bound at the rate of two, three, or more, in one volume.

#### GIFTS.

A list of the donors of the past year is appended, from which it will appear that the institution is becoming more widely and favorably known at home and abroad.

The most important gift this year was that of Regent A. S. Hallidie, which embraced a large variety of seventeenth and eighteenth century theology, some being rare works. A catalogue of these (Library Bulletin No. 7) has just been published. George D. Dornin, Esq., has contributed a set of H. H. Bancroft's historical works in nineteen volumes. The alumni of the University frequently, by gifts, indicate the affectionate remembrance and esteem they bear towards Alma Mater; and one of them, Frank W. Maher, of the Class of 1878, made a bequest of his private library of engineering works (41 volumes): the first instance of the kind on our records. From the U. S. Chief of Engineers were received sixty-seven maps and charts; and from the U. S. Geological Survey, forty-nine map sheets. The Class of 1889 presented a specimen class pin, in gold and enamel. Several photographs have been presented by John S. Hittell, Esq., Mrs. Bernard Moses, J. R. Little, Esq., and Col. J. M. Keeler. Mr. Wm. D. Armes, of the Class of 1882, U. C., presented ninety-six coins, mostly copper.

The Students' Loan Library, established this year at the suggestion of Prof. A. S. Cook, numbers fifty-eight volumes, under the charge of Mr. Sanderson, of the Class of 1887.

#### SUMMARY OF ACCESSIONS.

YEAR.	Purchase.	Gift.	Binding.	Exchange.	Total.
1875-76 .....	1,263	116	300	4	1,683
1876-77 .....	62	673	4	2	741
1877-78 .....	293	140		2	435
1878-79 .....	821	414	168	2	1,405
1879-80 .....	9	146			155
1880-81 .....	311	219	201		731
1881-82 .....	1,829	1,704	187	4	3,724
1882-83 .....	1,181	441	245	2	1,869
1883-84 .....	1,550	773	134		2,457
1884-85 .....	1,779	531	13	2	2,325
1885-86 .....	2,923	1,126	452		4,501

The munificence of the State will enable other large accessions to be made before the end of the present calendar year.

#### LOSSES.

The losses by theft from the library have been numerous; the total number missing being twenty-four. As no inventory was taken last year, owing to pressure of other work, this number represents our losses for two full years. The annual inventory this year occupied our spare time for two weeks, and was finished on June first, since which date nine additional volumes, then lost or missing, have been found. Others later on will be returned or be found misplaced or hidden behind the book-rows, as in the past.

While the Librarian feels a personal grief in the loss of books under his charge, he can see no absolute means of prevention while students enjoy unrestricted access to the shelves. At no time during the past eleven years has there prevailed the practice of unauthorized borrowing so prevalently as during the present year.

This question of free access of college students to the shelves of libraries has ever proved a matter of much perplexity; the advantages of the custom being obvious and numerous. Some college librarians bear testimony as to the good results of the open system, as Professor Guild, of Brown University, and Professor Robinson, of Rochester (see his enthusiastic praises in the Government Library Report of 1876, pp. 516-519); and yet others express a different opinion. The close system is the prevailing one among large college libraries, and the College of New Jersey this year adopted the latter plan.

#### NOTES OF WORK—INDEXING.

During the past year, in addition to the ordinary cataloguing of new books, all works received falling in the departments of general literature, philology, philosophy, history, biography, travels, social and economical sciences, and general works of science, *in all languages*, have been indexed as soon as received. Many works in the department of theology and law have received like treatment. The indexing of current periodical literature in the above named subjects has been continued; and the work is so nearly up to date that, although nearly sixteen hundred volumes were received during the month of June, 1886, but about ten are as yet unindexed, and only three to be catalogued analytically in the author catalogue.

This service of indexing I consider of equal importance with the catalogue work ordinarily carried on in every library. *Hic jacet* should not be the shelf number of any book. Books skulk. Like a drill sergeant, the librarian must compel them to maintain their rank. A few press themselves upon notice, but the majority do not compel our attention unless we put each on its own vantage ground. Each must be persistently questioned until all its worth is discovered and recorded. Without this discipline the library is but a "mob of books."

#### HOURS.

During the past year the library has been open from 8:20 A. M. until 5:15 P. M. daily during term time; on Saturdays it has been closed at 1 P. M. During the long vacation of 1885 it was open on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon.

## PHOTOGRAPH EXHIBITION.

Beginning on March twenty-fourth (Charter Day), and closing with May eighth (Field Day), a public exhibition of the extensive collection of photographs of sculpture, presented by Mr. Hittell, was held in the Art Gallery, and was viewed by over 1,746 adults. Owing to the fact that the door to the Art Gallery is in the vestibule of the library building, and because no assistant was regularly in charge, it is believed that many of the visitors escaped notice. Many deemed the collection worth several visits, and it was made the subject of diligent study by the two lower classes in theme work. The exhibition widely advertised the collection, which is frequently called for examination by visitors and others.

## CIRCULAR TO TRADES UNIONS.

In April a circular was sent to over fifty trades and labor unions of San Francisco, requesting copies of their constitutions, by-laws, and any other printed documents. Few returns were made directly to the library, but Mr. G. T. Clark, taking the matter personally in hand, succeeded in procuring over twenty pamphlets, which we hope will not be valueless in illustrating a certain social phase of California history.

## GERMAN LIBRARY.

The method of forming a German library here pursued, it is interesting to note, has been followed elsewhere, and the library of the University of Wisconsin, and those using it have benefited thereby.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Although no *systematic* attempt has been made as yet to open exchange with scientific and learned bodies, domestic and foreign, yet correspondence with a considerable number has elicited a few favorable replies. The need of establishing some kind of a University Bulletin, or other publication, wherein can be published results of research and work by members of the various faculties, and even certain kinds of work by students, to be used as a medium of exchange, is respectfully alluded to.

Numerous answers in reply to letters of inquiry from alumni and others desiring information have been written. It is a pleasure to render any assistance to our graduates; and if we cannot send them our books for reference, the *list* of references we *can* send often enables them to study the subject in hand from books accessible.

From private sources of information I note a growing liberality as regards the use of books in eastern libraries—one library making loans to another at a distance. Such action is not often mentioned in the annual reports, because as yet rules covering cases of this kind have not been adopted. The tendency to coöperate can be displayed in few more useful ways, and it is to be hoped that our own collection—in large measure the result of public munificence and private generosity—may be of service to others than those who enjoy personal access to our shelves.

This library during the past, as in former years, has contributed to the quarterly continuation of Poole's Index to periodical literature.

## ART GALLERY.

I have to remark with pleasure that the spring months of 1886 brought to us a large number of intelligent and critically appreciative visitors from the Eastern States. The number of visitors to the Art Gallery since its opening is as follows:

1882, May 29 to May 31 .....	1,238
1882-3 .....	4,459
1883-4 .....	3,840
1884-5 .....	3,286
1885-6 (13 months to July 1) .....	4,381
Total .....	17,204

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

J. C. ROWELL,  
Librarian.



## APPENDIX I.

## DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY, 1885-6.

	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Alabama Historical Society.....		3
Albany Law School.....		1
Alderton, George E., New Zealand.....	1	
Allen, Joseph H., Boston.....	1	
American Association of the Red Cross.....	1	
American Institute of Mining Engineers.....	1	
American Philosophical Society.....		3
Anderson, J. A., M.D., San Francisco.....		3
Andover Theological Seminary, Massachusetts.....		2
Anonymous.....	2	
Apprentices Library, New York.....		2
Archaeological Institute of America.....		2
Arkansas Industrial University.....		2
Armes, Wm. D., Class of 1882, U. C.....		4
Ashburner, William.....	2	
Astor Library, New York.....	1	
Austin, S. W., Class of 1886, U. C.....		1
Ayers, Howard, Ann Arbor.....		2
Barker, James L., Berkeley.....		2
Bates College.....		1
Bartlett, G. H.....		2
Becker, George F., Washington.....		2
Bee, Col. F. A., Chinese Consulate, San Francisco.....		4
Berea College, Kentucky.....		1
Berkeleyan Stock Company.....	2	1
Biedenbach, Chas. L., Class of 1886, U. C.....		1
Blankenhorn, Adolph, Karlsruhe.....	11	1
Bostinian Society.....		1
Boston Public Library.....		2
Boston Record Commission.....	3	
Bowdoin College Library.....		2
Bowie, Jr., A. J., San Francisco.....		1
Bradley, Prof. C. B.....	2	2
Brauner, John C.....		1
Brewer, W. A., Class of 1885, U. C.....		2
British Association Advancement of Science.....	1	
Bridge, Samuel J., Boston.....	1	
Brooklyn Library, New York.....		3
Brown University.....		1
Bryn Maur College, Pennsylvania.....		3
Buck, E. W., M.D., Oakland.....		4
Buckland, C. R.....	1	
Buckley, C. P., M.D.....	1	
Buffalo Historical Society.....		1
California Academy of Sciences.....		1
California State Normal School, San José.....		1
Canada Geological Survey.....	1	4
Carswell & Co., Toronto.....		1
Casey, W. P., San Francisco.....		1
Center College, Kentucky.....		1
Chalmers, Patrick, London.....		1
Chamberlain, Thos. C., U. S. G. S.....		1
Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons.....		1
Chicago Historical Society.....	3	3
Chicago Public Library.....		1
China Imp. Maritime Customs, Shanghai.....		1
Cincinnati Public Library.....	1	

## DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY—Continued.

	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Cincinnati University .....		1
Civil Service Reform Association of Philadelphia .....		10
Civil Service Reform of California, T. S. Burnell, Secretary .....		19
Civil Service Reform League (National) .....		20
Clark, Chas. K., Berkeley .....		1
Clark, F. S., Class of 1882, U. C. ....		2
Clark, Geo. T., Class of 1886, U. C. ....	2	17
Class of 1886, English Section, U. C. ....	1	
Class of 1887, University of California .....	2	
College of Holy Cross, Worcester, Massachusetts .....		1
College of St. Augustine, Benicia, California .....		11
Colorado Agricultural College .....		1
Columbia College, New York .....		4
Cook, Prof. A. S. ....	2	10
Cook, Prof. Geo. H. ....	2	1
Cornell University .....		4
Culmer, Sr., Frederick, Salt Lake City .....	1	1
Cumberland University, Tennessee .....		1
Dalton, Joseph D., Boston .....		1
Dane, Luther, Newbury, Massachusetts .....		1
Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences .....	4	
Davis, Hon. Horace .....	1	1
Delta Kappa Epsilon (quarterly) .....		11
Deseret University .....		1
Diplomatic Review, London .....	7	
Dornin, George D., Berkeley .....	19	
Dwinelle, C. H. ....		6
Edinburgh Royal Observatory .....	1	1
Edmonds, Harry M., Class of 1882 .....	1	3
Edwards, Prof. George C. ....		1
Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, N. C. ....	1	1
Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts .....		8
Feusier, H. E. C., Class of 1885, U. C. ....	1	
Fisk University .....		1
France, Ministère de l'Agriculture .....		3
Frazer, Dr. Persifor .....		3
Georgia Agricultural Commissioner .....		12
Gibson, A. M. ....	1	
Gilbert, G. K. ....		1
Gilman, D. C., Balt. ....	2	
Gompertz, Charles F. ....		1
Greene, E. L. ....	4	
Grover, Alice K., Class of 1887, U. C. ....	1	
Hager, Hon. J. S. ....	1	
Hall, Dr. Asaph, Washington .....	2	
Hallidie, Andrew S. (See Library Bulletin, No. 7.) .....	579	6
Hampton Normal and A. Institute, Va. ....		1
Hanks, Henry G. ....	1	
Hanover College .....		1
Harris, J. Ham. ....	1	
Harvard University .....	3	10
Holden, Pres. E. S. ....	6	14
Harden, W. H., Savannah .....		1
Harrison, J. B. ....		1
Hastings, S. Clinton, LL. D. ....		2
Healdsburg College, California .....		1
Hittell, John S. ....		1
Howison, Prof. G. H. ....		3
Hough, Prof. F. B., Danville, New York .....		1
Italy, R. Countato Geologico. ....	1	1
Italy, Ministero d'Agricoltura .....	1	

## DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY—Continued.

	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Jackson, Prof. A. Wendell .....		3
Jenkins, W. R., New York .....		1
Johns Hopkins University .....		12
Kansas Agricultural College .....		2
Kansas Normal School, Paola .....		1
Kellogg, Prof. Martin .....	2	9
Klemm, C. R., Ohio .....		2
Lacey, Hon. E. S. ....	1	
LeConte, Dr. John .....	2	8
Longfeld, Prof. A. L., S. F. ....		7
Lewis, H. Carvill, Philadelphia .....		2
Librarian .....		10
Lindley, Dr. Walter, Los Angeles .....		4
Livingston County Historical Society, New York .....		1
Long Island Historical Society .....		1
Los Angeles Branch State Normal School .....		1
Low, Lyman H., New York .....		8
Lowell, Old Residents' Historical Association .....		1
Luther College, Decorah, Iowa .....		2
Lyons, France, Laboratoire d'Etudes de la Soie .....		1
McAllister, Elliot, Class of 1885, U. C. ....	1	
McDonnell Bros., Chicago .....		1
McLain, A. F., M.D., D.D.S. ....		4
Maher, Frank W., Class of 1878, U. C. ....	41	
Maine Missionary Society .....		1
Marye, George T., Jr. ....	1	
Marysville College, Tennessee .....		1
Massachusetts Agricultural College .....	1	
Massachusetts Board of Health .....	1	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology .....		3
Massachusetts Board of Education .....	1	
Massachusetts State Agricultural Exposition Station .....		8
Massachusetts State Library .....		1
Mayer & Müller, Berlin .....	1	
Mays, W. H., M.D., Stockton .....		1
Mercantile Library, San Francisco .....		1
Mexico, Minister of Public Works .....	1	
Michigan State Agricultural College .....	1	1
Milan, Regio Instituto Tecnico Superiore .....		1
Miller, Hon. J. F. (besides thirty-eight duplicates) .....	10	5
Miller Manual Labor School, Albemarle .....		1
Mills' College, California .....		5
Minnesota University .....		1
Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College .....		1
Missouri State Agricultural College .....		1
Monterola, Ramon, Mexico .....	1	
Morgan, G. F. U., San Francisco .....		1
Moses, Professor Bernard .....		2
National Association of Wool Manufacturers .....	1	
New England Methodist Historical Society, Boston .....		1
New Hampshire Agricultural and Mechanical College .....		1
New Hampshire Historical Society .....		3
New Mexico, Secretary of Territory .....	1	
New Orleans University .....		1
New York Agricultural Society, Albany .....		1
New York Historical Society .....	1	
New York Microscopical Society .....		3
New York Post Graduate Medical School Clinical Society .....		1
North Carolina Agricultural Exposition Station .....	5	4
Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois .....		2
Oakland, California, Free Library .....	1	1
Oberlin College .....		1
Ohio State Agricultural Exposition Station .....		1
Ohio State University .....		3
Old Newbury, Massachusetts, Historical Society .....	1	

## DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY—Continued.

	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Oneida Historical Society, Utica, New York .....		2
Occident Stock Company .....	3	2
Pacific Coast Liberal Christian Conference .....		1
Palmer, C. T. H. (besides 83 duplicates) .....	61	262
Palmer, Henry A., Berkeley .....	12	
Park, John R., Salt Lake City .....		1
Partsch, Dr. Herman, Class of 1881, U. C. ....	1	
Peabody Institute, Baltimore .....	1	1
Fenn St. College, Harrisburg .....		2
Perez, Hernando Herrais, Mexico .....	4	2
Phi Gamma Delta .....		1
Philadelphia Library Company .....		2
Philadelphia Presbyterian Hist. Society .....		1
Philips Exeter Academy .....		1
Pillsbury, Parker, Concord, N. H. ....		3
Price, W. E., Dental College, 1883 .....		1
Powers, George H., M.D. ....		4
Purdue University .....		4
Ramm, Chas. A., Class of 1884 .....	1	
Raymond, Wm. G. ....		3
Recorder's Office, U. C. ....	4	138
Rhoda, Franklin, Class of 1873 .....		3
Rhode Island Commissioner of Public Schools .....	1	
Ripon College .....		1
Rising, Prof. W. B. ....	1	
Rodgers, Arthur, Class of 1872, U. C. ....		2
Rome, Regia Università degli Studi .....		1
Rosecrans, Hon. W. S. ....	23	22
Roy, Protap Chandra, India .....		9
Royal College Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston .....		1
Royce, Josiah, Class of 1875, U. C. ....	1	
Rutgers College, N. J. ....		2
St. Ignatius College, San Francisco .....		1
St. John's College, Maryland .....		1
St. Louis Mercantile Library Association .....		1
St. Louis Public Library .....		1
St. Matthew's Hall, San Mateo .....		1
San Francisco Board of Supervisors .....	1	
San Francisco Bookbinders' P. and B. Association .....	1	
San Francisco Brotherhood, Carpenters and Joiners of America .....		1
San Francisco Cabinet Makers' Union .....		1
San Francisco Chamber of Commerce .....		1
San Francisco I. O. O. F. Association .....		1
San Francisco Jewelers' Mutual Aid Society .....		1
San Francisco 'Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association .....		1
San Francisco Subdivision Int. Bro. Loc. Engineers .....		1
San Francisco White Cooks and Waiters' Union .....		1
Saunders, Prof. Wm., Ottawa .....		1
Sauveur Summer College of Language .....		1
Schorr, George F., Class of 1882, U. C. ....		1
Scobie, Margaret, Class of 1884, U. C. (to Germ. Library) .....	25	
Scott, P. M. ....		1
Secretary's Office, U. C. ....	1	2
Sheffield Scientific School .....		1
Sherman, Hon. Roger .....		1
Sievers, J. H., San Francisco .....		1
Slack, Professor C. W., Class of 1879, U. C. ....		11
Slate, Professor F., Jr. ....		1
Smithsonian Institution .....	7	
Sommer, Adolph .....	2	3
Southern California University .....		1
Sothoran & Co., London .....	2	
State Agricultural College, Orono, Maine .....		1
Stauffer, Th., Leipsig .....	2	
Stewart, William M. ....		2
Storer, Dr. R. H., Newport, R. I. ....		12



## DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY—Continued.

	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Stringham, Professor Irving .....	9	---
Storr's Agricultural School, Conn. ....	---	1
Taylor, President John, Salt Lake City, Utah .....	20	2
Technical Society of the Pacific Coast .....	2	---
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College .....	---	2
Thompson, Hon. T. L., Secretary of State of California .....	8	---
Todd, D. P., Amherst .....	---	4
Tokio University .....	---	2
Trinity College, Hartford .....	---	2
Tualitan Academy, Oregon .....	---	1
Turner, D. K., Harrisville, Pa .....	---	1
Union University, New York .....	---	1
United States, various departments .....	172	106
United States Adjutant-General .....	---	4
United States Military Academy .....	---	1
University of California, College of Dentistry .....	---	1
University of California, College of Medicine .....	---	2
University of City of New York .....	---	3
University College, Toronto .....	---	1
University of Kentucky .....	---	2
University of Michigan .....	---	1
University of Mississippi .....	---	4
University of Missouri .....	---	1
University of Nevada .....	---	1
University of North Carolina .....	---	4
University of Pennsylvania .....	---	3
University of State of New York .....	1	---
University of South Tennessee .....	---	1
University of Tennessee .....	---	1
University of Texas .....	---	7
University of Virginia .....	---	1
University of Wisconsin .....	---	1
Vanderbilt University, Tennessee .....	---	1
Vassar College .....	---	2
Vienna, Verein Zum Schutze des östery, Weinbaues .....	---	1
Vilmorin, Audrieux & Cie., Paris .....	---	1
Virginia Agricult. and Mech. College .....	---	1
Wallis, A., Stockholm .....	---	1
Washington and Jefferson College .....	---	1
Washington Philosophical Society .....	---	1
Washington University, St. Louis .....	---	2
Webster, H. T., Oakland .....	---	1
Welcker, Adair, Sacramento .....	---	2
Welcker, Hon. W. T. ....	1	---
Westminster College, Pennsylvania .....	---	2
Williams, J. F., St. Paul .....	---	1
Wilkinson, Charles T. ....	1	---
Winchell, Prof. N. H., Minnesota .....	---	1
Wisconsin State Historical Society .....	---	1
Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia .....	---	1
Women's Educational Club, W. Newton, Massachusetts .....	1	---
Woodhams, M. S., Class of 1888, U. C. ....	1	---
Woodman, Cyrus .....	---	1
Woolford, F. L., M. C. ....	---	1
Wooster University, Cleveland, Ohio .....	---	1
Worcester Society of Antiquity .....	---	1
Total .....	1,126	1,098

During the year the publishers of the following have kindly presented their issues to the Library: 1. Anderson Enterprise; 2. Berkeley Advocate; 3. Berkeley Herald; 4. California Democrat; 5. California Homœopath; 6. California Medical Journal; 7. California Teacher; 8. Congressional Record; 9. Contra Costa Gazette; 10. Los Angeles Daily Times; 11. Microscopical Bulletin; 12. Northwest Tribune; 13. Oakland Enquirer; 14. Oakland Evening Tribune; 15. Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal; 16. San Franciscan; 17. S. F. Daily Evening Bulletin; 18. San Francisco Daily Evening Report; 19. Sacramento Daily Bee; 20. Sacramento Daily Record-Union; 21. Sotheran's Publisher's Circular; 22. The Father's Love; 23. The Friend; 24. The Pacific; 25. The Voice; 26. U. S. Patent Office Gazette; 27. Occident (U. C.); 28. Berkeleyan.

The following, also, are regularly received: Annals and Transactions of N. Y. Academy of Sciences; Bolletino Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale; Iowa State Historical Record; Proceedings American Philosophical Society; Rendiconti Accademia dei Lincei; Transactions of Technical Society of Pacific Coast.

## APPENDIX II.

Books lost or missing during the Academic years 1884-5 and 1885-6.

1. Anderson. Pictorial History of the United States.
2. Bain. Composition and Rhetoric.
3. Balmes. Logica.
4. Bowser. Analytic Geometry.
5. Carlyle. Frederick the Great, v. I.
6. Creighton. Age of Elizabeth (Epoch series).
7. Elliot. History of Omega Chapter (Sigma Chi Fraternity).
8. Ganot. Physics, ed. by Atkinson.
9. Hadley. Greek Grammar, 1861.
10. Hamerling. Aspasia, v. II, (I returned June 22).
11. Homer. Odyssey, trans. by Lang and Leaf.
12. Huxley. Elementary Physiology, (1 copy).
13. Hutchings. Rules for Construction of Vessels, 35 pp. (Probably misplaced).
14. Juvenal, Persius translated (Harper's Library).
15. Juvenal, Persius Satiræ, with commentary by Maclean.
16. LeConte. Sight.
17. Maine. Early Law and Custom.
18. Olney. Geometry (University edition).
19. Plautus. Comedies, tr. by Riley, Vol. I.
20. Royce. Primer of Logical Analysis.
21. Salmon. Treatise on Conic Sections.
22. Saintsbury. Primer of French Literature.
23. Scott. History of Scotland, Vol. I.
24. Shakespeare. Harvard twenty volume edition, Vol. XII.
25. Sophocles. Plays, edited by Jebb, Vol. I.

NOTE.—Since the date of this report, Nos. 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 19, in Appendix II. have been returned and found. (Oct. 21, 1886.)







REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE BOARD OF SILK CULTURE  
OF  
CALIFORNIA,  
FOR THE YEAR 1886.

---

OFFICE AND FILATURE:  
21 MONTGOMERY AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.



SACRAMENTO:  
STATE OFFICE.....JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.  
1886.



## MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF SILK CULTURE.

G. W. T. CARTER.  
MRS. M. E. CHACE.  
R. H. McDONALD, JR.

MRS. LOUISE RIENZI.  
MR. ISAAC TRUMBO.  
MRS. S. A. SELLERS.

### OFFICERS.

*President*.....G. W. T. CARTER..... Fresno.  
*Vice-President*.....MRS. M. E. CHACE.....San Francisco.  
*Treasurer*.....R. H. McDONALD, JR.....San Francisco.  
*Secretary*.....MRS. LOUISE RIENZI.....Berkeley.

### STANDING COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE AND FINANCIAL—R. H. McDonald, Jr., Chairman; Isaac Trumbo, S. A. Sellers.  
FILATURE COMMITTEE—Mrs. Louise Rienzi, Chairman; Isaac Trumbo, R. H. McDonald, Jr.  
COCOONS, TREES, EGGS COMMITTEE—S. A. Sellers, Chairman; Mrs. Louise Rienzi, R. H. McDonald, Jr. (The President to be ex officio of all committees.)

### OFFICE AND FILATURE.

No. 21 Montgomery Avenue, San Francisco. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

### MEETINGS.

The Board meets at 21 Montgomery Avenue, for the transaction of business, on the third Saturday of every month, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual meeting occurs on the first Saturday in November.

All correspondence to be directed to office of State Board, where the Secretary may be consulted on matters relating to silk culture.





## AN ACT

### To Establish a State Board of Silk Culture, and to Provide Moneys for the Expenses Thereof.

[Approved March 18, 1885.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. There shall be established a State Board of Silk Culture, consisting of seven persons appointed by the Governor from the State at large, three of whom shall be members of the Ladies' Silk Culture Society of California.

SEC. 2. A majority of the members so appointed shall be specially qualified by practical experience and study of the silk industry. Each member shall hold office for the term of four years, except those first appointed, three of whom, to be determined by lot, shall retire at the end of two years, when their successors shall be appointed by the Governor.

SEC. 3. The Board may appoint and prescribe the duties of a Secretary, and elect one of their own number Treasurer, both to hold office at the pleasure of the Board. The Treasurer shall give a bond to the State, approved by the Board, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of his or her duties.

SEC. 4. The Board may receive, manage, and use donations or bequests for promoting silk culture in this State. They shall establish a filature or silk reeling school in San Francisco, wherein free instruction shall be given in silk reeling. The Board shall use the moneys appropriated by the State to advance the interest of silk culture in this State, as they deem best and proper.

SEC. 5. The Secretary, in addition to performing such official duties as the Board may direct, shall collect statistics and other information showing the condition and progress of sericulture throughout the State; correspond with various societies and individuals, both at home and abroad, who are engaged in the promotion of silk culture, and shall prepare a full report thereof to be made to the Board annually for their publication.

SEC. 6. The Board shall, biennially, in the month of December, have their biennial report printed, and submit the same to the Legislature upon its convening. The detailed report so made shall, under the direction of the Controller, be printed in pamphlet form, not to exceed fifty printed pages, and not to exceed three thousand copies thereof, to be distributed as the Board may direct. All printing required to be done by the Board for their official use shall be done by the State Printer.

SEC. 7. The Treasurer shall hold all moneys of the Board, and pay out the same only on orders approved by the Board, and shall account therefor in his or her annual report.

SEC. 8. No remuneration or salaries shall be paid to any member of the Board, its officers, or Superintendent, for services rendered; nor shall any moneys be used in the purchase of trees, cuttings, eggs, cocoons, or anything pertaining to silk culture, for the purpose of a free distribution of the same, in excess of five hundred dollars per year.

SEC. 9. There is hereby appropriated for the use of the State Board of Silk Culture, as set forth in this Act, out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars for the year commencing the first of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and five thousand dollars for the year commencing the first of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and the State Controller shall draw his warrants upon the State Treasurer in favor of the Treasurer of the Board, as such officer, for the said sums, or any parts thereof, when they become available, upon the proper demand of said Board.

SEC. 10. Upon the organization of the Board of Silk Culture, provided for in this Act, the present State Board of Silk Culture shall turn over to the Board herein provided for, all books, papers, and property in its possession belonging to the State, and the Board hereby created shall pay the just debts of the present Board of Silk Culture.

SEC. 11. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

In accordance with the above Act of the Legislature, approved March 18, 1885, his Excellency George Stoneman appointed the members of the California State Board of Silk Commissioners.

#### MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF SILK CULTURE.

G. W. T. Carter, President.  
 Mrs. M. E. Chace, Vice-President.  
 R. H. McDonald, Jr., Treasurer.  
 Mrs. Louise Rienzi, Secretary.  
 Mr. Isaac Trumbo.  
 Mr. S. A. Sellers.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE—R. H. McDonald, Jr., Chairman; Mr. Isaac Trumbo, Mr. S. A. Sellers.

FILATURE COMMITTEE—Mrs. Louise Rienzi, Chairman; Mr. Isaac Trumbo, Mr. R. H. McDonald, Jr.

COCOONS, TREES, EGGS COMMITTEE—Mr. S. A. Sellers, Chairman; Mrs. Louise Rienzi, Mr. R. H. McDonald, Jr.

The President to be ex officio of all committees.

## BY-LAWS.

### MEETINGS.

1. The Board shall meet monthly, on the third Saturday of each month, at one o'clock p. m.

2. The annual meeting shall be held on the first Saturday in November, to consider the annual reports, and for the annual election of officers.

3. Special meetings may be held, to be called by the President upon the written request of any three members, provided three days' notice be given for any such special meeting.

4. All meetings shall be open to the public, and four members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

5. Occasional public meetings may be held in different parts of the State under the direction of the Board.

### OFFICERS.

The officers shall be a President, Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

### DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

1. The President (in his or her absence, the Vice-President) shall preside at all meetings, sign the minutes when duly approved, appoint all vacancies in committees authorized by the Board, countersign all claims for money drawn by the Secretary on the Treasurer, and perform such other duties as the Board may direct.

2. The Secretary shall keep a faithful record of all the proceedings of the Board, see to its correspondence, and perform such other duties as are required by the Act, or the Board may direct.

3. The Treasurer shall, in addition to the duties prescribed in the Act, report the condition of the treasury at each monthly meeting, and submit all books and vouchers for examination when required by the Board.

### COMMITTEES.

Standing committees shall be appointed as follows:

1. Executive and Finance Committee.
2. Silkworm Eggs, Cocoons, and Trees.
3. Filature and Reeling School.

Each standing committee shall consist of three, of whom the first named shall be Chairman. Each committee shall keep a record of all transactions in books prepared for that purpose, such books becoming part record of the Board.

### DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

1. The Executive and Finance Committee shall examine and approve all bills, examine the Secretary's and Treasurer's books and accounts, whenever required by the Board, and have general supervision over all the finances of the Board.



2. The Silkworm Eggs, Cocoons, and Trees Committee shall have charge of the purchasing, care, distribution, and sale of eggs, cocoons, and trees; also, of books, pamphlets, etc., which will further the silk raising industry in the State; they shall have power to consult with silk producers, scientists, or organizations of a similar nature, and in every way seek to give such information and aid as will make silk raising in California a practical possibility.

3. The Filature and Reeling School Committee shall have charge of the purchasing of cocoons and reeling of the same; they shall recommend suitable rooms and employés for the school, arrange for exhibitions at State, County, or City Fairs, and in every way promote the interest of the industry.

4. No member of the Board, and no committee, shall contract any debt unless authorized to do so by the Board.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Roll call.
2. Reading of minutes.
3. Report of Secretary.
4. Report of Treasurer.
5. Report of standing committees:
  - (a) Executive and Finance.
  - (b) Silkworm Eggs, Cocoons, and Trees.
  - (c) Filature and Reeling School.
6. Report of special committees.
7. New business.
8. Adjournment.

The object of the Board of Silk Culture is to propagate the silk industry throughout the State of California, to instruct women and children in the best method of rearing silkworms, and the reeling of silk from cocoons.

The silk industry relates to the rearing of silkworms and the production of their cocoons. In other countries where this has become an established industry, the work is largely done by women, young girls, children, the aged and the infirm. Men have little to do with it, except during the very busy period of eight or ten days.

Everything in the birth, life, and work of the silkworm is wonderful. Its care is peculiarly adapted to women. Let the men plant the mulberry trees around their homes; then let them hand the industry over to the women—children of their households. Those who will do so will make it possible for their families to contribute materially to the support of the same.

# BY-LAWS OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF SILK CULTURE.

## MEETINGS.

1. The Board shall meet monthly, on the third Saturday of each month, at 1 o'clock P. M.
2. The annual meeting shall be held on the first Saturday in November, to consider the annual reports, and for the annual election of officers.
3. Special meetings may be held, to be called by the President upon the written request of any three members, provided three days' notice be given for any such special meeting.
4. All meetings shall be open to the public, and four members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
5. Occasional public meetings may be held in different parts of the State under the direction of the Board.

## OFFICERS.

The officers shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

## DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

1. The President (in his or her absence, the Vice-President) shall preside at all meetings, sign the minutes when duly approved, appoint all vacancies in committees authorized by the Board, countersign all claims for money drawn by the Secretary on the Treasurer, and perform such other duties as the Board may direct.
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  - (b) Silkworm Eggs, Cocoons, and Trees.
  - (c) Filature and Reeling School.
6. Report of special committees.
7. New business.
8. Adjournment.

## REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee have examined each and every bill or claim separately since the organization of this Board, June 7, 1885. The sum total of the bills examined and approved by this Board since July 11, 1885, to June 19, 1886, amounts to \$3,971 69, for which sum warrants were issued by the State Controller of the State upon the State Treasurer. All claims have been duly paid by this Board, for which properly receipted bills are held as per accompanying schedule of "bills incurred and paid," excepting two certificates of deposit on Pacific Bank in favor of John Smith, Milpitas, and Wm. Jones, of San José, for the sum of \$21; also warrant No. 2835, favor Michael McGinnis, not called for. Balance on hand at Pacific Bank to pay for mulberry trees and reeling machines ordered, \$210 55. From the books of accounts a careful classification of expenditures has been made from July 1, 1885, to November 2, 1886, as follows:

### *Filature Expenses.*

Salary of teachers .....	\$394 66	
Salary of pupils .....	336 30	
Work in filature, silk prover, racks, etc. ....	30 45	
Reeling machines .....	444 85	
		\$1,206 26
Cocoons bought .....		713 61
Rent of filature and office .....		385 00
Ladies Silk Culture Society, planting trees, Piedmont .....		398 95

### *Silkworm Eggs and Mulberry Trees.*

Silkworm eggs .....	\$25 00	
Silkworm eggs, B. V. Carter .....	7 00	
Mulberry trees .....	235 17	
		267 17
State Fair exhibit .....		117 15
Traveling expenses of members to meetings .....		309 85

### *Office and General Expenses.*

Postage, drayage, stationery, etc. ....	\$118 55	
Advertising for reeling machines, etc. ....	65 60	
Mulberry leaves, painting signs .....	56 00	
Engraving wood cuts, clock .....	37 00	
Miscellaneous .....	53 35	
Stove and fuel .....	20 50	
		351 00
Discount on warrants paid California Bank .....		12 15
Amount paid .....	\$3,761 14	
Balance on hand at Pacific Bank .....	210 55	
		\$3,971 69
Appropriation for 37th fiscal year .....	\$5,000 00	
Expenditures for 37th fiscal year .....	3,971 69	
Balance of appropriation, 37th fiscal year, in State Treasury November 2, 1886. ....	\$1,028 31	



## BILLS INCURRED AND PAID TO NOVEMBER 2, 1886.

Bill.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	Description of Bill.	Amount.
1	Bill of cocoons .....	Warrant 1303 .....	\$132 16
2	Lucie Herman, teacher.....	Salary from July 22 to Aug. 22, 1885.....	40 00
3	G. Gambonne .....	Removing dirt .....	2 00
4	Lucie Herman, teacher.....	Salary from Aug. 22 to Sept. 22, 1885.....	40 00
5	Michael McGinnis .....	Donated .....	
6	Mrs. Chace .....	Postage, expressage, drayage, and help .....	5 85
8	G. Cheda .....	For storage and hauling cocoon shells .....	10 00
9	L. Smith .....	Work in filature .....	2 50
10	R. H. McDonald, Jr.....	Postage and expressage .....	10 00
11	J. G. Ills .....	Two months' rent, from August 1 to October 1, 1885 .....	70 00
12	L. Rienzi .....	Bill of cocoons .....	155 00
13	G. W. T. Carter .....	Expenses to San Rafael, and State Board meeting .....	18 95
14	Miss R. W. Spencer .....	Reeler .....	20 00
15	Mrs. R. B. Prince .....	Cocoons .....	8 32
16	Mrs. Soldivini .....	Expenses at filature .....	1 35
17	Mrs. J. R. Curtis .....	Silk prover .....	2 50
18	Chicago Clock Company .....	Clock .....	12 00
19	Miss B. Spence .....	Reeler .....	20 00
20	Exchange on Paris .....	Reeling machines .....	444 85
21	Office expenses .....		25 00
22	G. W. T. Carter .....	Traveling expenses, State Board .....	17 70
23	Mrs. Soldivini .....	Teacher .....	40 00
24	Mrs. L. Rienzi .....	Traveling expenses, State Board, August 1 to November 14, 1885.....	11 50
25	Mrs. B. Spence .....	Reeler .....	20 00
26	J. G. Ills .....	Stove and fixtures .....	9 50
27	Mrs. Soldivini .....	Teacher .....	40 00
28	Bernard & Co. ....	One ton coal .....	11 00
29	Miss Lucie Herman .....	Teacher .....	34 66
30	Mrs. R. W. Spencer .....	Reeler .....	20 00
31	Langley & Johnson .....	Sign painting .....	21 00
32	J. G. Ills .....	Rent, Oct. 1, 1885, to Jan. 1, 1886.....	105 00
33		Not allowed .....	
34	G. W. T. Carter .....	Traveling expenses .....	20 00
35	R. H. McDonald, Jr.....	Expense, exhibit State Fair .....	117 15
36	Professor Hilgard .....	For Ladies' Silk Culture Society, per resolution passed Nov. 14, 1885:	
	December 30, 1885, paid.....	Professor Hilgard .....	54 00
	December 30, 1885, paid.....	Professor Hilgard .....	34 50
	January 18, 1886, paid .....	Professor Hilgard .....	60 00
	January 18, 1886, paid .....	Professor Hilgard .....	33 00
	January 18, 1886, paid .....	Professor Hilgard .....	61 00
	January 18, 1886, paid .....	Professor Hilgard .....	24 00
	February 23, 1886, paid .....	Professor Hilgard .....	102 45
	April 5, 1886, paid .....	Professor Hilgard .....	30 00
37	Mrs. Montague .....	Cocoons .....	7 10
38	Mrs. L. Rienzi .....	Traveling expenses, November 14 to January 16.....	6 00
39	Mrs. Soldivini .....	Teacher .....	40 00
40	Mrs. B. Spence .....	Reeler .....	20 00
41	R. W. Spencer .....	Reeler .....	20 00
42	R. H. McDonald, Jr.....	Silkworm eggs .....	25 00
43	B. H. Carter .....	Purchasing trees .....	235 17
43	B. H. Carter .....	Purchasing eggs .....	7 00
44	G. W. T. Carter .....	Traveling expenses to meetings .....	40 00
45	Mrs. J. Soldivini .....	Teacher .....	40 00
46	Miss B. Spence .....	Reeler .....	20 00
47	Mrs. R. W. Spencer .....	Reeler from Dec. 28 to Jan. 28, 1886.....	20 00
48	J. G. Ills .....	Rent, January 1 to February 1, 1886.....	35 00
49	Mrs. L. Rienzi .....	Traveling expenses .....	3 00
50	G. W. T. Carter .....	Traveling expenses .....	9 00
51	Mr. Noyes .....	Cocoons .....	8 98
52	Chronicle .....	Advertising .....	5 60
	Carried forward.....		\$2,428 79

## BILLS INCURRED AND PAID—Continued.

Bill.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	Description of Bill.	Amount.
	Brought forward .....		\$2,428 79
53	A. Gregore .....	Photos, Fair exhibit .....	3 50
54	Mrs. L. Siefeile .....	Reeler .....	20 00
55	L. Braman .....	Reeler .....	20 00
56	J. G. Ills .....	Rent from Feb. 1 to March 1, 1886 .....	35 00
57	Dewey & Co. ....	Advertisement .....	4 00
58	Mrs. L. Rienzi .....	Traveling expenses .....	3 00
59	J. O. Mills .....	Teacher .....	40 00
60	Mrs. R. W. Spencer .....	Reeler .....	20 00
61	R. Mezzabotta .....	Plans and photographs of machines from Italy .....	11 00
62	G. W. T. Carter .....	Traveling expenses to State Board .....	20 00
63	Scientific American .....	Advertising for machines .....	42 00
64	Miss B. Spence .....	Reeler .....	20 00
65	G. G. Clark .....	Cocoons .....	3 25
66	H. G. Ills .....	Rent, March 1 to April 1, 1886 .....	35 00
67	Mrs. R. W. Spencer .....	Reeler .....	27 30
68	Miss L. Braman .....	Reeler .....	7 00
69	Miss Seiferle .....	Reeler .....	7 00
70	G. W. T. Carter .....	Traveling expenses to State Board .....	20 00
71	S. A. Sellers .....	Traveling expenses to State Board .....	16 00
73	G. W. T. Carter .....	Traveling expenses .....	20 00
74	Daily Examiner .....	Advertising .....	1 50
75	Miss B. Spence .....	Reeler .....	35 00
76	Journal of Commerce .....	Advertising .....	10 00
77	S. F. Call .....	Advertising .....	2 50
78	Picking and purchasing .....	Mulberry leaves .....	31 00
79	R. H. McDonald, Jr. ....	Office expenses .....	35 00
80	L. Rienzi .....	Traveling expenses, Mar. 20 to Apr. 6 .....	2 30
82	E. A. Edson .....	Custom House entry .....	3 20
83	Fleming & Stetson .....	Drayage .....	2 50
84	Mrs. Soldivini .....	Teacher .....	40 00
85	J. G. Ills .....	Rent from April 1 to May 1, 1886 .....	35 00
86	G. Gambronne .....	Work .....	2 00
87	Palmer & Rey .....	Engraving .....	25 00
88	L. Rienzi .....	Traveling expenses to San José, Apr. 28 and May 5, 1886 .....	11 00
89	H. B. George .....	Packing leaves .....	4 50
91	Mrs. Soldivini .....	Teacher .....	40 00
92	J. G. Ills .....	Rent, May 1 to June 1, 1886 .....	35 00
93	A. Smith .....	Lumber and labor for cocoon racks .....	24 10
94	Miss B. Spence .....	Reeler .....	20 00
95	G. W. T. Carter .....	Traveling expenses .....	9 00
96	Bill of cocoons .....	Warrant 243 .....	250 00
	Sundries .....	Warrant 1303 .....	117 40
	Discount on .....	Warrant .....	3 65
	Discount on .....	Warrants 3718 and 3717 .....	7 00
	Discount on .....	Warrant 5326 .....	1 50
101	R. H. McDonald, Jr. ....	Office expenses .....	28 65
104	R. H. McDonald, Jr. ....	Purchasing cocoons .....	148 80
105	R. H. McDonald, Jr. ....	Office expenses .....	32 70
	Total expenditure to Nov. 2, 1886 .....		\$3,761 14

# REPORT OF R. H. M'DONALD, JR., TREASURER.

*To the honorable the California State Board of Silk Culture:*

As Treasurer, I beg respectfully to submit the following statement of receipts from the Hon. John P. Dunn, State Controller :

## Warrants Received.

September 8—General warrants, 1303.....	\$267 36
Warrant 2832, Lucie Herman.....	40 00
Warrant 2833, Gambronne.....	2 00
Warrant 2834, Lucie Herman.....	40 00
Warrant 2835, M. McGinnis.....	1 00
Warrant 2836, Mrs. M. E. Chace.....	5 85
Warrant 2837, L. Smith.....	2 50
Warrant 2838, McDonald.....	10 00
Warrant 2839, J. G. Ills.....	70 00
Warrant 2840, L. Renzi.....	155 00
Warrant 2841, Carter.....	18 95
Warrant 2842, Cheda.....	10 00
November—Warrant 3712, Mrs. Spencer.....	20 00
Warrant 3713, R. B. Prince.....	8 32
Warrant 3714, Saldavini.....	1 35
Warrant 3715, G. P. Carter.....	2 50
Warrant 3716, Chicago clock.....	12 00
Warrant 3717, B. Spence.....	20 00
Warrant 3718, Mrs. Chace.....	500 00
Warrant 3719, Mrs. Chace.....	25 00
Warrant 3720, Carter.....	17 70
Warrant 3721, Saldavini.....	40 00
Warrant 3722, L. Renzi.....	11 50
December—Warrant 4390, B. Spence.....	20 00
Warrant 4391, Ills.....	9 50
Warrant 4392, Saldavini.....	40 00
Warrant 4393, Barnard, coal.....	11 00
Warrant 4394, L. Herman.....	34 66
Warrant 4395, R. W. Spencer.....	20 00
Warrant 4396, Johnson & Langley.....	21 00
Warrant 4397, J. G. Ills.....	105 00
Warrant 4398, G. W. Carter.....	20 00
Warrant 4425, State Fair.....	117 15
Warrant 4425, Ladies Society.....	400 00
Warrant 5324, Montague, cocoons.....	7 10
Warrant 5325, Carter, eggs.....	40 00
Warrant 5326, Renzi, trees.....	306 00
Warrant 5327, R. H. McDonald, eggs.....	25 00
Warrant 5328, Mrs. Spencer.....	20 00
Warrant 5329, Bertha Spencer.....	20 00
Warrant 5330, Mrs. Soldavini.....	40 00
1886.	
April 1—Received to balance claims, February thirteenth.....	127 00
April 1—Gold coin.....	253 10
April 21—Gold coin.....	115 55
June 21—Gold coin.....	560 50
July 17—Warrant 238, Mrs. Soldavini.....	40 00
Warrant 239, J. G. Ills.....	35 00
Warrant 240, racks, A. Smith.....	24 10
Warrant 241, Bertha Spence.....	20 00
Warrant 243, R. H. McDonald, Jr.....	250 00
Warrant 242, R. H. Carter.....	9 00
Total receipts.....	\$3,971 69
Total expenditures.....	3,761 14
Balance on hand, Pacific Bank.....	\$210 55

## REPORT OF G. W. T. CARTER, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

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*To his Excellency GEORGE STONEMAN, Governor of the State of California :*

SIR: In accordance with an Act of the Legislature, approved March 18, 1885, establishing a State Board of Silk Culture, I have the honor, as President of the said Board, to submit its first biennial report to your Excellency and the Legislature.

In the discharge of the duties devolving upon them as members of this State Board, they have endeavored to so shape its policy, its expenditures, and its influence, as would best meet the spirit and intent of the law under which they were commissioned. The Board has aimed to use the State money placed in its hands in the most practical manner possible, avoiding all schemes and projects which in their judgment gave promise of no solid advancement of the silk culture interest of the State. The Board has, through the correspondence and knowledge of its Secretary, made itself acquainted with the best methods devised in old established silk producing countries for the advancement of their silk interests, and I believe this Board is in full accord with the most successful methods practiced anywhere.

The purpose of the appropriation was to place within the reach of any one desiring to try the experiment of producing silk cocoons the means and information necessary, and to stimulate the people to take an interest in the industry by providing them with all the facilities, and also a market at home for their products. The silk industry is so foreign to our country, and so dissimilar to all our agricultural products and the pursuits of our country life, that there is no general information on the subject in the land. For these reasons the introduction and growth of the industry will be slow. Another reason for its slow growth lies in the fact that labor has been worth more in some other direction, and many who have turned their attention to it have been disappointed with the pecuniary result of their labor. During the past two years the opportunities for making money from the small industries of the farm have been very sensibly diminished. The State has taken a step down to lower prices and smaller economies on all productions of our agriculturists. Prices have obtained which, a few years ago, would have been considered starvation rates. The people have, however, adapted themselves to the new order of things, and are now more ready than heretofore to consider the value to them of other industries which can be made available. Among others, the silk industry is attracting considerable attention. It will need but little, if any further drop in the scale of prices, to bring this industry on a par with the usual means available on the farm to assist in the support of the family. When that time arrives, and it promises to at no very distant period, the silk industry will be taken hold of in earnest, and rapidly developed into a source of wealth for the State. Until such conditions are reached, and the industry firmly established and well understood, both by experience and information disseminated, it is, in my opinion, advisable, for the reasons given above, that the State continue the work of the State Board of Silk Culture; for it is hard to see how an industry so foreign to our people can be taken up with any



degree of success unless there is some source within their reach from which to draw, not only a theoretical knowledge of the matter, but supplies to operate with. These supplies consist of silkworm eggs, also trees and slips of the best food-producing varieties for planting. The production of silkworm eggs, or seed, requires so much of experience and skill, and I may say of scientific knowledge, that it will be very long before they can be produced by the people at large for their general use. Such a necessity exists that the seed be pure and healthy, that it would be poor policy to incur the risk of disastrous failure by using eggs not thoroughly tested and assured as being free from disease. As this test and assurance can only be had through long experience and scientific study, it should be the duty of the State to furnish all the eggs needed, and see to it that no diseased or weak stock is disseminated to bring disaster on the industry. The cost will be nominal, and it is a necessary policy to insure success.

There is also a choice in the variety of silkworms to be had which will increase the opportunities for success. This discrimination cannot be available to all, but can be to the State Board. The distribution of eggs by the State Board will not only insure the purest and healthiest stock, but the best varieties for the production of silk.

There is a great superiority in some varieties of the mulberry over others in the production of silkworm food, both as to quantity and quality. The scientists of the silk-producing countries have been working up this subject with the best results. Through the correspondence of its Secretary the Board has been able to utilize these results the past year in the interest of the industry in this State, which, had it been left to individual efforts, would have been greatly circumscribed. For a further and full report of the acts of the Board upon these matters, I refer to the report of the Secretary.

There is no money for capitalists in the production of silk cocoons. It is essentially one of the small industries, and can only succeed as such. Were it a field for capital, capital would soon occupy it, and no assistance or fostering care would be needed from the State. Capital has met with so many failures in the State with the silk business that it will not be found again in the field. Being of humble pretensions and a stranger in our land, there can be no question as to the advisability of the State aiding to establish it among its people.

California is preëminently a silk-producing country. This fact has passed the experimental stage, and the cocoons and silks of our State have proven to be of a superior quality. This Board has produced a fine quality of silk in its rooms in San Francisco, the food for the worms being obtained in the country. The cocoons were produced and the silk reeled and exhibited at the State and Mechanics' Fairs. The idea of the need of an experimental station for the silk industry is about obsolete. There is no more need of such an institution to determine the adaptability of this State to silk culture than to determine the same for the orange, the lime, or grape. Success invariably attends any one who makes the effort. An experimental station is a costly way of doing but little good. To appropriate money for such is like pouring water into a sieve—nothing remains. This fact the General Government has realized after a large expenditure and waste of money, and has now finally abandoned the silk experiment station business and adopted the course pursued by this Board since its organization. It has, by observation and correspondence, made itself acquainted with the workings of this Board, and has adopted its methods as being the most beneficial and economical. It will establish a filature at Washington City

with the same style of reels this Board have received from Europe; buy cocoons, reel the silk, teach the art to scholars, and disseminate supplies and information. This is the only way in which the industry can be developed and fostered in this State without a wasteful expenditure of public funds.

The Board made a very good exhibition of the silk industry at the State Fair, Sacramento, and also at the Mechanics' Fair, San Francisco. The extent to which the industry has been advanced in the State was a surprise to the multitudes that constantly hovered around the reelers, watching the process and examining the large display of native cocoons, silk, etc.

The appropriation has proved ample for all needs of the Board, and quite a balance from the first fiscal year was returned to the State Treasury, as will be seen by the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer.

The Board, at an early date in its organization, authorized one of its members, Mr. A. F. Saufrignon, to compile a treatise on silk culture as adapted to this State. Death removed him from a sphere of usefulness he was well fitted to fill before he entered upon the work. The work was then assigned to the Secretary, Mrs. Louise Rienzi, who has most fully met the need of the State for such a text-book. Four thousand copies were printed by the State Printer. A number of copies were sent to newspapers in every county in the State for their free distribution to their subscribers. Many were mailed to applicants, while the balance of them were taken home by visitors to the exhibitions. At these exhibitions the Board received the highest premiums for the finest display of silk, etc.

For a full statement of the financial management and work of the Board, I refer you to the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, and also the reports of the Chairmen of the various committees which accompany this report. It is proper and due before closing this report that I speak a word in commendation of the untiring industry and zeal of the Secretary of the Board, Mrs. Louise Rienzi. A thorough silk culturist, an unceasing worker, and an enthusiast in the success of the silk industry in this State, her advice and judgment has been invaluable to the Board.

Yours, with respect,

G. W. T. CARTER,  
President State Board Silk Culture.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COCOONS.

In 1829 there was no trace of bachiculture in the United States; now there are several companies and colonies, and many families, rearing the silkworm. There is an increasing movement within the past two years in the important work of rearing silkworms, especially in California. The following statistics will show the counties where silkworms are reared. The cocoons were sold to this Board, and the amounts paid set opposite each name. The amount of cocoons on hand in the filature to November second is one hundred and sixty-eight pounds. The cocoons received at the filature this year show that the silkworms have not been well fed, although the quality of cocoons is much better than those received formerly. To have good, firm cocoons, the worms must have plenty of mulberry leaves to nourish and develop the silk glands, so that the worm will spin a firm and compact cocoon. Also, many cocoons received at the filature were spoiled, in stifling the chrysalis; the cocoons were so scorched as to render them unfit for reeling, and, in consequence, a great loss of the amount of silk reeled off, and the time of the reelers, as the scorched thread would break about every few yards. Great attention should be given when stifling cocoons, not to put them under a temperature higher than 210° Fahrenheit, and to keep them no longer than ten minutes under such temperature. This Board would prefer to stifle all cocoons reared in this State, so that they may be properly stifled, without loss.

Received cocoons from the following persons:

Date.	NAME.	Residence.	Amount Paid.
July 21, 1885...	Mrs. John Smith .....	Milpitas .....	\$5 40
July 26, 1885...	Wm. Jones .....	San José .....	15 40
July 23, 1885...	Mrs. A. A. Goodwin .....	Santa Cruz .....	1 96
July 23, 1885...	Mrs. H. H. Moore .....	Santa Cruz .....	2 00
July 27, 1885...	Miss A. L. Snively .....	Santa Barbara .....	5 40
July 27, 1885...	G. G. Clark .....	Sonoma County .....	47 00
July 27, 1885...	Mrs. P. Consumo .....	San Francisco .....	2 43
July 27, 1885...	H. B. Carden .....	Marysville .....	3 75
July 28, 1885...	Mrs. S. Greenleif .....	Oroville .....	3 45
July 28, 1885...	Mrs. Herman .....	San Francisco .....	1 40
July 28, 1885...	Mrs. Lowell .....	Oakland .....	2 75
July 29, 1885...	Mrs. H. S. Foote .....	San José .....	2 80
July 29, 1885...	C. Whitney .....	Santa Cruz .....	1 00
July 29, 1885...	Mrs. R. T. Warner .....	San Diego .....	1 25
July 29, 1885...	R. L. Davis .....	Orange .....	7 15
July 30, 1885...	Mrs. F. M. Benner .....	Oakland .....	1 55
July 30, 1885...	Miss Lucy Hubbs .....	Sacramento .....	8 40
July 30, 1885...	Mrs. J. Wilson .....	Milpitas .....	9 35
July 31, 1885...	Miss L. P. Miranda .....	Petaluma .....	5 00
Aug. 3, 1885...	Mrs. W. Tucker .....	Centerville .....	2 62
Aug. 6, 1885...	Mrs. T. W. Wells .....	Santa Ana .....	43 20
Aug. 12, 1885...	Mrs. E. Fairbanks .....	Stockton .....	4 85
Aug. 15, 1885...	Miss May Carlton .....	Lodi .....	18 10
Aug. 28, 1885...	Mrs. M. J. Franc .....	Sacramento .....	75
Dec. 19, 1885...	E. Larteault .....	Butte City .....	2 00
Nov. 25, 1885...	R. B. Prince .....	Altaville .....	8 32
Amount carried forward .....			\$207 48

## COCOONS RECEIVED—Continued.

Date.	NAME.	Residence.	Amount Paid.
	Amount brought forward		\$207 48
Jan. 3, 1886.	Mrs. L. La Montague	Los Gatos	7 10
Jan. 3, 1886.	Mrs. E. Butters	Stockton	3 30
April 15, 1886.	Wm. Noyes	San Francisco	8 98
April 30, 1886.	G. G. Clark	San Francisco	3 25
May 27, 1886.	Alice Lynch	San Francisco	1 55
June 25, 1886.	Mrs. Joe Ebner	Sacramento	9 80
June 24, 1886.	Mrs. J. H. Gerken	Sacramento	3 50
June 19, 1886.	Rudolph Noble	Sacramento	1 22
June 20, 1886.	Mrs. M. F. Inman	St. Helena	32 20
June 20, 1886.	Leon Rey	San Rafael	51 77
June 28, 1886.	Mrs. M. F. Inman	St. Helena	10 50
June 28, 1886.	Mrs. McGillivray	Ladies Relief Society, Oakland	24 50
June 28, 1886.	Miss M. C. Peabody	Fresno City	7 00
June 30, 1886.	Wm. Noyes, U. S. S. C. Supt	U. S. Experimental Station	5 60
June 30, 1886.	Miss L. Gesford	Napa City	5 60
June 30, 1886.	Mrs. Vingerhorts	Alameda	6 30
June 30, 1886.	Mrs. B. Herman	San Francisco	4 90
July 2, 1886.	Lulu Sutphen	Santa Cruz	15 15
July 3, 1886.	Mrs. Scheggia	St. Helena	23 80
July 7, 1886.	Mrs. P. Robson	St. Helena	90 06
July 28, 1886.	Jean Gahille	Los Angeles	10 85
Aug. 2, 1886.	Miss Theodore Williams	Santa Cruz	4 70
Aug. 2, 1886.	Miss M. C. Peabody	Fresno City	3 05
Aug. 2, 1886.	Miss Nellie Turner	Amador County	93 20
Aug. 4, 1886.	Mrs. S. A. Sellers	Brentwood	5 25
Aug. 4, 1886.	Mrs. Mary Wirt	Santa Rosa	1 40
Aug. 4, 1886.	Wm. Noyes	U. S. Experimental Station	45 10
Aug. 4, 1886.	Mrs. Vingerhorts	Alameda	12 25
Aug. 5, 1886.	Mrs. I. Harrison	Walnut Creek	7 00
Aug. 5, 1886.	Mrs. Annie Hill	San Francisco	1 60
Aug. 5, 1886.	Charles Hill	San Francisco	1 40
Aug. 13, 1886.	Mrs. J. B. Pressley	Santa Rosa	1 85
Aug. 4, 1886.	J. A. Garbarini	Jackson, Amador County	2 80
	Total paid for cocoons		\$713 61

Respectfully submitted.

S. A. SELLERS, Chairman,  
MRS. LOUISE RIENZI,  
R. H. McDONALD, JR.,  
Committee on Cocoons.



## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TREES, ETC.

Choice silkworm eggs were distributed to the following persons:

NAME.	Residence.	County.
Mrs. C. B. Thomson	1039 Market Street, San Francisco	San Francisco.
Mrs. E. Dodge	Riverside	San Bernardino.
Miss Jessie Powell	Riverside	San Bernardino.
V. Caseline	522 Green Street, San Francisco	San Francisco.
Miss L. Butter	North San Juan	Nevada.
L. K. Wood	Arcata	Humboldt.
Mrs. P. Robson	1618 Folsom Street, San Francisco	San Francisco.
Mrs. James McGillivry	Oakland	Alameda.
Mrs. H. M. Byram	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Miss M. C. Peabody	Fresno	Fresno.
Miss Nellie Turner	Amador	Amador.
Joe Ebner	103 I Street, Sacramento	Sacramento.
Thomas P. Francis	Petrolia	Humboldt.
Leon Ray	619 Pacific Street, San Francisco	San Francisco.
Mrs. P. H. Russell	1029 H Street, Sacramento	Sacramento.
Mrs. T. N. Wells	Box 161, Santa Ana	Los Angeles.
Mrs. S. C. B. Myers	Shasta	Shasta.
C. C. Duhain	Smartsville	Yuba.
J. C. Vingerhaet	Willow Street, between Santa Clara Street and Railroad Avenue, Alameda	Alameda.
Manuel Gellardo	Milpitas	Santa Clara.
Miss S. Everding	Eureka	Humboldt.
Mrs. J. H. Gerken	Marysville	Yuba.
Charles P. Grimwood	San Rafael	Marin.
Mrs. L. M. Fairbanks	Stockton	San Joaquin.
Mrs. William Jewell	Calistoga	Napa.
Carrie Stafford	Santa Ana	Los Angeles.
Mrs. N. B. Blink	Vacaville	Solano.
William Knight	San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo.
Mrs. T. P. Murphy	Latrobe	El Dorado.
Mrs. Anna E. Logan		Los Angeles.
Mrs. E. L. May	1313 Taylor Street, San Francisco	San Francisco.
Mrs. S. A. Rector	Modesto	Stanislaus.
Mrs. Lizzie Kirkland	Amador	Amador.
F. Gillet	Blacksburg	Humboldt.
Mrs. C. Rollins	Denmark	Humboldt.
Mrs. H. S. Foote	San José	Santa Clara.
A. T. Hatch	Suisun	Solano.
Mrs. Scheggia	St. Helena	Napa.
Miss Anna V. Walter	Marysville	Yuba.
Mrs. M. A. Stoddard	Lodi	San Joaquin.
Mrs. Marion Russell	Castroville	Monterey.
Mrs. M. T. Inman	St. Helena	Napa.
Old Ladies' Home	Oakland	Alameda.
Mary F. Walter	St. Helena	Napa.
Miss Jane Dodd	St. Helena	Napa.
Sanford F. Blum	Vacaville	Solano.
Miss R. Spencer	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Eddie Long	Vacaville	Solano.
— Laeault.	Butte City	Amador.
Mrs. M. Inman	St. Helena	Napa.
A. C. Hatch	Suisun	Solano.
Mrs. E. Kirkland	Amador	Amador.
Mr. L. C. Hawley	Hanford	Tulare.
Miss M. C. Peabody	Box 478, Fresno	Fresno.
T. W. Temple	Office "De la Chronica," Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Mrs. T. N. Wells	Santa Ana	Los Angeles.
Mrs. H. Byram	Box 996, Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Miss Rachel Shever	Verdugo	Los Angeles.
Mrs. W. P. Rhoades	226 Hancock Street, Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Mrs. Abbie Wemple	Milford	Los Angeles.

The California State Board of Silk Culture imported a superior quality of mulberry tree. This variety has been expressly cultivated as food for silkworms. It does not bear any berry, and consequently its leaves have more nourishment in them, and the trees bear an abundant quantity of foliage. These trees were distributed to the following persons:

NAME.	Residence.	County.
C. M. Bell	11 De Hara Street, San Francisco	San Francisco.
Thomas Dawson	Chalame	San Luis Obispo.
Mrs. M. S. McCapes	Selma	Fresno.
Mrs. E. J. Squires	Redwood City	San Mateo.
Mrs. S. E. Adams	Arbuckle	Colusa.
Edw. P. Smith	Hon's Ranch	Stanislaus.
Dr. C. Masoero	25 Montgomery Ave., San Francisco	San Francisco.
Mrs. Nellie Gleason	214 Temple Street, Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
O. Ouberjonois	Mountain View	Santa Clara.
Mrs. M. A. Mearns	Seattle, Washington Territory	
M. K. Messimer	2080 Thirteenth Ave., East Oakland	Alameda.
Mrs. R. W. E. Porter	Sebastopol	Sonoma.
Mrs. L. H. Meserve	Pomona	Los Angeles.
Mrs. Fannie Fiske	Cambria	San Luis Obispo.
Miss L. Butter	North San Juan	Nevada.
Oscar W. Lord	Arcata	Humboldt.
Mrs. S. F. Platt	San Miguel	San Luis Obispo.
L. K. Wood	Arcata	Humboldt.
Mrs. C. E. Bramen	West Berkeley	Alameda.
Otty Pape	Arcata	Humboldt.
Mrs. Isabella Barek	Hydesville	Humboldt.
J. M. Byrnes	Mendocino	Mendocino.
Theodore Hamann	Blocksburg	Humboldt.
Mrs. W. H. Nickerson	Eureka	Humboldt.
Mrs. R. G. Coats	Blocksburg	Humboldt.
Mrs. Peter Knacke	Blocksburg	Humboldt.
Robert A. Blain	Anaheim	Los Angeles.
S. P. Reese	Los Angeles and Santa Monica R. R. Co.	Los Angeles.
Mrs. T. G. Russell	Fulton Wells	Los Angeles.
Mary A. Wilder	Arcata	Humboldt.
Helen R. Carr	Belleville	Tulare.
Mrs. Jos. McGillivry	Oakland	Alameda.
Miss M. C. Peabody	Fresno	Fresno.
Miss Silvia Dane	San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo.
Thomas P. Francis	Petrolia	Humboldt.
William Durkelt	Philipsville	Humboldt.
E. B. Beecher	Auburn	Placer.
D. A. Stern	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
C. C. Duhain	Smartsville	Yuba.
Mrs. G. Lawrence	Willow Street, between Santa Clara Street and Railroad Ave., Alameda	Alameda.
Mrs. J. H. Gerken	Marysville	Yuba.
Helen Dalton	Cor. Caroline and Butte Sts., Potrero.	San Francisco.
Mrs. Wm. Jewell	Calistoga	Napa.
W. M. Noyes	8 Stockton Street, San Francisco	San Francisco.
Mrs. N. B. Blink	Vacaville	Solano.
William Knight	San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo.
Mrs. T. P. Murphy	Latrobe	El Dorado.
Mrs. Anna E. Logan		Los Angeles.
I. Trumbo	Palace Hotel, San Francisco	San Francisco.
Mrs. L. W. Goodwin	Petaluma	Sonoma.
A. W. Fletcher	Guerneville	Sonoma.
M. M. Puelle	Guerneville	Sonoma.
Mrs. George Hubley	1258 Webster Street, Oakland	Alameda.
F. Gillet	Blacksburg	Humboldt.
Mrs. C. Rollins	Denmark	Humboldt.
Mrs. H. B. Williams	Cottage, Oak Grove.	San Mateo.
Frances J. Brierly	No. 40 Spring Street	Los Angeles.
Mr. Vickery	Palace Hotel, account of Dixey & Co.	San Francisco.
Stanford's Free Kindergarten	Seventeenth and Howard Streets	San Francisco.
Mrs. V. Myers	No. 1608 Stockton Street	San Francisco.
H. Landresse	Los Gatos	Santa Clara.
N. S. Phelps	Eureka	Humboldt.

## TREES DISTRIBUTED—Continued.

NAME.	Residence.	County.
A. T. Hatch.....	Suisun .....	Solano.
L. Malatesta.....	Fruit Vale.....	Alameda.
Mr. J. W. L. Hunt .....	Oakland .....	Alameda.
Mrs. M. A. Stoddard .....	Lodi .....	San Joaquin.
Dr. Hess.....	Alameda .....	Alameda.
B. F. Moore.....	Tulare .....	Tulare.
Mrs. Isabella Harrison .....	Walnut Creek .....	
Mrs. S. J. Sinclair .....	Fruit Vale.....	Alameda.
Mr. H. B. Carter .....	Oakland .....	Alameda.
Mrs. L. C. Hawley .....	Hanford .....	Tulare.
Mrs. J. C. Ried .....	Stockton .....	San Joaquin.
Mrs. T. W. Wells .....	Santa Ana.....	Los Angeles.
Miss Lizzie M. Swanger .....	Table Bluff.....	Humboldt.
Timothy Hopkins .....	Fourth and Townsend Streets .....	San Francisco.
Mrs. T. H. Murray .....	Oakland .....	Alameda.
Mrs. Abbie Wemple .....	Milford .....	Los Angeles.
B. W. Moore.....	Tulare .....	Tulare.
Colonel Ayers.....	Sacramento .....	Sacramento.
Laura E. Morton .....	Sacramento .....	Sacramento.
Thomas P. Francis.....	Petrolia .....	California.
Mrs. A. E. Logan .....	Puenta .....	Los Angeles.
Miss S. Butler .....	North San Juan .....	San Luis Obispo.
Mrs. Mamie Tish .....	Cambria .....	Mendocino.
J. M. Bryem .....	Mendocino .....	
State Prison .....	Folsom .....	Sacramento.
A. C. Hatch.....	Suisun .....	Solano.

The first step, and most essential one for persons taking up the silk industry, is to plant mulberry trees, the food of the silkworm. Although there are many mulberry trees growing in California, yet millions more ought to be planted. We do not encourage parties to plant the mulberry tree on land exclusively used for planting mulberry trees, but to plant them along the borders of the fields, on the avenues of roads, and when one hundred trees or more are planted they need very little care, and in a short time they will bear enough foliage to feed worms, the cocoons of which, when sold, will bring in a small revenue to each and every family rearing silkworms. California is peculiarly adapted to silk culture. It has the climate of Italy, and Southern China, and Japan, where silk is most produced. Therefore we should plant the mulberry tree in every vacant spot where a tree would grow. The Supervisors of some counties have declared their intention to have the mulberry tree planted along the highways. This will be a great advantage to the silk industry, as the leaves could be gathered and fed to the worms. The mulberry tree bears two crops of leaves, so that the first crop of leaves could be given to the silkworms. Then the leaves would come out again and the tree would be full of leaves during the hot season. The mulberry tree is a useful as well as an ornamental tree, and ought to be more freely planted. This Board expects another consignment of about five thousand trees, of the cultivated Cattaneo species, from Milan, Italy. These trees will be distributed throughout the State to parties interested in developing the silk industry. There are already many applications for these trees.



## REPORT OF THE FILATURE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Filature submits with great pleasure this, its second annual report:

There have been four reels in operation. Since November 1, 1885, to date, forty-two pupils have applied for instruction in reeling silk. As there were only four reeling machines in operation as many pupils were received as could be accommodated at the reels, and so as to facilitate the pupils to acquire the "art of reeling," they were formed into classes; a number came during the morning hours and a number in the afternoon. The filature was open from nine o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon. According to the rules of the filature the pupils were required to give eight weeks' time at reeling silk. At the termination of the eight weeks the pupils were examined in reeling so that there should be a practical test of the proficiency of each pupil's progress.

It must be noted that the pupils who reeled the full time, as per rules of filature, showed great intelligence and zeal in the working and handling of the cocoons, and a number of the pupils in so short a space of time, could reel a skein of silk with an almost absolute even thread throughout the skein, whereas, in the silk-producing countries of Europe, girls have never reeled silk unless they have given a year's apprenticeship. This is evident proof that American girls, with their superior intelligence, can overcome the antique mode of creeping along to the practical working of cocoons into skeins of marketable raw silk.

NAMES OF PUPILS WHO WERE AWARDED DIPLOMAS OF THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD GRADE, ACCORDING TO THEIR PROFICIENCY IN MASTERING THE ART OF REELING SILK.

Miss Bertha Spence, first grade.  
 Mrs. R. W. Spencer, second grade.  
 Miss Cecile Cardinet, second grade.  
 Miss Louise Seiferle, second grade.  
 Miss Annie Nau, second grade.  
 Miss Rebecca Kimball, second grade.  
 Miss Mary Good, third grade.  
 Miss Nettie Green, second grade.  
 Miss Della Smith, second grade.  
 Miss Gertrude Bell, second grade.  
 Miss Lydia Simmons, third grade.  
 Miss Valerie Briand, third grade.

Miss Georgiana Martin is deserving of honorable mention, as she has attended the rearing of silkworms and acquired a knowledge of the practical method of rearing silkworms. She is also a proficient silk reeler, and is waiting for the new automatic machines to be fitted up to take her examination. Miss Georgiana Martin also reeled silk afternoon and evening at the Mechanics' Fair during the month of September, 1886.

The Filature Committee, having thoroughly examined the merits and workings of the different silk reeling machines brought to their notice, have wisely purchased six reeling machines of the most modern invention to be used in the filature of this Board. These reeling machines will solve the problem of reeling silk in the United States, so that the silk can be put on the market at less cost than could be done with the old primitive reels, which have been in use in America up to the year 1886. These automatic silk reels, purchased by this Board at a nominal price, have an automatic



batteuse, or brusher, whereby the ends of the cocoons are brushed up by means of the brusher revolving around in the basin where the cocoons are placed. This brusher has a reciprocating movement and revolves a certain number of revolutions and catches the ends of the cocoons. When the ends are brushed up, the brush stops automatically. The advantage of this modern invention over the old method of brushing the ends of cocoons by hand is, that while by the method of brushing by hand girls would brush the cocoons with a heavy sweep of the brush, and therefore waste a quantity of silk; they would also prolong the brushing until a great deal of reelable silk had been brushed up and wasted. Then, one of these batteuse can prepare the cocoons ready to supply two or more reelers, a saving of waste in silk and time and allowing the reelers to feed on the ends of cocoons to the three and four skeins of silk they are winding on to the reels at one and the same time. These new reeling machines have a cap or covering over the reel, where the silk is wound, which prevents the steam or moisture arising from the basin from affecting the silk on the reels, and, therefore, avoiding the ridges or gummy welts that has always been one drawback to our reeled silk. This Board expects to perform some great work in silk reeling by means of these new automatic reeling machines. There has been received at this filature this season several hundred pounds of cocoons; also eighty-six pounds of cocoons were raised in the rooms of this Board during the month of May, 1886. This exhibit of rearing silkworms in San Francisco has given a practical illustration as to how silkworms should be reared. At this exhibition was to be seen the silkworm just as it crawled from the eggs, the worm in its first molting, after molting, and in the different stages, or ages, of the silkworm, and the final working of the worm forming a silk cocoon. This illustration of the working, or rearing, of silkworms was a great advantage to the development of the silk industry, as the public school children became interested in the work of the industrious silkworms, and the teachers, becoming interested in the subject, would send the pupils to the rooms of this Board to take notes to help the pupils write compositions on the silkworm. The pamphlets on "General Instructions for Rearing Silkworms, and on the Habits and Structure of the Silkworm," were freely distributed to the pupils of the schools, and the teachers of several classes received samples of the product of the silkworms to use in the schools to give object lessons.

Three hundred and twenty-seven visitors visited the filature during the time silkworms were on exhibition. The pupils of the reeling school were in attendance daily and cheerfully helped to rear the silkworms.

## SILK REELED AT FILATURE BY THE PUPILS.

	Lbs.	Oz.	Drs.
November, 1885.....	7	0	9
December, 1885.....	5	13	9
January, 1886.....	5	3	4
February and March, 1886.....	5	11	8
February, 1886.....	2	13	10
March, 1886.....	0	14	12
April, 1886.....	2	1	12
April and May, 1886.....	2	5	0
May and June, 1886.....	0	6	12
July and August, 1886.....	9	2	1
September and October, 1886.....	3	3	14
Silk returned to Mrs. Elizabeth Dodge, Riverside, California.....	1	12	0
Silk returned to S. N. Blum, Vacaville, California.....	0	3	12
Silk returned to Miss Lizzie Cakebread, Brentwood.....	0	8	2
Silk returned to Miss Alice Stockdale, Petaluma.....	0	4	0
Silk returned to Mrs. Squires.....	0	4	0
Silk reeled at State Fair, Sacramento, in 1886.....	2	1	14

Samples of silk raised and reeled in California have been forwarded to silk manufacturers in New Jersey and New York, and we have received flattering reports that the silk of California is superior to the imported French and Italian classical silk. A test has been made at this filature with three ounces of cocoons; when reeled produced one ounce of raw silk. We are quite sanguine on the outlook of the progress of the silk industry throughout the State. This industry is one that requires very little capital; it is a home work, and when a sufficient number of mulberry trees are planted throughout the State to feed the worms, it will furnish employment for the women and children. The work is light, pleasant, and remunerative, and worms from an ounce of eggs, carefully reared, will produce from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and forty pounds of cocoons. Women can by this means earn enough money to clothe themselves and contribute toward the general support of their families, and keep the girls at their homes to work at this home industry.

#### THE CLIMATE OF CALIFORNIA

Is superior to that of silk-raising countries in Europe. Quite an interest is being taken in this glorious climate by parties from Europe, who are writing to this Board requesting to have colonies of silk culturists migrate to California to carry on the silk industry in this country.

There has been a sufficient quantity of cocoons raised in California during the season of 1886 to keep the filature running until the next crop comes in. We hope to give employment to ten pupils when the new reels are set up. The new reels will accommodate six persons at reeling and one or two persons attending the batteuse. Then we hope to keep the old reels in operation, so that beginners may take their first lessons on them. In that way we hope to be able to give instructions to more pupils. It is also the intention of this Board to instruct the pupils how to rear silkworms; also the propagation of the species, and teach them the microscopical examination of the silkworm eggs, so that no diseased eggs shall be allowed to hatch. This season we have ordered a fine healthy race of silkworm eggs. We intend to propagate this race in the United States, so that hereafter we will have a race of worms acclimated in California, and we hope to disseminate silkworm eggs throughout California and spread the industry from north to south, east to west.

The greater quantity of silk manufactured in California is of Chinese and Japanese production. This silk comes into this port heavily loaded with a gummy substance which, when boiled off, diminishes the weight of skeins over thirty-five per cent. This Chinese or Japanese silk cannot compete with our California production. California silk is free from any foreign substance; "it is as soft as silk;" whereas, at first sight, Chinese or Japanese raw silk looks like horse hair, on account of the thread or fiber having passed through rice water and other substances, to increase its weight. Chinese and Japanese silk sells for \$3 95 to \$4 90 per pound. California silk can be sold for \$6 50 and \$7 per pound.

The following was received from J. E. Matte, China, Japan, and European raw silk, Canal Street, New York:

DEAR MADAM: Your favor duly received. The sample skein you have sent me is indeed very well reeled, and, after a careful examination, I don't hesitate in saying that it can compare well with some European silk, and beg to offer you my best wishes for the success of this new industry.

Yours respectfully,

J. E. MATTE.

for C. CHAFFAUSON and J. C. HEIGHT.

To Mrs. L. RIENZI, Secretary California State Board of Silk Culture.

NEW YORK, November 12, 1886.

PATERSON, NEW JERSEY, November 11, 1886.

*Mrs. LOUISE RIENZI, Secretary California State Board of Silk Culture:*

DEAR MADAM: Yours of October twenty-eighth, also sample of raw silk, came duly to hand; the silk appears to be of extra quality; clean, elastic, and strong.

Yours respectfully,

[Signed:]

DEXTER, LAMBERT & CO.

Mrs. LOUISE RIENZI, Chairman,  
R. H. McDONALD, Jr.,  
J. TRUMBO,

Filature Committee.

## REPORT OF SECRETARY.

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Amount of money received at office of this Board for silk stockings and spooled silk sold, from September, 1885, to August 26, 1886.....	\$37 00
Expended the above for office expenses, as per cash book .....	37 00
Received for premiums at Sacramento Fair, 1886 .....	35 00
November 2, 1886, balance on hand at office .....	\$35 00

November 14, 1885. The first annual meeting of the State Board of Silk Culture was held on November 14, 1885. The annual report of the committee on cocoons, trees, eggs, etc., was read and ordered placed on file. The annual report of the Filature Committee was also read and ordered placed on file. The election of the officers of the Board took place as follows: Mrs. Henry Washburn, President; Mrs. G. W. T. Carter, Vice-President; R. H. McDonald, Jr., Treasurer; Mrs. M. E. Chace, Secretary; Executive and Finance Committee, R. H. McDonald, Jr., Chairman, G. W. T. Carter, Mrs. M. E. Chace; Filature Committee, Mrs. M. E. Chace, Chairman, Mrs. Louise Rienzi, R. H. McDonald, Jr.; Committee on Cocoons, Trees, Eggs, etc., Mrs. Louise Rienzi, Chairman, Mrs. M. E. Chace, G. W. T. Carter.

It was decided by vote to purchase new reeling machines for the filature; accordingly a bill for \$500 was drawn to purchase the machines.

Resolutions in respect to the memory of A. F. Saufrignon, a member of this Board, were read and ordered spread on the minutes, and a copy of the resolutions to be forwarded to the family of deceased.

The following resolution was also passed:

*Resolved*, That the sum of four hundred dollars be and is hereby set aside for the purpose of planting mulberry trees upon the Ladies' Silk Culture Society's ground at Piedmont, Alameda County; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Ladies Silk Culture Society's Committee on Mulberry Trees, Soils, and Planting, be employed to supervise and conduct the work of planting the Piedmont grounds; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Hon. John P. Dunn, State Controller, and Professor E. W. Hilgard, Chairman of the Committee on Mulberry Trees, Soils, and Planting.

On December 12, 1885, the President called a special meeting at the request of the following members: Mrs. M. E. Chace, Mr. R. H. McDonald, Jr., Mrs. L. Rienzi, Mrs. Washburn. The resignations of the Treasurer, President, Vice-President, and Secretary, were handed in, read, and voted upon separately. The resignation of each officer was accepted. An election of officers to fill the places made vacant was had by a majority vote. The following members were elected: Mr. G. W. T. Carter, President; Mrs. M. E. Chace, Vice-President; Mr. R. H. McDonald, Jr., Treasurer; Mrs. L. Rienzi, Secretary.

The regular monthly meeting was held December 19, 1885, President G. W. T. Carter in the chair. The Committee on Mulberry Trees, Eggs, and Cocoons offered a proposition to purchase a choice variety of silkworm eggs from Milan, Italy. It was voted that twenty-five dollars be expended to purchase the eggs. On motion of R. H. McDonald, Jr., the Board ordered a small quantity of the cultivated variety of the Cattaneo species of mulberry trees; this variety of mulberry trees having been highly



recommended as producing a greater quantity of foliage, and the tree not bearing any berry. The leaves contain a greater amount of nutriment for the silkworm.

The Filature Committee reported that everything was moving smoothly in the filature. A report from Professor Hilgard, Chairman on Trees, Planting, etc., of Ladies' Silk Culture Society, was read, as follows:

DECEMBER 18, 1885.

*Hon. G. W. T. CARTER, President State Board of Silk Culture :*

As Chairman of the Committee on Tree Planting of the Ladies' Silk Culture Society of California, I transmit to you herewith for approval by your Board the bills for labor performed during the two weeks ending December 12, 1885, in pursuance of the resolution of your Board dated November fourteenth, appropriating the sum of four hundred dollars to be expended in planting mulberry trees upon the grounds at Piedmont owned by the Ladies' Silk Culture Society. Presuming that it will be agreeable to your honorable body to be made acquainted with the plans and progress of the work for which, under the above resolution, the committee of which I am Chairman was constituted the agent of your Board, I make the following summary statement: Upon due consideration of the committee in conference with Mr. Wm. M. Noyes, United States Superintendent of Silk Culture Experiments for the Pacific Coast, concluded that the means at command (including therein a certain sum offered by the United States Experiment Station) would probably suffice for planting five acres in mulberry trees and cuttings, and that in any case it would be expedient to clear a tract of five acres of the most conveniently available land of the eucalyptus trees now on it for that purpose. After considering several proposals to have the work done by contract, the committee concluded that it would cost no more, and that the work would be more satisfactorily done by day labor (while, of course, under the supervision of Mr. A. Warner, the Superintendent of the Piedmont Station).

Under this arrangement, the work has progressed for three weeks, just past. The grubbing is completed, and the men have for some days been engaged in clearing the land of the wood and brush. It is expected that by Monday, the twenty-first instant, plowing will begin; and this is to be done in the most thorough manner, so as to diminish as much as possible the labor and cost of planting and after cultivation. The committee still has under consideration the matter of the respective numbers of trees and cuttings to be planted, and the relative proportions of the several kinds. Inasmuch as action in these respects must, in a measure, be governed by the means at command after the land is prepared, in connection with the donations that have been or still may be offered, it is desirable to have every variety of the mulberry, and other trees that have been found adapted as food for the silkworm, represented on the grounds of the Piedmont Silk Culture Station. But it is also evident that in order to bring about, at the earliest possible moment, the command of a supply of food independent of outside sources, an adequate plantation of the most approved kinds should be our first aim. How this end can best be accomplished, with the material that can be acquired by donation and purchase, under present conditions, is a question for the determination of which the data are not yet fully at hand, but which will engage the most careful consideration of the committee.

Very respectfully,

(Signed:)

E. W. HILGARD,

Chairman Committee on Tree Planting L. S. C. S. California.

Bills for labor performed on the land of the Ladies' Silk Society at Piedmont were read, the report of Professor Hilgard was accepted, and the bills were ordered to the Finance Committee for approval. On motion, a bill for four hundred dollars (\$400) was ordered to be forwarded to the State Controller, requesting him to draw his warrant for said amount, to meet the bills for planting trees on the land of the Ladies' Silk Culture Society at Piedmont so soon as the bills are due.

The next regular monthly meeting was held on January 19, 1886, G. W. T. Carter presiding. A letter received from the United States Consul at Florence, Italy, was read, in which it was recommended that the months of April and May were the proper months for shipping silkworm eggs, as those months offered the minimum of atmospheric changes. A letter from the Director of the Royal Baccological Institute of Tuscany, Italy, was also read. The Director offered to donate several samples of superior qualities of silkworm eggs to the State Board. The Board accepted the generous offer. The Committee on Mulberry Trees and Cuttings made a statement that there was great demand for mulberry trees and cuttings. Professor

Hilgard remarked that he had not received as many trees for planting on the Piedmont tract as he expected. He also said that about five hundred trees would finish planting the ground already prepared. It was finally decided to pass a bill for the sum of three hundred dollars (\$300) for purchasing mulberry trees and cuttings for free distribution according to Section 8 of the Act of the Legislature creating this Board.

On recommendation of the Filature Committee, J. O. Mills was employed to instruct the pupils of the reeling school the method of re-reeling; also, two of the pupils of the reeling school, after having passed satisfactory examinations, were allowed a salary of \$10 per month.

A special meeting was held on February thirteenth, to consider general business. The Chairman of Trees and Cuttings reported that orders for mulberry trees were given to cover the full amount drawn for purchasing mulberry trees, etc. The trees were expected to arrive in San Francisco very soon. Bills for work done in preparing and planting trees at Piedmont tract were ordered to be paid.

A resolution was offered by Mr. McDonald to have advertisements inserted in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, *San Francisco Call*, *The Mining and Scientific Press* of San Francisco, and in the *Scientific American* of New York, for plans and prices of machines of the most modern invention, for reeling silk, the plans of said machines to be referred to a committee of five mechanical experts.

The regular monthly meeting was held March 20, 1886. No business of importance was transacted at this meeting.

A special meeting was held on April 6, 1886. Mr. Isaac Trumbo and Mr. S. A. Sellers, the two Commissioners appointed to fill the places made vacant by the death of A. F. Saufrignon and the resignation of Edward Carlson, attended the meeting.

The new members were appointed to fill places on the various standing committees.

A report by Mr. Trumbo and Mr. Sellers was read, wherein they stated that they had examined the accounts and affairs of this Board, and found that, after an existence of ten months, this Board had expended the sum of \$1,882 74 out of the \$5,000 appropriated to this Board, and the books show the able and careful manner in which the funds have been handled, and they believe that a greater part of the amount appropriated will return to the State Treasury, and that this Board is only responsible for the careful and business-like manner in which they handle the funds of the State to the best interest, and to the advancement of the education of its teachers, and to the placing of children of this State to be self-dependent, and the advancement of the silk industry.

Other resolutions were offered and adopted.

The regular monthly meeting was held on May fifteenth.

On motion, it was decided that another order for mulberry trees of the Cattaneo cultivated species be given to cover the full amount allowed for purchasing mulberry trees for free distribution, according to Section 8 of the Act of the Legislature creating this Board.

A motion was carried, by a unanimous vote, to purchase three double reeling machines of the approved make, from Giovanni Battaglia, Angelo Nobili, and Joseph Grancini, at Milan, Italy.

The next meeting was held on June nineteenth, President Carter in the chair.

The Secretary reported that the Cattaneo species of mulberry tree recently imported from Milan, Italy, reached here in fine order. Of the many thousand trees imported, not more than three had died. They had given great

satisfaction to the parties who planted them, every tree having taken root, and reports show that they are in excellent condition.

The Cocoon Committee reported that the crop of cocoons this year was of better quality than those of any preceding year; also a large quantity were received at the filature this season. It showed that the silk industry was prospering throughout the State.

The pupils of the reeling school were awarded certificates of merit for their proficiency in reeling silk.

By a unanimous vote, it was decided that this Board should have an exhibit of the silk industry at the State Agricultural Fair, to be held at Sacramento during the month of September, 1886; also, to have a duplicate exhibit at the Mechanics' Fair, during the months of August and September, 1886.

The session of the next meeting was held on September 25, 1886, President G. W. T. Carter in the chair.

Miss Sarah Benner, a delegate of the Women's Silk Culture Association of Philadelphia, called at this office to make inquiries regarding the workings and progress of the silk industry on the Pacific Coast. The lady stated that the silk industry was further developed on this coast than in any of the Eastern States, and that the reeling machines just imported by this Board were superior to those used in the Governmental Silk Establishment at Philadelphia. Miss Benner requested this Board to allow her to have the plans of the Milan automatic reeling machines, so that she could submit the same to the members of her association on her return to Philadelphia.

Mr. R. H. McDonald suggested that if this Board would distribute mulberry trees to plant on "Arbor Day," it would be a good plan. The President appointed Mr. McDonald a committee of one to communicate with the Arbor Day Committee of this State as to the feasibility of planting mulberry trees on Arbor Day.

The United States Experimental Silk Culture Station at Piedmont having suspended its experiments at that place, extended the courtesy to this Board in presenting it a fine set of balance scales for weighing silkworm eggs; also a quantity of silkworm eggs and perforated tin boxes. Following is a copy of letter received:

SAN FRANCISCO, August 30, 1886.

*To the California State Board of Silk Culture, MRS. L. RIENZL, Secretary :*

MADAM: In closing up the affairs of this office, I take great pleasure in carrying out the wishes of the United States Department of Agriculture by presenting you with a box of standard silkworm egg weights, and would respectfully suggest the advisability of using this standard as it is used quite generally in Europe. I also hand you a set of balance scales for weighing out silkworm eggs in small quantities, and eight hundred and seventy-five, more or less, of shipping boxes for the distribution of silkworm eggs.

Please acknowledge receipt and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. M. NOYES,

Superintendent U. S. Silk Culture Experiments at San Francisco, California.

#### CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF SILK CULTURE.

Section 5 of the Act of the Legislature establishing this Board of Silk Culture requires that the Secretary, in addition to performing such official duties as the Board may direct, "shall collect statistics and other information, showing the condition and progress of sericulture throughout the State; correspond with various societies and individuals, both at home and abroad, who are engaged in the promotion of silk culture." In accordance with the above, the Secretary of this Board has gathered the following statistics and information:



From reliable information it is evident that the silk crop of the whole world is about one third less than that of last year, which was also short of the demand, and the reserved crop of raw silk of the Mandarins of China was called for and put in the market, yet it does not meet the calls.

*China.*—The Consul at Shanghai in a letter to the Minister of Commerce dated May 21, 1886, gives the following notice regarding the production of silkworms of this season in China:

“During the last two months the sales of the silk market at Shanghai were almost nominal on account of the plans of the warehousemen to keep the price of raw silk at an exalted price; therefore, a greater part of the Mandarins’ products will be put on the market with this year’s product, if the stipulated price can be gotten, otherwise, it will be disposed of in the interior of China for local consumption. The latest dispatch from Canton, China, of date twenty-sixth September, 1886, from the house of Siemssen & Co. show that of the 7,700 bales of raw silk on hand only 1,500 remain unsold.”

EXPORT OF RAW SILK FROM THE PORT OF SHANGHAI, JUNE, 1885, TO JUNE, 1886.

For London .....	9,619 bales.
For Marseilles .....	13,200 bales.
For Saint Etienne .....	25 bales.
For Sejon .....	20,111 bales.
For Saint Chamond .....	10 bales.
For Bari .....	10 bales.
For Milan .....	1,115 bales.
For Venice .....	33 bales.
For Switzerland .....	463 bales.
For Bombay .....	1,407 bales.
For Suez, Alexandria .....	1,265 bales.
For Hongkong, Singapore, and China ports .....	1,456 bales.
For America, United States .....	7,868 bales.

The price of Canton raw silk, September 26, 1886, quoted as follows:

Canton Curio .....	\$4 90 per pound.
Canton No. 1 .....	4 60 per pound.
Canton No. 2 .....	4 40 per pound.
Canton No. 3 .....	4 15 per pound.
Canton No. 4 .....	3 95 per pound.

*Japan*, June 1, 1886.—The failure of the crop of silkworms, on account of a sudden rise in the temperature just as the worms were about to spin their cocoons, has caused the price of cocoons to increase. Cocoons that could be bought in Japan last year for eighteen dollars per pecul, were sold this year at twenty-six dollars; and the first silk sold in June, 1886, brought the price of forty taëls per pecul. Japanese raw silk is very scarce this year, which will tend toward elevating the price of this article.

STATISTICS OF RAW SILK PRODUCED IN 1886

France and Corsica produced five hundred and thirty-five thousand kilograms of raw silk (kilograms, 535,000).

Austria and Hungary produced one hundred and sixty-eight thousand kilograms of raw silk (kilograms, 168,000).

Spain produced fifty-six thousand kilograms of raw silk (kilograms, 56,000).

Italy produced two millions four hundred and fifty-seven thousand kilograms of raw silk (kilograms, 2,457,000).



*Lerant.*

Asia Minor produced one hundred and seventy-two thousand kilograms of raw silk (kilograms, 172,000).

Salonica, Adrianople, produced one hundred thousand kilograms of raw silk (kilograms, 100,000).

Syria produced two hundred and twenty-two thousand kilograms of raw silk (kilograms, 222,000).

Greece produced twenty thousand kilograms of raw silk (kilograms, 20,000).

*Central Asia.*

Caucasa produced seventy-five thousand kilograms of raw silk (kilograms, 75,000).

*Oriental Asia.*

Shanghai exported two million and thirty-two thousand kilograms of raw silk (kilograms, 2,032,000).

Canton exported seven hundred and fifteen thousand kilograms of raw silk (kilograms, 715,000).

Japanese exported from Yokahama one million three hundred and fifty-one thousand kilograms of raw silk (kilograms, 1,351,000).

India, Calcutta, exported from Calcutta four hundred and forty-five thousand kilograms of raw silk (kilograms, 445,000).

The total amount of silk product of the above places this year is eight millions three hundred and forty-eight thousands of kilograms (total kilograms, 8,340,000).

The production of raw silk in the whole world for this season is stated to be 8,948,000 kilograms, to last season's product of 9,273,000, showing a deficiency in the silk of 225,000 kilograms in this year's product. This deficiency in the silk crop is supposed to be the main cause of the increase in the price of raw silk in all parts of the world. Cocoons were sold in Milan, Italy, during the month of September, 1886, at francs 12.50 and 13.50 the kilogram. At Marseilles, cocoons were sold at francs 11.50 and 12 the kilogram in September, 1886.

There seems to be a great firmness in the price of raw silk. There is an excessive prudence shown on the part of buyers, who are doing all they can to make the price of raw silk fall. Notwithstanding, it is universally believed that the price of the raw silk will not fall, but increase on the present quotations, as the different places in the world where silk-worms are raised show that the product of those places will not fill the demand; and, as the consumption of raw silk is on the increase, it is evident that the prices of raw silk will not diminish.

*America.*—From the *Journal of Commerce* we get the following: "The silk industry in the United States.—America expends about one hundred and ten million pounds sterling for silk annually. Of this amount forty-five millions is of American manufacture. There are four hundred and seventy-seven silk manufactories in the United States. France cannot fill the many commissions in the silk line which it receives from America. America, in proportion to other countries, excepting China, consumes the greatest quantity of silk."

From the report of United States Consul at Milan, Italy, the following statistics of amount of raw silk received at the port of New York from Milan, Italy, during the years 1885 and 1886:

Year.	Months.	Number of Bales.	Weight— Kilogrammes.	Value.
1885.....	January, February, March.....	694	69,400	\$721,330 48
1885.....	April, May, June.....	943	94,300	974,735 40
1885.....	July, August, September.....	1,068	106,800	1,012,015 00
1885.....	October, November, December.....	1,381	138,100	1,293,276 34
1886.....	January, February, March.....	1,076	107,600	1,113,944 10
1886.....	April, May, June.....	217	21,700	770,110 64
1886.....	July, August, September.....	792	99,200	.....

The silk industry of Italy is valued at 300,000,000 francs annually.

*Italy.*—The Province of Arezzo, Italy, has sixteen filatures; these filatures represent four hundred and fifty-six reeling machines; three hundred and forty-eight are worked by steam power and one hundred and eight by other means. Eight hundred and twenty persons are employed in these sixteen filatures—six hundred and forty-six women, one hundred and thirty-six children under fourteen years, and thirty-eight men. The cocoons that supply these filatures are principally raised in the province; the yearly production is about four hundred thousand kilograms of fresh cocoons.

In the Province of Vicenza, Italy, the product of cocoons is about thirteen to fourteen thousand kilograms annually. There are eighty-five filatures in the twenty-six districts of the Province. In these filatures two thousand and ninety-nine women, four hundred and sixty-six children under fourteen years, and eighty-three men are employed; they are now preparing other establishments where two hundred more women will be employed. The silk reeled in the Province of Vicenza is principally exported to France and Germany.

Udine, Italy, raised thirteen thousand kilograms cocoons this year, 1886.

*Russia.*—In 1886, the Imperial Committee of Sericulture of Russia and Odessa exercised uncommon influence in the development of sericulture in the Empire of Russia, especially on the coast of the Black Sea. The Secretary of this association was sent to Azof for three months to instruct a colony of Menonites the modern method of rearing silkworms. Specimens of cocoons and reeled silk and four hundred ounces of silkworm eggs, raised by the colony, were brought by the Secretary to the Sericultural Committee.

Another model public illustration of rearing silkworms was held in the public garden of Odessa; the students of the colleges and gymnasiums frequently visited the place, and many citizens who, for the first time, saw silkworms and the method of rearing them, received the necessary information and manifested their intention of planting that industry in their country and throughout their possessions.

*India.*—Through the energy of Mr. Leoitard, attaché of the Embassy of India, sericulture has made rapid strides during the past few years in India. The Government distributes silkworm eggs, mulberry trees, and holds an exposition every year of all that appertains to the developing of the silk industry. In the year 1769 the Indian Company imported a colony of Italian reelers and silkworm rearers into Bengal, India, and in the year 1775 India exported raw silk of the value of 187,494 shillings. The exportations of silk in 1816 amounted to 779,764 shillings. In 1870-71, the amount of raw silk exported was valued at 2,131,399 shillings.

*Calcutta.*—The great emporium and deposit of raw silk of Cundjab and Bengal is the most important port in India for exportation of raw silk. About nine tenths of the silk product of India is exported to Europe. In

1885-86 the value of raw silk exported from Calcutta and Bombay was estimated to be 19,458,629 English shillings.

*Syria*.—A large quantity of silkworm eggs were shipped from Marseilles to Syria in September, 1886. This precious merchandise was valued at 300,000 francs. These eggs are to be hatched next season, and the worms reared. The Government will distribute these eggs throughout Syria, so as to propagate and develop the silk industry in that section.

*Guatemala*.—The silk industry is fostered by the Government at Guatemala, Central America.

*America*.—Silkworms have been raised in Newark, Ohio, Tennessee, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Kansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas. California, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Mississippi are considered the center of the silk industry of the United States.

*California*.—Silkworms are reared in a number of counties of California. The growth of the industry is on the increase.

#### SILK CULTURE CONVENTION HELD IN VARESE, ITALY, 1886.

[Translated from the Journal of Commerce of Milan, Italy.]

The second annual congress of Bacologia and Sericulture was held this season at Varese, Italy, during September, 1886. There were twenty-five effective members present, other members sent representatives, the Mayor of the town assisted at the convention. The following important questions were freely discussed:

The commerce of dried cocoons. The drying and seasoning of raw silk; the temperature to which it should be subjected.

Sixteenth question. The dominant diseases of the silkworm; the intensity of the diseases; motive why, in certain localities, certain diseases are prevalent among silkworm eggs, viz., "calcino," whereas other localities are free. Discover the cause of these diseases—whether it depends on the topographical position, or on the climatology, or from the method of rearing the silkworm.

Seventeenth. Study of the means whereby, without hindering the liberty of commerce, the possibility of eliminating the cultivation of poor qualities of silkworm eggs.

Eighteenth. The utility of rearing large or small quantities of silkworm eggs, considering that the worms are reared for reproduction.

Twentieth. Economy in rearing worms, considering that a small family, employed at other work, can cultivate or rear worms from an ounce of silkworm eggs.

Twenty-first. Facility of worms to form cocoons on bouquets of dried brush.

Twenty-second. The mulberry tree—necessity of planting the hedge plants—What are the best qualities of mulberry tree—Submit the mulberry tree to annual pruning—Compare the product and quality of leaves from trees pruned annually with those of trees not pruned—The least number of diseases the mulberry tree is subjected to.

Twenty-sixth. Mulberry culture—Counsel not to abandon the cultivation of the mulberry tree on the farms—Considering the mulberry tree an auxiliary plant—Cultivating it on the margins of the fields, along the highways, and to plant the dwarf variety, as much easier to gather leaves from.

Twenty-eighth. Rearing of silkworms by the modern systems, as more productive to the hygiene of the silkworm.

The next report will contain the final views and opinions on the questions submitted at this convention of 1886. These conventions held in Italy



show of what vital interest the silk industry is to that nation. Although the rearing of silkworms has been in vogue for several centuries, the Government has seen fit to establish silk culture schools, where the best and latest methods of rearing silkworms can be learned; also the reeling of silk. In 1842 the first silk culture school was opened in one of the provinces of Italy. To-day there are sixty-four silk culture schools sustained by the Government.

#### OBSERVATIONS ON SILK CULTURE.

These sericultural schools have been of great advantage to the silk industry of Italy, and as it is universally conceded that Italy produces the best reeled silk, to France is given the *palm* for the best manufactured silk. America, especially California, has commenced to produce raw silk that can favorably compare with the best Italian raw silk. This is proof that where the raw article can be produced it ought to be encouraged. The exhibits of this Board at the Mechanics' Fair of San Francisco, during September, 1886, and at Sacramento State Fair in 1885 and 1886, gave an interesting and instructive exhibit of the development of the silk industry on the Pacific Coast. The silk exhibit, taken singly, was the most instructive and attractive exhibit in the Pavilions, as it showed the possibilities in the way of silk culture as one of the industries adapted to the climate of California. The reeling of the cocoons into raw silk ready for the market was illustrated every day during Fair time.

The reeling machines were operated by the pupils of the reeling school. Cocoons from different counties were on exhibition, the cocoons on branches as spun by the worms, floss silk, the marketable raw silk, and everything that could practically illustrate the silk industry, was on exhibition. These exhibits were awarded two first prizes at Sacramento, and two silver medals at the Mechanics' Fair, San Francisco. After Fair time large numbers of visitors came to the filature, to have a thorough understanding of the method of reeling the silk. The school children were much interested in the product of the industrious silkworms. A few cocoons were given to many of the children, and pamphlets on the silkworms were distributed freely to them. The result was that the teachers of the schools had the children write essays and compositions on the silkworm, and the little ones found it a most interesting study. When our children understand the working of the silkworm it will be a great advantage to this State, as then silkworms will be reared in the proper way. When the mulberry trees are planted around the school buildings, and in the public squares, there will be an abundant amount of leaves to feed the seric worm with. This Board has distributed many thousand mulberry trees the past season, as will be seen by referring to report of Committee on Trees. There seems to be a prevailing idea that a few mulberry trees are sufficient to feed a quantity of silkworm eggs. It will be necessary to plant from fifty to one hundred trees; the leaves from these trees will furnish food to feed worms from an ounce or more of silkworm eggs. An ounce of eggs, when properly fed, ought to produce from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds of cocoons. This amount would bring a small sum of money into many families of our State, and help maintain many of our women and girls. The silk industry is not for capitalists, as the nature and habits of the silkworms forbid their being reared in large establishments. Not more than an ounce of silkworm eggs should be reared in one room; the crowding of worms into large rooms is detrimental to the advancement of the silk industry, as it breeds disease among the worms, and in consequence a decrease in the silk product. Every farm-



house should rear the silkworm: empty rooms or unoccupied barns can be utilized as rearing rooms. There is no necessity for building cocooneries for the special purpose of rearing worms in, as any clean, well ventilated room in the dwelling or barn will suffice for the purpose. As the time for rearing silkworms is from four to six weeks, no capital is required in rearing worms. After the trees are in good condition and have an abundance of leaves, that is all the capital that is required. A few upright racks can be built out of laths, or other economical material, to rear the worms on.

Cocoons were sold in Italy and France, this season, at 12 to 14 francs per kilogram. The price paid in California was \$1 to \$1 40 per pound. The supply does not meet the demands for raw silk; therefore it is probable that the price for the cocoons will increase. Cocoons have been raised in thirty-five towns in California the past year. The quality of the product was much superior to those of past seasons. The day is not far distant when California will produce the raw silk to supply the manufacturers using the first qualities of raw silk.

#### RAW SILK ON HAND.

This Board has in storage over one hundred pounds of first grade raw silk, raised and reeled in California, which is at the market value of \$650. There is also a large quantity of cocoons of this season's product on hand—sufficient to keep six reels running the remaining part of this season.

The Royal Institute of Bocologia, of Tuscany, Italy, forwarded ten small samples of silkworm eggs to this Board. These eggs were hatched, and the worms reared in the office and filature. They produced about eighty to ninety pounds of cocoons. The rearing of these worms in this city attracted many visitors to see the method of rearing silkworms, and was a practical way of spreading the knowledge of the silk industry to many persons who intend to rear the worms at their homes. California has natural advantages for rearing silkworms, and it should be made the leading industry of the State. Applications are constantly being received at this office for trees and silkworm eggs. Efforts are being made to extend this industry into asylums and public institutions. The Old Ladies Home at Oakland reared silkworms in their institution this season, and sold the cocoons to this Board, which yielded them the sum of \$24 50. The State Prison at Folsom planted fifty mulberry trees this season. Information in silk culture has been freely given by letter and by means of distributing pamphlets.

The office of this Board has been the bureau through which practical knowledge has been distributed throughout the State. Silkworm eggs, and a choice cultivated variety of mulberry trees, have been distributed to applicants who have taken up this important industry. The object of this Board has been to spread and develop the silk industry by means of the best known *practical* methods. Reeling machines of the most approved make have been especially imported by this Board to be used in the reeling school, to instruct the pupils in reeling silk. The finest and purest quality of silkworm eggs, that have been microscopically examined, are purchased by this Board and distributed to the many who apply for them. A new species of mulberry has been distributed by this Board, to take the place of the old, deteriorated stock which has been until now grown in this State. The work of this Board will show itself to better advantage a few years hence, when the seeds of the silk industry sown by this Board will bear the fruit as evidence of the work of its members.

As to the special adaptability of California as regards climate and soil for this most important industry, I will add a few suggestions. California is eminently adapted to be the center of the silk industry for many reasons. The climate of California is equal, if not superior, to that of Italy, Japan, and the southern parts of China, where the largest quantity of silk is produced. Silk raised and reeled in California has been compared with the finest quality of imported Italian classical raw silk, and declared to be superior in quality.

California has produced first class quality of silk in many instances. It only needs the assistance of the State, through an appropriation of \$5,000 per year, to disseminate knowledge throughout the State, so that the production will be *entirely* of the first quality. In competition with seventy-seven contestants, representing twenty States, the silk product of California carried away three of the first prizes. As this State leads all others in producing the silk in cocoons, we have endeavored, by importing superior machinery, to have the cocoons reeled, and impart the knowledge of reeling to the women and girls of this State, so that a thorough understanding of the many stages of this important industry, from the hatching of the silkworm to the forming of the cocoon, and the reeling of the cocoon into marketable raw silk, may be one of the staple industries of this State, and keep the many millions of dollars sent to foreign nations in our own country and among the producing and working population of California. The silk industry is one that is not so easily understood as the wool and cotton industry. We must educate the people to rear the silkworm, how to care for and feed the precious seric insect, then to manipulate the cocoons into raw silk suitable for this market. It is through the means of a State Board that adaptations and methods of the silk industry suitable for this climate can be studied, so that when the people receive and adopt the industry it will have passed all experimenting stages, and they, the people, will be benefited by the information and experience of Commissioners of this Board, who have made it a special study to develop, by all rational means, the important missing link of the silk industry, viz.: the rearing of the worms and the reeling of cocoons into raw silk. This Board has made a market for cocoons raised in this State, by purchasing the cocoons from the producer and utilizing the cocoon to instruct pupils in reeling raw silk. We have also imported a choice variety of mulberry trees, which received the first premium in France, and in many expositions in Italy, as being the best variety for producing and developing the silk fiber in the silkworm. These trees we have distributed throughout the State to persons intending to take up the silk industry, and we have received satisfactory reports that the trees were in a thrifty state of growth. It will take a year or more before the product or foliage will show the important part of the importation. Special attention is given by this Board, in selecting none but the purest and choicest quality of silkworm eggs. These are also distributed to parties having mulberry leaves to feed the worms with. We would recommend that the State continue to foster this important industry, by appropriating \$5,000 per year for the coming fiscal years. In Italy there are sixty-four silk culture institutes sustained by the Government. Although the silk industry is many centuries old there, they still desire to instruct the population in all new methods and useful processes to develop and increase this industry. California ought to take pride in fostering this industry, so well adapted to this climate. We feel that the silk industry is working on a firm basis, and with a few years' more of help from the State, will become one of the main productions of this coast.

Heretofore, there was a lack of experience in the practical working of the silk industry (which is requisite for a complete and thorough development of this industry), and which prevented the industry from taking rapid strides. This Board has had the advantage of these predecessors in having *practical* workers as members of this Board. The result is apparent, as during the past year the silk industry has developed beyond our expectations. We hope the Legislature will take this matter under consideration, and foster one of the great industries of the day.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed:)

MRS. LOUISE RIENZI, Secretary.

## INTERESTING REPORT FROM EUROPE.

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The State Board of Silk Culture's special agent in Europe, Hon. Horace J. Smith, sends the following interesting summary of his observations in Italy, France, and elsewhere, in respect to the industry of silk culture as practiced in those countries:

In France and Italy a traveler interested in questions concerning silk comes to look upon the matter in a way different from anything that is possible in the United States. In America the question of sericulture partakes of that unrich character which marks everything relating to the future, and its importance can only be appreciated by those whom the world in general calls enthusiastic and visionaries; but in France and Italy it is one of the great and stable industries of the country, and in many and large districts it is chief among these. There is nothing visionary about it, nothing indefinite, nothing that has not been studied carefully and thoroughly. Silk raising, cocoons, silkworm diseases and their remedies, reeling, and all the important questions relating to the industry, are as commonly discussed and as familiarly brought forward to one's attention everywhere as are crops, cattle, agriculture, and trade generally at home. No one can become familiar with Southern France and Northern Italy without being impressed with the immense value of sericulture; nor can any intelligent person doubt the truth of two things: First, that the industry is well worth any efforts necessary to increase it, and secondly, that its introduction must be a process of some difficulty, requiring energy, patience, intelligence, and organization on the part of those who undertake to promote it. I have, therefore, since I came abroad, learned to take a very large view of the importance of the work which the California State Board of Silk Culture has in hand. I have seen enough to convince me that the obstacles to be overcome are far from trifling, and what I have seen has filled me also with the conviction that, if properly carried out, the work of the Board will add an element to the public wealth of California of greater importance than ever the most sanguine enthusiasts at home have dreamed of. Sericulture is eminently an industry calculated to spread comfort and well-being among the people; it is everywhere carried on in the homes of the farming population; in its very nature it is a home industry. Nevertheless, it has in course of time become so thoroughly organized in Europe that America, in order to compete, must go to work in a very careful and complete manner. If this is done, there can be no doubt of success; and I see no reason to doubt our ability to appreciate whatever is good and suitable for our circumstances in the European organization of the work, nor to doubt that many of the difficulties which surround sericulture in Europe will be found to be absent in America. In short, there is every reason to believe that, with proper management, the result of the labors of the Board will be everything that has been hoped for.

I would earnestly recommend that the Board conform as closely as possible to the suggestions hereinafter contained, as I am convinced that by so doing many troubles will be avoided and a commercial success reached much more promptly and economically than would otherwise be the case.



## SEED.

No means exist by which any one can tell from the inspection of the seed (eggs) itself whether it is sound or diseased.

A certain lot of eggs from diseased worms, and of which the product will show them to be diseased, cannot be distinguished by the greatest expert from another lot coming from the best possible sources. The Pasteur system is not based upon an examination of the eggs themselves, but upon examination of the bodies of the insects which have laid the eggs; and the only guarantee of the purchaser of silkworm seed is the reputation for honesty and good faith of the seller. In Europe there are many professional dealers in silkworm eggs, some of them having a very high reputation. There are also associations and syndicates of proprietors and reelers who interest themselves especially in the distribution of sound seed.

In California I would suggest that this work be, for the present, undertaken by the Board. The following is an outline of the process adopted by the best raisers of seed in Europe.

The process begins with the purchase of the best eggs procurable, and their distribution in small lots among a considerable number of silkworm raisers. As a rule, not more than one ounce of seed should be confided to any one person, nor should a quantity of worms greater than that produced from one ounce of seed be raised in any one building. Nevertheless, it is advantageous, for reasons that will appear later on, to have as many raisers as possible in the same village or neighborhood.

When the worms are hatched, a record is kept of each separate lot, and an inspector is appointed to visit them all day by day, and to enter in a book a record of their growth and development. Worms which show irregularities of growth, feebleness, tendency to disease, or other undesirable qualities, are immediately checked off from the list of reproducers, and their cocoons are afterwards sold to be reeled, and not to be used for breeding purposes. A rule is made, and strictly adhered to, that worms bred for reproducing purposes shall not be fed from very young mulberry trees, or from trees which have been cut back the year before. When the worms have formed their cocoons, and the latter have been taken from the brush, they are strictly examined. The lots which present any irregularities of color, weight, size, texture, or quality are checked off from the list of reproducers and sold for reeling. In those lots which are found to be uniform and of first rate quality, the cocoons are carefully sorted, and all doubles, light weight cocoons, those which are misshapen, stained, or defective in any way, are sent to be stifled and reeled. The best are strung upon thread to be used for reproduction.

When the insects emerge from the cocoons, any which are found to be deformed or weak are immediately destroyed. Those which are sound and vigorous are put together in couples, male and female, and each couple is put into a little box or cell by itself.

The method of making the boxes or cells varies very much. In some cases simply a little bag of light netting (like mosquito netting) is used, about three inches square. In other cases a box is provided, divided off into compartments about two and a half inches square and about an inch deep. Each female deposits her eggs in the cell in which she has been confined, and soon afterwards dies. Then, as soon as possible, the bodies are taken, pair by pair, and bruised in a small mortar. The part of the mass coming from each pair is then put into a microscope slide and examined. If any corpuscles indicating a tendency to hereditary disease are found, the eggs coming from that pair of insects are at once burned; but

the eggs coming from the insects which have been found by this examination to be healthy, are preserved for the production of the next year's crop.

This is an outline of the Pasteur process. At first sight it appears very tedious and complicated; and it really requires a great deal of care and pains. If properly organized, the examination can be carried on very rapidly and naturally, the larger the number of the insects to be examined the better will be the organization, and the more certain and economical the result.

In France, many of the "graineurs" (that is to say, raisers of seed), having realized large fortunes from the exploitations of this process, and having established the value of their brands, have become very much less careful than they formerly were, and now in many cases only examine a part of the insects instead of submitting them all to the test. This has many times resulted in disasters, and a breaking out of the disease in places where it was supposed to have been thoroughly overcome. These men have also been guilty of selling to speculators the eggs which they had found by examination to be diseased; and such eggs sold at a low price to raisers have naturally given very bad results. I cannot too earnestly recommend the Board to submit to any inconvenience, and take any pains which may be necessary to secure thoroughly good and sound seed, and I am sure that such care will in a short time be richly rewarded.

#### WINTERING.

The eggs should be preserved through the Winter in a cool, well-aired place, and thoroughly protected from rats and mice. In France and Italy there exist large establishments especially adapted to the conservation of these eggs during the Winter. I do not doubt that the Board has sufficient information to enable it to attend to this point, and would only say that it should never be neglected.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF SEED.

Silkworm eggs should not be transported so late in the season as to risk their hatching while on their voyage. Very many valuable lots have been entirely lost in this way. The Board would do well to refuse to fill any orders or supply any seed after the middle of the Winter, except for parties in the immediate neighborhood of the central source of supply.

#### REARING.

I do not find much to add to the manuals of silk raising already in the possession of the Board; and concerning the rearing, have only to remark that plenty of space, fresh air, a constant and considerable temperature, regular and sufficient feeding, the immediate removal of all diseased worms, cleanliness, and constant attention, are the chief requisites. As a detail, it may be noted that light, ribbon-like shavings answer extremely well for brush to be supplied to the worms for forming their cocoons. The shavings are not easily procurable in Europe as in America, because very little wood is used in construction; but in California it will probably be found more economical and advantageous to use them than to procure and place the common kinds of brush, as has been done here. The shavings should be in long, loose curls, and should be placed between the worms in sufficient quantity to enable them to find places for making their cocoons without crowding each other. A system of feeding worms with entire branches of

trees, and of changing these branches by means of movable shelves, is coming into practice in some places in France and Italy. It is said to work very well, but I have had no opportunity of examining it.

There is another detail in connection with the feeding, which will probably be found of practical utility. It is the manipulation of chopping the leaves for the young worms. This is a laborious operation if not properly carried on, but with the help of a very simple apparatus, can be quickly and easily performed.

The apparatus consists of a knife, like a large, heavy carving-knife, attached by a swivel joint at its point to a piece of heavy board of about fourteen to sixteen inches. The point of the knife should be attached at one side of the board, at the middle of its length, and should be so arranged that the handle being grasped, the knife can be raised and lowered, and swung to one side or other, and that when the handle is pressed down, the edge of the blade of the knife shall rest upon the plank. On placing an apparatus of this kind on the table or floor, the operator takes a handful of leaves to be chopped, places it on the board, and cuts it through the middle by depressing the knife. The two halves are then put to the left of the knife, one above the other, in such a way as to present all the cut edges toward the knife; that is to say, the part of the leaves which was at the right of the knife is turned over and put on top, and then with the part which was at the left in the beginning. Now, by taking this pile of leaves with the left hand, the operator seizes and raises the knife with the right hand, pushes the edge of cut leaves somewhat under the knife, and depresses the latter, thus cutting off a slice of chopped leaves. The knife is then swept to the side, clearing the board, and the operation is repeated. In this way a rapid, easy, and uniform cutting of the leaves is secured.

#### FOOD.

The common wild mulberry trees furnish a most excellent food, and is equal in every way to the best qualities of grafted trees, except that it requires more labor to gather the leaves. The management of a mulberry plantation is as follows:

The trees are placed about thirty feet apart both ways, and are cut so as to preserve a crown about six or eight feet from the ground. The shoots from this crown form long, slender twigs or boughs, which can be easily stripped of their leaves. In gathering the leaves an apron is worn, which is formed into a large bag. The operator, by means of a short ladder, climbs the tree, takes each twig or bough at its base, and strips all its leaves with one motion of the hand and arm. It may be noted in passing, as a curious fact, that in general the mulberry trees of France and Italy are stripped twice in the year; first, during the silkworm season, to furnish food for the cocoons; and again, just before the leaves fall.

The leaves gathered in the Autumn serve as Winter food for sheep.

I would earnestly suggest that the Board propagate and furnish, or at any rate recommend mulberry trees as the only proper food for the silkworm. I am aware that cocoons of fair appearance can be produced from worms fed upon lettuce and osage orange, that is, with osage orange and some other plant; but experiments made this year in France from cocoons so fed show that they find at least twenty-five per cent less silk than those fed upon mulberry.



## DECOONNAGE.

(Gathering cocoons from the brush.) In gathering the cocoons from the brush, great care should be had not to pinch or bruise them, as this often results in staining and injuring good cocoons.

## STIFLING.

This is a subject to which attention should at once be given by the Board. Cocoons of the best quality may be very much injured by unskillful stifling. In France and Italy, the reelers do not allow the producers to stifle their own cocoons, but buy them alive, and have them stifled in their own establishment, by steam or hot-air furnaces especially constructed for the purpose, and managed by very skillful men. If the cocoons are improperly stifled, they do not yield their thread properly in reeling, and the result is a very inferior silk. I am told that one of the best furnaces for stifling is built by Mr. Varielles, at Crest, in the Department of the Drome, but that it requires a good deal of skill to run it. I hope to be able to procure for the Board a set of drawings for stifling furnaces, together with the instructions for their use.

## DISPOSAL OF INFERIOR COCOONS.

As soon as the cocoons have been stifled they should be sorted, and all doubles should be taken out and sold to be carded. Stained, feeble, and defective cocoons should be reeled at once, as they can be handled better when fresh than after they become dry.

## DRYING.

In France and Italy every filature is provided with a large loft for storing and drying cocoons. This is called the "coconniere," or cocoon-house. It should be constructed in such a manner that the prevailing winds will sweep through the windows, which should open on either side of the loft. The cocoons are put, when fresh, in layers of not more than six or eight inches deep, and should, in the beginning, be turned over every day. In Europe it requires from two and a half to three months to thoroughly dry the cocoons; but in the drier air of our Summers the desiccation will probably be found to take place much more rapidly.

The "cocooneries" usually have large rocks placed one above another, about two feet apart. They are about four feet wide, and arranged with passages between them, so that women can easily reach the cocoons to turn them over. This is done with a sort of light wooden paddle, which should be made very smooth on the edges, and free from splinters, so as not to damage the cocoons.

## REELING.

The isolated hand-reel is essentially a thing of the past in the civilized parts of Europe, even in the districts where women may still be seen using the distaff and spinning-wheel. The reeling of silk has become a factory operation, and is carried on in establishments employing from seventy-five to four hundred or five hundred hands. The fact is, that the cocoon is too valuable to be sacrificed to the irregularities and want of system inevitably connected with unorganized manufacturing purposes.

The machines generally employed for reeling do not differ very much from the hand-reel, except that the basin is heated by steam and the reels



are turned by power. In the organization of the filature, the presence of skilled inspectors, the increased excellence arising from constant employment of the women at this one thing, and the advantages in a commercial sense of large establishments, have produced economies with which the old hand-reel system cannot compete. In America it would be suicidal to undertake to reel silk by isolated hand-reels; the value of the product is immensely affected by the reeling, and it would never pay to carry it on except under the best circumstances.

As is well known to the Board, the want of automatic machinery for reeling silk has been the great difficulty in the way of the introduction and development of sericulture in America. This difficulty has been overcome. Mr. Serrell has his automatic reels in constant and successful operation. The value of his inventions is estimated at very large figures by their proprietors, and he is constantly building new basins as rapidly as possible. The Academy of Science of Lyons gave him last Summer its great gold medal for the most valuable invention to the silk industries of France. This medal is a prize established by Prince Lebrun in the eighteenth century, and has never before been awarded to any foreigner. Mr. Serrell has as his associates a number of the most prominent and successful silk men of Europe—men every one of whom is a magnate, and almost a prince, in his own part of the country; but he is an American, and has told me that the object and aim of his work continues to be what it was when he began it seven years ago, namely, the production of machinery which should make possible and profitable the reeling of silk in the United States. His sojourn in Europe is daily resulting in the increase of his practical knowledge of this subject, in the future development and perfection of his machinery, and the amassing of the considerable amount of capital he feels to be necessary to a successful start at home. There can be no doubt whatever that this problem has been solved. It will take some years to develop and organize sericulture in California. Long before this can be done, reeling factories, with automatic machinery, will undoubtedly be established and ready to take the cocoons. In fact, Mr. Serrell tells me that he expects to start in California, and to import at least a part of his cocoons for some years.

A reeling factory of very ordinary capacity requires at least one hundred thousand pounds of cocoons per annum; it is therefore evident that a sale for the product of the labors of our sericulturists will not be wanting.

I cannot conclude this report without reiterating my conviction that America, and especially California, has natural advantages for sericulture so great that, understood and utilized with the energy characteristic of our people, the result will be that a leading place among silk-producing countries will be rapidly attained. It is within our power to exercise the discretion which has marked our national and industrial development, to appropriate those things which have been found to be good in the experience of others, to start without the hampering traditions and habits of other countries, to organize in the best manner, to develop with the greatest rapidity, and to distribute among our people sums of money which are now sent abroad every year, amounting to many million dollars. This prospect will, I have no doubt, encourage the Board to unremitting activity, and the result of their labore will be lasting and beneficial to the State.

Very respectfully,

HORACE J. SMITH.









